This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

B 1,140,289

GENERAL LIBRARY
OF
University of Michigan
Presented by
Pres. J. B. Angell
Nov. 1900

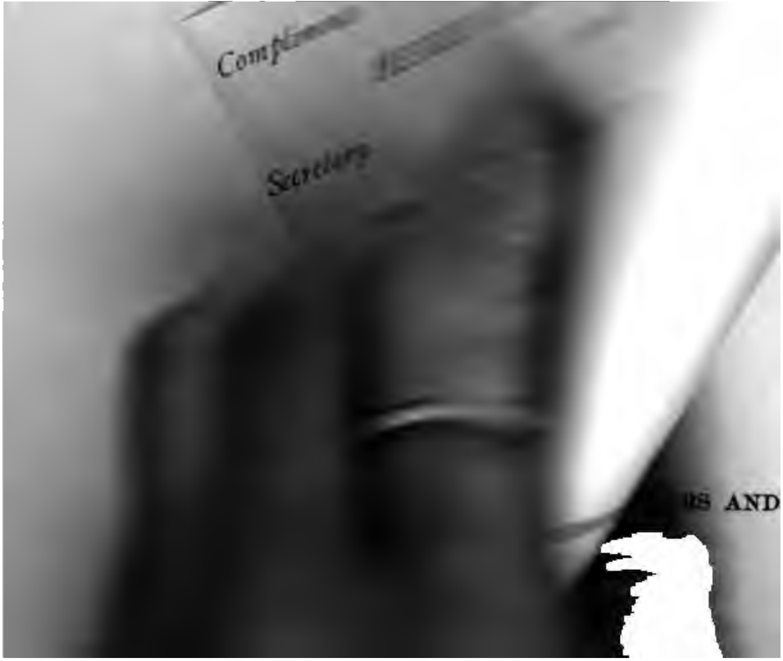
CHARITIES AN[illegible]

MICH[illegible] IONERS

EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNOR'S MESS[illegible]

OFFICIAL REPORT[illegible]

STATE BOARD OF C[illegible] titutions.



Compliments

Secretary

[illegible]RS AND BINDERS.

CONTENTS.

1. Fourth Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.
2. Report of State Public School at Coldwater.
3. Report of State Reform School at Lansing.
4. Abstract of Annual Report of County Superintendents of the Poor.
5. Abstract of Annual Reports of Sheriffs.
6. Annual Report of Attorney General.
7. Abstract of Statistics relative to the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.
8. Second Annual Report of the State House of Correction at Ionia.
9. Seventeenth Annual Report of the Detroit House of Correction.
10. Message of Gov. Croswell relative to pardons granted 1877 and 1878.

NOTE.

In its present, and fourth biennial compilation of the volume of reports, entitled charities and corrections, the State Board of Charities had hoped to include all the reports of State institutions as issued by their several boards of officers, but it is found that the increasing bulk of the documents and the extent to which the enlargment is due to inventories and tables, would extend this volume to impracticable dimensions.

The board feels obliged to omit the report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson, itself a volume of 265 pages. It is a document of great value and of statistical detail and analysis unequaled in any publication of the kind heretofore. A copy of it will be sent to any one who may desire it, on application to the secretary of this board or to the warden of the prison at Jackson.

The reports also of the two insane asylums, and the institution for the deaf and dumb are omitted as heretofore. Copies will be forwarded separately to any who may apply for them.

These several institutions are all briefly reported upon in the report of this board, included in this volume, pages 41–48.

Among the documents contained in this volume, beside the report of this Board and the interesting papers that make up its appendix; the important reports of the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State's abstracts of the reports of the Sheriffs, the Superintendents of the Poor, and Statistical information relative to the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, are of great value and importance.

HENRY W. LORD,
Secretary of State Board of Charities.

LANSING, Sept. 1, 1879.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

GENERAL SUPERVISION

OF

Charitablo, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions.

1877-8.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1879.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The Governor of the State, CHARLES M. CROSWELL,	Ex Officio.
Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER,	Detroit.
Hon. UZZIEL PUTNAM,	Pokagon.
Hon. MOREAU S. CROSBY,	Grand Rapids.
The Rt. Rev. GEORGE D. GILLESPIE,	Grand Rapids.

OFFICERS:

CHARLES I. WALKER,	Chairman.
HENRY W. LORD,	Secretary.

17V
86
.M5
A2

REPORT.

To Hon. Charles M. Croswell, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

In conformity with the requirements of law, the State Board for the general supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions, herewith submits its Fourth Biennial Report:

The board was organized in 1871. It is made a part of its duty to visit, to thoroughly examine, and, in some measure, to supervise the prisons, asylums, and reformatories of the State, as well as the jails and poor-houses of the several counties, each constituting a part of the whole State system for the repression and punishment of crime, and the administration of public charity.

This board has no executive power. It was not created for the purpose of interfering in any respect with the functions of local boards having the immediate care of institutions committed to their charge. It cannot exercise any control over these establishments; neither can it prescribe or put in operation any measure for the government or change of any class of dependents in the State. Working, as it does, in perfect harmony with the local boards, it was designed, through investigation and comparison, to suggest more uniform, economical, and improved methods for the treatment of those who, through criminality, poverty, or misfortune, have become wholly, or partially, a public charge.

INSPECTION.

An important part of its functions relates to inspection. Thorough, careful inspection by disinterested persons, always serves to reveal defects, and prevent abuses in public and private institutions. The inmates of every such establishment, when its door close upon them, are, in a great measure, secluded from the public, and often are liable, in the exercise of absolute power possessed over them by officials, to become subjects of neglect or abuse. Visitations and oversight tend to prevent such results, and aid to secure just and proper treatment. Again, an institution that fully satisfied the public at the outset, when left wholly to itself, may be run in familiar ruts, making no advancement, and gradually degenerating, until it fails, in a great measure, of the usefulness it was designed to accomplish. Frequent inspection, watchfully scrutinizing all parts of its management, pointing out its excellencies and its defects, without overestimating merits, or aggravating faults, and bringing them to the knowledge of the public, to be freely discussed from time to time, is always effective for improvement and good. It spurs up energy and enterprise, and increases a sense of responsibility which results in greater regard for the welfare of inmates, more care in the saving and protection of public property, and a steady advancement and improvement in all respects. To secure such an inspection seems to have been a prominent feature of the policy of the Legislature in the establishment of this board.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC DEPENDENTS.

According to the most complete returns that are available, the number of persons receiving aid, or wholly supported by the State and counties for the year ending September 30, 1878, is 57,648, divided as follows:

In County Poor-Houses	7,078
Permanent paupers outside	1,225
Temporarily relieved outside	34,701
State Public School	412
Ayslums for Insane	1,200
Institution for Mutes and Blind	287
Harper Hospital, Detroit	50
Detroit House of Correction	2,067
State Prison, Jackson	1,156
Reform School	428
County Jails	7,201
City and Village Lock-ups	1,160
	56,965

There is a deduction from this aggregate to be made for prisoners in the jails to the extent to which they may have been duplicated in the returns, when committed to the larger prisons; and also, for a portion of the patients at Kalamazoo and Pontiac, who are not in receipt of aid from the State.

The whole number of these classes, as nearly as can be ascertained, is 2,500; thus leaving an aggregate of 54,565 persons who are for a greater or less portion of the time maintained by the State.

The average number maintained during the whole year in the several institutions named, is about 5,500.

The total cost of this maintenance, assuming that the State Prison and House of Correction are self-supporting, and leaving their prisoners out of account, was for 1878, to Sept. 30th:

For Paupers, exclusive of the value of the labor in the poor-houses	$203,248 66	
For temporary relief	331,471 81	
For transportation of paupers to and from poor-houses	4,603 77	
For transportation of paupers to their friends	12,193 40	
Expenditure in behalf of the Insane	125,679 48	
		$677,197 12
Total cost of pupils in Asylum for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	$42,000 00	
Cost of maintaining boys at the Reform School	27,000 00	
Cost of maintaining children at the State Public School	37,000 00	
Cost of maintaining 34 soldiers at 60c per day each, 3,458 days	2,074 80	
		108,074 80

England	20
Ireland	89
Scotland	5
Germany	13
Holland	6
Sweden	1
France	2
Unknown	15
Blacks	19
Mulattoes	11
Indians	2
Birthplace and color not reported	148

Of the whole number, ninety-three in one hundred could read, and ninety in one hundred could read and write.

The percentage of complete illiteracy is small, and education, as appears, will not of itself go very far toward affording protection from crime. The mere ability to read, when associated with such a flood of what may be termed criminal literature as deluges the land, will not keep empty the jails and prisons.

The Board of Commissioners has given anxious and careful attention to the jails—nearly all of them have been repeatedly visited.

The special commission appointed by Gov. Baldwin in 1869, consisting of Hon. Chas. I. Walker of Detroit, Hon. F. H. Rankin of Flint, and S. S. Cutter, M. D., of Coldwater, made a general and minute personal examination, and reported to the Legislature a powerful indictment of the whole system and situation, as then found established.

Of the general sanitary condition, they say:

"It is an acknowledged fact that light and fresh air in generous measure, are absolutely essential to a healthful condition of both mind and body. For the most part, our jails seem ingeniously constructed to exclude as much of these essential elements of health as is possible without destroying life.

"Nor is any proper provision made for cleanliness of person. Many prisoners come to the jails filthy in person and in clothing. They are thrust into long, narrow, dimly-lighted, badly-ventilated corridors, from which open the cells. There are no bathing requirements or facilities, and prisoners are not always required even to wash their hands and faces. This corridor is used as the sitting and eating room of all the prisoners, clean and unclean, and is often also the privy and water-closet of all; and if not, the privy is closely adjoining, and the corridor is filled with its fetid and sickening odor.

"The cells are very small, usually not exceeding in size four or five feet by eight, and seven feet in height; without ventilating flues, and with absolutely no light or air except such as steals through the iron grates of the narrow doors opening into the corridors. No breath of pure, fresh air ever reaches the inmates. Yet in these cells, alive with vermin, poisoned with the stagnant, fetid air, the prisoners spend one half of their time; and when too sick to creep out into the corridor, the whole of it."

Of the moral condition, the Commissioners express themselves still more emphatically, as follows:

"The moral condition of our jails is infinitely worse than their sanitary condition, and after a full examination and careful consideration, we have come to the clear and painful conviction, that they are the very hot-beds and nurseries of vice and crime, and the State is directly responsible for a large share of the crime which it seeks to punish.

"The general plan upon which jails are constructed is that of corridors, with cells opening therefrom. The prisoners are locked in their cells at night, but during the day they congregate in the corridors, without employment, and without oversight or restriction as to intercourse. There is no separation of the convicts from persons merely accused of crime. Here, often, are gathered those old and hardened in villainy, lost to shame, proud and boastful of their crimes; those who have committed their first crime, under the influence of some strong temptation; those who have committed some venial offense while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or some sudden passion; mere children, new in the paths of vice; those who are accused, but are entirely innocent of any crime; and those who are arrested on civil process and are unable to find bail.

"If the wisdom of the State had been exercised to devise a school of crime, it would have been difficult to devise a more efficient one. Here are the competent teachers, the tractable pupils, the largest opportunities for instruction, with nothing to distract attention from their lessons. Those merely accused, and those guilty of a first offense, however venial, are taught that the mere fact of an imprisonment has shut them out from all the avenues of respectable industry; that there is no hope in that direction; that society has become their enemy; and that the only course open to them is to become the enemy of society. They are taught how to do this most effectually, and that the chance of detection and punishment decreases just as one becomes skillful in crime; and all the arts, devices, and exploits of the experts are taught in detail to listening and wondering ears, who soon learn to admire the audacity and skill described, and long to imitate and excel such display of them.

"Gambling is a common amusement, and the tricks of professional gamblers are learned. The jails are often so arranged that the male prisoners can converse with female prisoners, and occasional access to the rooms of the latter has been obtained."

In preparing the first report of this Board, for the years 1872–3, the Hon. Chas. M. Croswell, then its secretary, and now Governor of the State, says, after a personal examination of the jails generally:

"Prisoners have no work, no instruction, nothing to do but amuse themselves as best they can. Here are to be found in intimate association the old offenders, and the wayward youth; the former relating his exploits, glorying in his crimes, and inspiring the latter with a desire for similar adventures."

"The novice is thus made familiar with the tricks of the trade, and goes forth to operate with all the skill of the accomplished rascal, save experience."

"In the best and most expensive, as well as in the poorest jails, this association is of daily occurrence. In one recently constructed, the most costly of any in the State, during the present year we have witnessed wayward little girls caged up with notorious prostitutes; and truant boys made the companions of desperate and degraded characters."

"In some of the jails there is no provision for a separation of the sexes."

"Witnesses and debtors guilty of no crime are sometimes for months shut up with the vilest felons, and the innocent and the guilty are thus mixed together."

"Instead of presuming every man innocent until he is duly tried, and his guilt proven, the manner is to presume men guilty and send them to jail for punishment instead of detention."

"The public should not maintain schools of crime, therefore the pernicious practice of sending those convicted of slight offenses to the county jail, ought to be discouraged, and the use of jails as places of punishment wholly abolished. Instead of burdening the public to support the petty offender in idleness, he should be put where he can have steady work; subject to humanizing discipline he might be saved from a life of crime, while a schooling like that of the jail is almost sure to prove his ruin."

In each of its former reports this Board has earnestly sought to bring before the Governor and the Legislature, and the general public, the fearfully demoralized and demoralizing condition of the jails.

And to avoid repetition here we desire to recall particular attention to our presentation of that subject in our Third Biennial Report for 1875-6. We regret to note but little amendment either as to the manner or extent of the evil; and it is our belief that as to its most objectionable features, the system is incapable of reform.

Some old jails are replaced by new ones as counties grow and prisoners increase. The old building, rotten in all respects, is removed, and a new one of expensive structure, and sometimes of ornamental exterior is erected, but there is perpetuated the same commingling of all classes, ages, colors and sometimes sexes. The same idleness, by compulsion. The boys committed for slight offenses confined without employment with villains so skilled that their criminal attainments are regarded by the young as accomplishments, and they long for liberty to enter upon the practice of a career that is thus clothed with a degree of fascination.

"Blasphemy, obscenity, demoralizing intercourse, profane jesting, instruction in crime, boasting of criminal adventures, gambling, combinations to defeat justice, concocted efforts to escape, and conspiracy to effect depredations. The comparatively innocent are seduced, the unwary entrapped, and the tendency to crime in offenders not entirely hardened is confirmed by the language and examples of the more depraved and systematic criminals."

That is what the British inspectors of jails say of them in the mother country, from which we have inherited the evils and perpetuated them in ours.

In one of the lately built court houses we find the basement story appropriated for jail purposes. The building itself is expensively constructed, and is regarded by the citizens as the main ornament of the town. The cells which, being new, were not offensive as in most other cases, but they all opened into one corridor, where the prisoners were permitted to spend the day in common, and where they were not often seen by the keeper except as he brought them food at time of meals. At night each inmate, when there were several, was locked up alone. At the time of our Secretary's visit there was but one prisoner. He was awaiting trial at the next Circuit (court sits but twice a year), on a charge of lascivious conduct.

The same day warrants were out for the arrest of three women for keeping a disorderly house. The sheriff said they would be committed to jail that evening or the next morning. When asked if he had any means of separating them from the man already there; or from other male prisoners if any were to be brought in, he said: "No, they will have to be together during the day; it would be too bad to lock them in those hot cells for the whole time. They will be separated during the night."

This was in the county of Menominee.

In the county of Allegan is a light, airy, and neatly kept jail. The sheriff and his wife appear to do well, all that they can do under the circumstances. The interior of this jail is a large square enclosure. In the center of this a large iron cage is built of bar iron, crossed in lattice form, leaving openings of about two inches square. This is subdivided into four equal sized rooms, and large enough to hold two or three beds each.

Entirely round the cage is a passage-way of five or six feet in width, leaving the interior of the four rooms entirely open to view. This passage-way forms the general corridor in which the prisoners are permitted to spend their time during the day. When there are female prisoners, even if they are locked in their rooms, the separation is very incomplete, the partitions of open lattice as discribed. Indeed, they are almost as much together as if no barrier existed.

On the day of our visit, a woman was just liberated from one of these rooms, where she had been for seven months on a charge of keeping a house of prostitution; she having had one trial, in which the jury disagreed.

Another woman, the year before, had been confined in the same way from January until the next October, and in the adjoining subdivision of the cage it was not uncommon to have from two to five prostitutes locked up from a day or two, to ten days; or until they paid their fines. Meantime men and boys, of all the grades and cases that form prison population, were coming and going, staying longer or shorter terms as the case might be, and all contributing to the moral pestilence and breathing the vitiated atmosphere.

It would require a long list to particularize all the bad jails in the state, but those of Ionia, Shiawassee, and Oakland, are, besides being utterly insecure, in such dilapidated and filthy condition as to disgrace the several wealthy counties in which they are maintained.

We renew the statement made in our last Biennial Report, that for the fifteen in each hundred prisoners committed to the jails, that are convicted and sent to the State Prison, the Houses of Correction, or the Reform School, there are eighty-five in each hundred who are either not convicted at all, and therefore presumably innocent, or else a small proportion of them are after trial sentenced back to the jails to expiate their offenses, frequently presenting the anomaly that they undergo the same punishment before as after conviction, and for a longer time.

The right of the State is questioned, and the policy declared to be bad, to expose to criminal contamination and criminal contagion, four or five times as many men and boys as are ever found guilty of the crimes charged.

If a man or boy is held on suspicion of crime, he should be so held that if innocent he will not be restored a moral wreck to the community that has unjustly suspected him of crime, or made a charge against him that it cannot substantiate. Even if guilty, the best interest of the public would be maintained by refraining from exposing him to a worse moral atmosphere within its own disciplinary institutions, than that from which it had removed him when arrested in the professed abodes of iniquity.

The Special Commission heretofore referred to, that preceded the organization of this Board, reported to the Governor in 1869, opinions that we have entertained and repeated in substance in all our publications since.

"County jails should be made simply houses of detention. Their punative character should be abrogated, and a class of prisons, occupying a middle ground between the State Prison and the common jail, established for the treatment of persons convicted of minor offenses. Detention for trial, and punishment on conviction, are essentially different processes, and 'the fitness of things' requires in each, a special method in harmony with its nature, and adopted to the end in view. There is between the convicted and the accused the vast difference which separates judicial certainty from simple suspicion. Hence, the association of these two classes in prison is not only an impropriety and a wrong, but a procedure contrary to morals, to justice, to the public security, to humanity, which no Christian nation should permit, and which the criminal law ought, at whatever cost, to prohibit. * * * * Separate imprisonment should be enforced in all common jails. If association is the seminal evil of our jail system, the remedy must be in individual imprisonment. The Prison Association held this view from the start, and has maintained it throughout. The reason on which this view rests is not far to seek. Persons under the arrest of justice, charged with different offenses, almost always differ also in age, character, and moral condition. Suppose ten, twenty, fifty such confined in the same prison; some of them will be wholly innocent, others guilty of some slight misdemeanor, and others, still, utterly blasted and gangrened by a long course of crime. Is it not a supreme injustice to compel a contact of the former with the latter,—to force upon the upright man, unjustly prosecuted, the contiguity, morally and physically corrupting, of those gross and foul natures who are awaiting their legitimate punishment?

"A State that incarcerates one of her citizens for any cause, is bound by every principle of rectitude, to use all possible precautions against his being restored to society a worse man than when he was arrested. To secure this, the houses of detention must be well constructed and well governed, and should have provision for regular employment and instruction."

In this connection, we quote from the report of a committee on prison architecture, to the Legislature of the State of New York:

"With the sole exception of the deprivation of liberty, nothing in these places of detention ought to take on the afflictive austerity of the prison. No doubt every citizen, when the public weal requires it, is bound to pay the painful tribute of a forced detention, till his innocence is established; but justice demands a detention which separates him from all impure contact. To meet this demand requires that we advance one step further; that is, that we keep the accused from one another by means of cellular separation, the only proper and rational mode of detention for this class of prisoners. To refuse to the accused such a shield against contamination is at once a denial of the right and an abuse of power. It is to impose on him a punishment which may have the gravest consequences, both for himself and society, and which, therefore, no plea can either justify or excuse."

Subject to all the contaminations and discomforts of the jail, a practice of imprisoning witnesses, in criminal cases, is permitted by law, to secure their attendance at the trial of an offender whose crime they are supposed to have seen committed. They are, if from poverty, or lack of friends or acquaintances of sufficient qualification, unable to give bail, sometimes held, while counsel for the accused by various devices delay the case from the courts, until the offender ultimately goes free; and furnishing instances, as Gov. Seymour of New York, has expressed it, of the greater danger incurred in seeing a crime committed, than in the perpetration of it.

The law authorizing the imprisonment of witnesses was amended by the Legislature in 1875, and the matter left in the discretion of the judge in each case. This has doubtless diminished the number of persons so held, and materially modifies the act.

We have before urged that the adoption of our recommendation in regard to county jails being used only as houses of detention, would involve the necessity of providing some other means of custody for the class of prisoners sentenced to confinement in the common jails under the present system. To send them to State Prison is not to be thought of, for reasons so obvious as not to need enumeration. How, then, are they to be held, and how treated? We answer, by the institution of a class of intermediate, District Prisons, of which the Detroit House of Correction and the Ionia Reformatory may be taken as examples, to occupy a middle place between the House of Detention and the State Prison proper. These District Prisons might be located at convenient points in the State, and we consider, should be under State control. They should be reformatory in character in the most practical sense. All persons convicted of minor offenses should be sent to them and put to work. Among the advantages of such prisons may be suggested: the opportunity their management should afford for classifying the prisoners; that industrial labor might be fully organized in them, and the cost of crime be diminished by the income derived from such labor; not one of which advantages can be derived under the county jail system, to say nothing of the importance of getting rid of the demoralizing contamination which the latter system entails.

Besides these improvements separate departments for imprisonment of the young might fitly form a feature in the system, and the State Prison might properly be relieved by the confinement in these institutions of convicts now sent there on short sentences.

The condition, and damaging influences of the county jail is universally acknowledged by the people, but measures in remedy are but slowly adopted. The tendency of the public opinion is, however, clearly manifest, and a preamble and resolution adopted and passed by the Michigan Superintendents of the Poor, in annual convention at Grand Rapids in January last, shows a desire for reform, the necessity of which has become evident to a body of men who are brought into direct contact with poverty and crime in the discharge of their responsible duties.

"WHEREAS, We view with alarm the increase of crime, as the law is at present administered in the villages and cities of our State, by the Justices of the Peace, in committing petty offenders to the county jails to serve terms varying from ten to ninety days, and thus subjecting them to the depraved example and indolent habits of the inmates of those institutions; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this convention urge upon the next Legislature the importance of providing by law for the establishing of District Work Houses, to which shall be committed by the Superintendents of the Poor, paupers able to perform labor, and the tramp who demands assistance; and also the passage of a law making it compulsory upon the Justices of the Peace throughout the State to commit those offenders, now sent to our jails for brief terms, to the District Workhouse; that they may be made to contribute in part by their labor for the State, to the expense incurred on their account."

The resolution may not, with complete accuracy, cover the whole ground, but passed unanimously by a convention of men whose whole knowledge of the subject is based upon individual experience, it commends itself to the wisdom of the Legislature, and is evidence of the necessity of reform.

It is not the design of this report to reflect with severity upon the sheriffs and their jailors in the several counties. As a rule they are kind and considerate toward their prisoners, though apt to hold opinions adverse to any reasonable expectation of reform to be entertained concerning the class of men they have in charge. These officers, as well as almost all others connected with the general police of the country, soon get to look upon those in their custody without bestowing a thought upon their moral status. Having in their keeping so many abandoned men and women, and the average degradation so complete in their estimation, they see little to lose in congregating them together, or gain by holding them separately, inasmuch as they are apt to regard them as utterly worthless, either individually or collectively.

Officers of the law who prosecute at the bar, as well as those who defend; and the judge upon the bench who imposes sentence, if long in service in the several places, all admit the tendency to a feeling difficult to resist, that the prisoner is a part of the social machinery mechanically out of place, creating friction and breakage, and only to be removed from his damaging contact, to be thrown away in fact, to such a distance that he will not be likely again to get into disturbing connection, and obstruct the progress of society.

The sheriff naturally sees little difference between those committed to his care who have, and who have not, been proved guilty of the crimes charged; nor does he discriminate very carefully between them in any way, except to regard most favorably those who give him the least trouble, and the worst criminals are likely to be the best behaved in prison.

If on the contrary, the sheriff and his officers see and regret all the evils of the promiscuous jail system, as some do, yet they are powerless to help themselves, because they have no means of changing the mode, but must administer such treatment as the jail is only capable of, according to its structure, and the established order of its use.

The people of this great State do not, *en masse*, derive their views on this subject from a perfunctional and routine discharge of police duty; but have time to consider more deeply the interest they should have in the eight thousand prisoners annually committed to our jails, and especially in the four hundred young boys and girls among them; and it is the opinion of this Board that jails should, without exception, be so constructed that each prisoner should have his separate cell, and be kept entirely isolated from all others, and that the increased expense of this, or its increased inconvenience to the jailor, or both, are not worthy of consideration in comparison with the damage that occurs to the State from the present promiscuous assemblage of prisoners.

It is, furthermore, true, that almost all the numerous escapes, each implying damage and expense, are the result of schemes concocted by prisoners in conference, and the amount that would be annually saved to the State from this source alone, were prisoners isolated from each other, would more than balance the extra expense.

The unconvicted have a right to demand this separation. The convicted have no rights that contravene the good of the State, and their own best discipline.

We annex hereto a briefly descriptive list of the county jails, as made by the several sheriffs in reports to the Secretary of State for the year 1877:

STATEMENTS OF THE CONDITION OF THE JAILS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, WITH MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS RELATING TO THEM AND THEIR INMATES, AS MADE BY THE SHERIFFS.

Alcona.—The county of Alcona has no jail. We use Iosco county jail for criminals.

Allegan.—The jail is 25x36 feet, built of brick. It is warmed by wood stoves. No means of ventilation put in when built other than windows. Condition of sewerage is good, having been improved within the year at an expense of $480. There are four cells 8x12 feet, built of heavy wrought bar iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

This report only extends back to January 1, 1877, the time I took charge of the jail, there being no record left by my predecessor that I dare undertake to make out.

Alpena.—Jail is 15x45 feet, built of wood and iron, warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by wooden flues; no sewerage. There are five cells, 5x10 feet, made of wood and iron. For female and boy prisoners there are two rooms up-stairs 15x22 feet. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons, except the rooms up-stairs.

The jail is strong and safe. We have a jail-yard containing five acres, fenced in.

Antrim.—Dimensions of jail, 10x24 feet; built of oak plank, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in very bad condition. There are three cells, 6x7 ft., made of oak plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. Unworthy to be called a jail.

Baraga.—Jail is 16x20 feet, built of 2x6 joist, spiked; warmed by a wood stove, and ventilated by a door. Sewerage is in good condition. Two cells, 4x8 feet, made of same material as the jail. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Barry.—The jail is 30x68 feet, is in the second story, and is built of brick, iron, and timber; warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is poor. There are eight cells; one 7x8 feet, two 6x9, one 6x7, two 9x9½, one 5½x9, and one 8x12. Cells are made of timber, with one-half-inch flat iron lattice doors. One separate cell additional, with wooden door, for female and boy prisoners. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Bay.—The jail is 35x47 feet, built of brick, iron, and wood; warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by windows and lattice doors. Sewerage in good condition. There are twenty-four cells, 5x8 feet, made of iron. The third story of Sheriff's residence is used for the accommodation of female and boy prisoners. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Benzie.—Jail is 20x26 feet, built of 6x6 timber, sheeted outside and inside. It is warmed by a stove and ventilated by windows. There are two cells 8x10 feet, made of plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners. Jail is in fair condition and well supplied with beds and bedding.

I am unable to make such a report as the law requires, having been unable to obtain the book of records from my predecessor. Have called upon him for it, and demanded it. I know that there were prisoners in the jail since the first of last October, but only by hearsay, so that my report is only from the commencement of my term of office, January 1, 1877.

Berrien.—The jail is 42x42 feet, two stories high, and built of wood, brick, stone, and iron. It is warmed by stoves. There are windows on four sides, and the ventilation is from the top by wind-wheel. The sewerage is fair. There are eight cells above and sixteen below. The cells above are 7x9 feet, and those below are 7x4½; the former are built of wood and iron, and the latter of stone and iron. The upper jail, so called, is for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners.

Branch—Dimensions of jail 26⅛x53⅛ feet, built of brick and wrought iron, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by means of tubes from back of each cell to chimney. Condition of sewerage: closed in each cell with pipes from each cell to main sewer. There are eight cells 6 feet wide, 8 feet long, and 8 feet high, made of wrought iron one-fourth inch thick. Two cells in the second story over the dining-room to main prison for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners.

Calhoun.—Jail is 30x30 feet, built of brick and wood, warmed by a furnace, ventilated by windows, and without sewerage. Six cells, 8x9 feet, made of wood. One room for the accommodation of female and boy prisoners. No special accommodation for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is old and in very poor condition, requiring extra expense and care.

Cass.—The jail is 44 feet in length, 32 feet in width, and two stories high, built of brick and lined with plank; warmed by a furnace and ventilated by the windows. There is no sewerage, the offal being carried off in pails. There are four cells 9 ft.

square and 8 ft. high, made of wood, with strap iron doors. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The condition of the jail is very bad in every particular.

Charlevoix.—Size of jail 16x24 feet, built of wood, warmed by a stove, and without ventilation. No sewerage,—everythihg has to be carried out. There are two cells 8x12 ft., made of wood. No provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Cheboygan.—Jail is built of wood, warmed by a stove, and without ventilation or sewerage. There are three cells, 10x12 feet, made of wood. No provision for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is in about the same condition as last year.

Chippewa.—The general condition of the jail is good.

Clare.—We have no jail in our county. We send our prisoners to Midland jail.

Clinton.—Dimensions of jail 40x45 feet; built of brick and wood, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is not in very good condition. Number of cells eight, 5x7 feet, made of wood and iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is nearly new and in very good condition. It has a residence in front.

Delta.—The jail is 25x30 feet, built of plank spiked together, warmed by a wood stove, ventilated by opening windows, and without sewerage. It stands on sandy soil, two ft. above the ground. There are seven cells, 5x7 ft., made of plank, spiked. For female and boy prisoners there is one room 10x12 feet, separate from cells. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Eaton.—Jail is 36x45 feet; Sheriff's residence 35x45; built of brick, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by flues connected with chimney. Condition of sewerage, good. Nine cells 7x8 and 8x12 ft.: six made of iron, and three of brick. For the accommodation of female and boy prisoners there are two large brick cells 8x12, well warmed and lighted and not connected with the rest of the jail. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Emmet.—Jail is 24⅔x16 5-6 feet, built of wood and warmed by a common box stove. No ventilation. Number of cells four, 8x7⅔ ft., made of wood. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Genesee.—Dimensions of jail, 28x31 ft., with two 8 ft. stories; built of iron, brick, and mortar. It is warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Sewerage is in bad condition. Number of cells sixteen, 5x7 feet, made of iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Gladwin.—[No statement. There was no jail in 1876.]

Grand Traverse.—[No statement.

Gratiot.—We have no jail, and confine prisoners in Saginaw county jail. We have had quite a number of prisoners, arrested for minor offenses, who have not been committed to jail.

Hillsdale.—[No report.]

Houghton.—Jail is 22x30 ft., built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in poor condition. In the male department there are sixteen cells, 4x7 feet, made of wood. For females there are six cells; none for boys or insane persons.

Huron.—The jail is 10x24 ft., built of wood, and warmed by one stove in the hall and ventilated by opening the windows. Condition of sewerage is very bad. Number of cells, three, seven feet square; two are made of wood, one lined with iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is a rented building, situated in the village of Port Austin, sixteen miles from the county seat, and is in connection with the house occupied by the sheriff. It is a poor old trap, and there is much need of a new one.

Ingham.—Jail is 20x25 feet, two stories high, built of brick lined with boiler iron, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by apertures near floor and near ceiling in each cell. Sewerage is in good condition. Number of cells thirteen, 5x7 feet, made of boiler iron. Apartment in second story—large room and three cells—for female and boy prisoners. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

This report commences with January 1, 1877, there being no record in my office from which to make report previous to my taking the office. Fifty-five dollars was paid as a reward for the capture of escaped prisoners.

Iosco.—Jail is 30x40 feet, built of wood, iron and stone, and warmed by stoves with wood for fuel. Flues from basement to roof for ventilation. The sewerage is good. There are five cells: one 10x23, one 10x14, and three 6x10 ft., made of wood, iron, and stone. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Isabella.—Jail is 16x24 ft., built of wood and iron, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by doors and windows. No sewerage. There are three cells, 8x7 ft., built of wood and iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Isle Royal.—There is no jail and no court-house.

Jackson.—The jail is 40x20 ft., two stories high; the first story, 18 ft., the second, 10; built of brick, stone, iron, and wood; warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in good condition. Fourteen cells, 5x7 feet, made of boiler iron. Special provision up stairs for female and boy prisoners; none for insane and idiotic persons.

Kalamazoo.—The jail is 60x40 feet, brick walls, stone cells, brick partitions, and iron doors. It is warmed by furnaces. Hollow walls between cells, with ventilator in each cell. Sewerage is in good condition. There are twenty-eight cells, 5x8 ft., and two lock-ups, used for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Kalkaska.—Jail, including sheriff's office, is 24x32 feet, built of 2x4 scantling, well spiked together; warmed by wood stove in hall, and ventilated by transom windows. Condition of sewerage, bad. Number of cells, five: two 7x7, two 7x8, and one 7x15 ft.; height of ceiling, 10 ft. Two cells are lined with boiler iron, three plastered on scantling. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, and none for insane and idiotic persons.

Several arrests have been made for minor offenses, but none committed to jail.

Kent.—Size of jail 50x34 feet, built of brick, iron, and wood; warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by the Ruttan method. Sewerage good. There are twenty-eight cells, 5x7 feet, and seven feet square, made of iron and wood; two cells, oak lined, for females. No provisions for boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Keweenaw.—The jail is a room on the third floor of a boarding-house and saloon, 20x60 feet., built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage good. There are two cells 6x8 ft., made of two-inch pine plank, with grated doors. No provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Lake.—Jail is 18x20 ft., 8 ft. high, built of six-inch plank spiked together, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by three windows. Condition of sewerage: use buckets. Number of cells, three: two 6x6½. and one 6x10 ft., made of six-inch plank. A large cell is used for female and boy prisoners. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Our jail was built last spring at a cost of $425. The windows are placed in such a shape as to allow the air to pass through three ways. The large cell is lined with boiler iron.

Lapeer.—Jail department is 30x32 ft.,—whole building 75x30 ft.,—built of brick, warmed by stoves, and without ventilation or sewerage. Six cells, 6x6 feet, made of wood and sheet iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

My whole bill against the county of Lapeer from January 1, 1877, to this date [Oct. 10, 1877], as allowed by the Board of Supervisors, is $2,684. I have as yet been able to get only $500, on account of the bankruptcy of the treasury, or in other words our supervisors run so close to the shore they get swamped before the year is out.

Leelanaw.—Jail is 16x24 ft., built of wood and iron, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in good condition. There are three cells, two of which are 6x8 and one 12x16 ft., made of wood and iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Lenawee.—The jail is built of brick, wood, iron, and stone, and warmed by stoves. Sewerage is in bad condition. There are eight cells, 6x8 ft., made of wood, iron and plaster. There is one room for females, but no special provisions for boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

I took the jail January 1st, and am unable to get any report from the former sheriff.

Livingston.—The jail is 40x80 ft., built of brick and wood, warmed by stoves, ventilated by doors and windows, and without sewerage. There are seven cells, three light cells 12x12 ft., four dark ones 5x8 ft. each, made of wood and sheet iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Jail has been built thirty years, is in poor condition, and needs much repairing to keep it fit to hold prisoners, and for sheriff's dwelling.

Mackinac.—Jail is 24x24 ft., built of square timber, warmed by a stove, ventilated by grates, and without sewerage. There are two cells, 12x12 ft., made of square timber. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is not in a healthful condition, owing to the manner of ventilating and lack of sewerage. It is undergoing repairs under the supervision of the chairman of the board of supervisors.

Macomb.—Jail is 24x26 ft., built of cut stone, warmed by wood stove, and ventilated by doorways. Sewerage is in good condition. There are three cells 5x7 ft., and one 8x12, made of cut stone. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for isane and idiotic persons.

The jail is low, damp, dark, poorly ventilated, unhealthy, and a disgrace to the county.

Manistee.—Jail is 40x28 ft., built of wood and iron, warmed by stove, and ventilated by windows. Condition of sewerage, fair. There are five cells, 10x10 ft., made of wood and sheet iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

New jail building, containing 10 iron cells, as well as boy and female departments.

Manitou.—Jail is 18x34 ft., built of 2x10 hemlock plank, warmed by one stove, and ventilated by two grated windows. Condition of sewerage, good. There are three cells, 5x7 ft., made of hemlock plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jsil is new and not quite finished. It is two stories high, the upper part to be used for a court-house.

Marquette.—Jail is 28x28 ft., built of stone, warmed by wood stoves, ventilated by means of ventilator in roof, and by windows. Sewerage is in good condition. There are six cells, 5x7 ft., made of stone. Separate apartments from jail proper for the accommodation of female and boy prisoners, and one room fitted up for insane persons.

Mason.—There being no county jail, the county uses the "city lock-up," and is at no expense for keeping the same in repair.

Mecosta.—Main structure is 24x34 ft., with wing 9x10 ft., built of timber, lumber, stone, and iron sheeting, and warmed by wood stoves. Each cell is ventilated by piercing the wall, the opening being secured with grates. Sewerage is undergoing repairs. There are four cells for males and one for females, made of lumber and boiler iron; size of former, 4x8 ft., and of the latter, 8x12 ft. Separate cell for female and boy prisoners. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Menominee.—Jail is built of stone, iron, and brick, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by ventilating shafts. The sewerage is in good condition when there is plenty of water. Number of cells, seven, 5 ft. 5 in. x 3 ft. 7 in., made of stone. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Midland.—Upright 30 ft. square, two stories high; kitchen 18x30 ft., one story. It is built of brick, stone, and iron, warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are fourteen cells, 4x8 ft., made of iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. For a county up in the woods, our jail is one of the best.

Missaukee.—Our jail was built last November; it is 18x28 ft., and 8 ft. high, and cost $1,000. The walls are of twelve-inch pine boards, laid flat and nailed. It is warmed by a stove, ventilated through windows, and without sewerage. There is a hall across the center, and two cells on each side 8x10 ft., made of six-inch boards, and nailed the same as outside walls. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Sheriff's residence over jail, built on a floor of 2x6 timber, spiked edgwise. Floor of jail built of 2x8, spiked the same way. All in good condition.

Monroe.—Main jail is 37x39 feet, with privy adjoining, 10x10 ft. The jail is built of stone, wood, and iron, warmed by two stoves, and ventilated by means of windows. Sewerage is in very bad condition. There are eight single cells and one double cell; single cells 5x9 ft., double cell 9x10 ft., made of four-inch plank. There is a separate apartment with three cells for females, but no provision for boys. An apartment with double cell is used for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is very inconvenient; it is built on the sand, with a foundation of from 14 to 18 inches, and every spring it settles very much.

Montcalm.—Jail is 28x40 feet., built of wood, warmed by a stove, and without ventilation or severage. Six cells 8x10 ft., two made of iron and four of oak timber. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Muskegon.—Jail is 80x80 ft., built of stone, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage: cesspool. There are twenty cells, 7x7 ft., made of stone. Separate apartments for females. No accommodations for insane and idiotic persons.

Newago.—We have no jail in our county, and our prisoners were confined in Kent county jail.

Oakland.—Jail is 36x40 ft., built of brick, warmed by stoves, ventilated by raising windows. Ventilation and sewerage are poor. Nine cells, size 4x8 ft., made of brick and iron. One cell for females, but none for boys. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Oceana.—Jail is built of wood, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by letting down windows. Sewerage is good,—empty the drawer under the privy quite often. Six cells, 8x10 ft., made of wood and iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Ogemaw.—Prisoners are confined in Bay county jail.

Ontonagon.—Jail is a two-story log building, 40x48 ft., warmed by a stove and ventilated by windows and pipes. Sewerage is middling good. Two cells, 12x14 ft., made of wood. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Osceola.—Main building is 22x30 ft., wing 12x14 ft., built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. There is no sewerage. There are three cells, 7x3½ ft., made of wood, and lathed and plastered. A separate hall with one cell for female and boy prisoners. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Otsego.—We have no jail in this county; have had but one prisoner sentenced to jail in the past year, and he was confined in the Bay county jail.

Ottawa.—The jail is 30x40 ft., and 18 ft. high, built of brick and boiler iron, warmed by one stove, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in good condition. Number of cells, six; four are 6x8 ft., and two are 5x8, made of boiler iron. Two cells upstairs for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Presque Isle.—The jail is 55x80 ft., built of stone, warmed by wood stoves. The sewerage is in good condition. Five cells, 6x10 ft., made of stone. Provisions for female and boy prisoners: a special room for each sex, with comfortable beds. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Roscommon.—We have no jail, but by direction of the judge of the circuit court, Midland jail is the legal jail for this county. But one prisoner has ever been sent to jail from this county.

Saginaw.—Jail is 30x48 ft., 24 ft. high, built of brick and iron, warmed by furnace in basement, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in good condition. Number of cells, twenty-six, 5x8 ft., made of iron. A room in the resident part of the jail, with iron-grated door and window, for females. A debtors' cell over the hall of main building about the same as cells in the jail. No special provisions for boys, and none for insane and idiotic persons.

Sanilac.—Jail is 16x30 ft., built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in bad condition. There are three cells,—one 12x12 ft., two 6x12,—built of wood and iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is very poor and unsafe.

Schoolcraft.—The jail was burned on the thirty-first of May, and at present we are using a temporary wooden structure. [The report for 1876 states that there was no jail in the county.]

Shiawassee.—Jail is 18x40 ft., built of brick, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. There is no sewerage—everything carried out in buckets. There are five cells: two 10x12 ft., two 4x8 ft., and one 10x20 ft., made of oak plank and sheet iron. There is one cell, 10x12 ft., for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

St. Clair.—Jail is 34x50 ft., including dwelling; built of brick, warmed by stove, and ventilated by windows. No sewerage. There are three cells 9x12, and a hall 6x30 ft. Material of which cells are made: outside, brick; floors, partitions, and inside walls of three-inch oak plank. No provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The general condition of the jail is good, and it is kept in thorough repair.

St. Joseph.—Dimensions of jail: lower room 16x20 ft.; upper room, 16x30; built of brick, lined with oak plank, warmed by stove in lower room and drum in upper room, and very poorly ventilated by windows. Sewerage very poor,—none in fact. There are five cells, 3x7 ft., and two larger, made of wood and lined with iron. No provisions whatever for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is very poorly arranged and unhealthy. The board of supervisors have set aside $1,000 to be used for improving it and putting in new cells.

Tuscola.—We have no jail and send our prisoners to Bay county jail.

Van Buren.—The jail is 30 ft. square and two stories high. It is built of wood, warmed by stoves, ventilated by windows, and without sewerage. There are four cells, 7x9 ft., three made of wood and one iron-lined. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Washtenaw.—Jail is 40x60 ft., two stories high, built of brick, warmed by wood, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in bad condition. Number of cells, twenty-six, 4x7 feet., except in department for females and boys, where they are 7x8 ft. They are made of plank and lined with boiler-iron. The upper story, in two departments, is for boy and female prisoners. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail has a 12-ft. hall running through the center. The east half is for the use of the sheriff's family, and the west part for the prisoners. By a resolution of the board of supervisors at the session in October, an account of prisoners confined under city ordinances is to be kept separately hereafter.

Wayne.—Jail is 43x96 feet, three stories high, built of stone and iron, with slate roof, iron joists, and stone floors. It is warmed by steam, and ventilated by conductors to roof. Condition of sewerage, very good. Number of cells, eighty-four; size, 4 ft. 2 in. x 7 ft. 2 in., made of stone, brick, and iron. Ward Five, on third floor, is used for female prisoners; no special provision for boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The sheriff's residence, a portion of which is used for jail purposes, is connected with the jail. In it are the jail office, three rooms on second floor, which are used for witnesses and civil prisoners, and in the basement are three dungeons, 5x5 ft., 7 feet high, built of stone, brick, and iron.

Wexford.—Jail is 20x30 feet, one story high, built of hemlock plank laid on each other and spiked together. It is warmed by two box stoves, and ventilated by grated windows. The sewerage consists of a drain from the jail out of side-hill. There are six cells 8x8 ft., made of hemlock plank, spiked. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

THE COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES.

The Board of Charities in all its previous reports has endeavored to so call public attention to the condition, uses and abuses of the county alms-houses as would, it was hoped, lead to some alteration for the better.

Ten years ago, and even more recently, but little could be said of them except to acquaint the public with details of the bad management, of the squalid misery within them, almost beyond description.

It is with great satisfaction that we note a marked degree of improvement, very important in itself and very important in its promises.

Among the principal causes that have led to this amelioration of their condition is, undoubtedly, the awakened interest that has sprung up among the superintendents of the poor, who have the alms-houses under supervision.

Since the Board of State Charities has obtained a general hearing in regard to the enormities of the jail and poor-house administration, the superintendents of the poor, who had not before fully realized that the evils they knew to exist in their own counties (and which they felt unable to oppose alone), were general, determined to organize in a State Association by which they might aid each other in resisting the further tendency to a worse condition; and, if possible, in mutual council devise means of improvement.

In 1874 the first State Convention of the Superintendents of the Poor was held at Mead's hall, in Lansing; and again the next year at the same place. Then the third Convention, at Coldwater, in 1873; the fourth at Flint in 1877, and the fifth at Grand Rapids in 1878.

The effect of this organization on the condition of the poor-houses is very apparent. Men who are engaged through the year in a hand-to-hand conflict with poverty, real or simulated, and many of whom have spent almost a lifetime in the service, meet for mutual comparison of experience and exchange of information.

Their several alms-houses feel the influence of the convention almost as soon as the superintendents get home; and, although the county-house system is almost wholly bad in the estimation of this Board, and of the superintendents themselves, as they have several times resolved unanimously in favor of the State district alms-houses, yet there is a visible advance and decided improvement in a majority of the county establishments.

Other causes have also been in operation to the same end. The State Public School, which began its work in 1874, has now in its cottages, or has procured places for about 700 children, that would otherwise have formed a part of the poor-house population, and would have, from year to year, graduated thence into crime or prostitution.

Last of all, the new Insane Asylum, opened within the last summer at Pontiac, will relieve the poor-house of a large portion of the insane that have heretofore lingered and suffered in them to the disgrace of the whole people.

Gratifying and encouraging as these ameliorations are, it is to be regretted that the alms-houses still contain within them classes for which they have no fitness, and which we believe an enlightened public opinion will not long tolerate.

There is still a large number, 150 at least, of bright teachable children, in excess of such as can be received at Coldwater. There are at least as many more who are in some way unsound in body, but in good health, and of bright, teachable intellects. These cannot be received at Coldwater, as that institution is founded on the theory of taking only such children as its superintendent may expect to find places for in families.

There is a third class of children, perhaps, nearly as numerous as the others, who are in bright, teachable mental condition, but who are ill, or who are suffering from a variety of chronic diseases. Among the little sufferers are some with malformations of the feet, and rapidly becoming incurable cripples, in cases where skillful surgery would soon restore them to form and strength. Others with chronic affections of the eyes, and with blindness close at hand, in cases that would soon yield to intelligent medical practice.

There are also in the alms-houses 200 idiots. The Board in former reports has endeavored to acquaint the State government and people with the fearful unfitness of the average poor-house for this class of public dependents, and show to what extent even their apparently hopeless condition is susceptible of improvement by education. There are also among the people about 600 idiots in the State, making, say 800 in all. Of the 600 who are maintained by their friends and relatives, a large number are worse provided for than those in poor-houses.

In regard to the first of these classes, the insane, that in default of Asylum accommodation will be still held in the poor-houses.

A State district alms-house would collect them in considerable numbers and afford them better treatment than they can have scattered among the counties.

As to the second class: The bright young children that are held in excess of the capacity of the school at Coldwater (and perhaps in default of a disposition on the part of the State to duplicate that institution), a State district alms-house, by having 100 or more of them together, could not only afford them better care, but provide them with educational advantages almost equal to those enjoyed by children outside, while suitable means might be employed to find them situations among families, as from Coldwater now.

The third class named, that is, of children unfitted for the State public school by reason of some physical imperfection, but of unimpaired mental condition: a State district alms-house, by having a large number of them together, could, without expense in excess of the benefit to be expected, provide means to teach them suitable trades by which they could maintain an independent living, and escape the perpetual pauperism that now certainly awaits them.

The fourth class, children, who for want of skillful medical aid are becoming permanently disabled, and consequently life-long dependents upon public charity; a State district alms-house, able to command scientific treatment, would rescue many of them and restore them to society as useful members.

These are all money-saving and humane considerations, which, in the opinion of this Board, may well receive the attention of the Legislature.

The fifth class named, the idiots—are entitled to consideration on the score of humanity alone. Their average condition in the average poor-house is wretched beyond description, and has been heretofore sufficiently detailed in the publications of this Commission.

The State needs a separate asylum for such, but if that shall not be provided, or until it shall be, the State district alms-house, by collecting them together, could avail itself of measures entirely out of the question in the county house, by which such educational helps as the feeble-minded are capable of profiting by, could be afforded, and those entirely void of reason could have such treatment as might reasonably be claimed for them, in virtue of the human form they bear, and in commiseration of their great calamity.

To "*comfort* the feeble-minded," is a sacred obligation.

THE TRAMPS.

There is a sixth class, and a formidable one—the tramp—for which, in the opinion of this Board, the district alms-house and work-house afford the best, if not the only remedy.

We have in former reports had much to say of the tramp, and our superintendents of the poor, in convention, find him a troublesome subject; much of their time is spent in comparing views, experience, and observations concerning him. There has been no special legislation in Michigan in regard to him, and as tramps have proved too much for legislation in all English-speaking nations for the last 10 centuries, it may be well to proceed in the matter with careful deliberation.

The tramp question is one of great consequence; a grievance of formidable dimensions, and is now growing to such proportions that a remedy must ultimately be devised and put in action.

It is a question of extreme difficulty, and it is doubtful if it will soon be fully and satisfactorily solved. Summary measures and sharp treatment, that shall endanger the peace of honest *journeymen* who may be laudably, though without money, seeking employment in distant places because they cannot obtain it at home; or who, having been employed at a distance, have been deprived of work, and ultimately without money seek to return to their former abodes—classes of men almost everywhere in this country welcome to food and shelter—such measures will always fail of execution, because people will not deny themselves from the impulses and offices of charity, even though there be danger of aiding impostors; nor will they be deterred therefrom by the enactment of severe penalties to be visited upon themselves. This has been made to appear in past legislation in the mother country on this subject.

Tramps, or those who may be either rightfully or wrongfully regarded as such, are of many kinds. There is the honest journeyman mechanic, out of money because out of work, and journeying in pursuit of the latter. "If you cannot find work in one place, try in another," has usually been considered good advice to persons seeking employment; this, if acted upon may subject an honest man to suspicion, and as tramps are generally good actors and able to simulate any form of merit in difficulties, or any form of illness or decrepitude, the average householder, either in the city street or country road, is entirely unable to distinguish them, and thus, according to disposition, they afford help to nearly all, giving to the applicant the benefit of the doubt, or else they take the benefit of the doubt themselves, class the deserving and the vicious together, give to all the bad name of tramp, and turn the whole number empty away.

The second class of householders is less numerous than the first, but it is unfortunately the case that they make fewer mistakes, because it is undoubtedly true that the impostors among itinerant applicants for aid greatly outnumber the deserving.

The tramp derives great advantage—indeed, subsists mainly on this public inability to recognize him with certainty; coupled, as it is, with a reluctance, almost universal in this country, to refuse food at least to any one that asks. Being, therefore, tolerably sure of food, which he needs frequently, he can afford to have a majority of his applications for money or clothing denied, and still fare so well that if in love with his nomadic life, as thousands of them are, he will get along very well.

There is another practice, a very bad one, that gives to tramps great advantages, and goes far to sustain their calling, and make it attractive—the habit almost general among superintendents, and other officers of the poor laws, of giving to vagrants traveling facilities, either in form of money, or railway passes, or both. Nothing more delights the average poor-master than to see a tramp travel, when the officer has relieved his pressing necessity for the time being and has become alarmed lest the unwelcome party should settle down for the winter upon the poor funds of the county. There is nothing that the professional tramp understands better than this, and when he is ready to move, he finds his guardians lend a willing ear to his story of relatives, or promised work in a distant part of the country.

In this way tramps travel "dead-head" from Maine to Georgia, and from the seaboard to the Mississippi, and not unfrequently have railroad tickets to sell, or to barter for whisky and tobacco, these being more difficult to beg than bread and meat.

This form of aiding and perpetuating the tramp, outside of counties, is in use also between States, and also on an immense scale by foreign nations at the expense of the United States.

To show how prevalent is the practice between the counties in this State, and between the counties of this State and other States, this significant item appears in the summing up of the various superintendents' accounts for the year 1877:

> "Transportation of paupers anywhere, except to and from poor-houses, and to and from public institutions, $12,193.40."

The same item for 1876 was $9,365.79.

When it is considered that the whole number of persons temporarily relieved outside the poor-houses the latter year was 43,168 (many of them doubtless several times counted) some idea may be formed of the probable number of vagrant mendicants among them. They are not by any means all of that class, nor a majority of them even; but of the *traveling* class, a large majority are such. Yet the majority is not large enough to justify a person in presuming that a tired and traveling applicant for aid is necessarily a tramp. Men have entertained angels unawares sometimes, and there are cases of distress on the highways that are worthy of the highest degree of compassion.

The important thing to be devised is a remedy. The evil is getting to be almost beyond endurance, and so many of the criminal class find this mode of life acceptable that the peace and safety of country homes, especially, are greatly disturbed.

In some districts property becomes unsafe, and the fear inspired by the tramp works in his favor, so that if his wants are not freely and graciously relieved he enjoys a kind of blackmail prerogative, and lives on the fear of disaster, that his presence in the neighborhood implies. There is nothing new under the sun; and the tramps go far back into history for precedent, as do those persons who indiscriminately feed them. Plutarch describes the wealthy Athenian, Nicias, in these words; "He gave not only to those who deserved his bounty, but to such as might be able to do him harm; and bad men found resources in his fears, as well as good men in his liberality."

We believe that a *labor test* should be brought to bear upon the tramp, and that labor, or a clearly apparent case of inability to work, should be the condition and accompaniment of relief. This, if true, implies a complete inability on the part of towns and counties to deal with the difficulty, because it would require such a number of small work-houses, and such a number of local officials to operate them, and the industries carried on necessarily so divided that the expense would so greatly exceed the returns, even in the larger counties, that the smaller ones would endeavor to evade it entirely.

We propose the State district alms-house and work-house, because it will afford opportunity to transfer from the county jails all prisoners that are now demoralized by an enforced idleness, including with them large numbers who are tramps and vagrants when at large.

Because it will provide a place to which all strolling vagrants and mendicants may be sentenced by proper authority for a definite term, and put to labor.

Because the discipline and restraints of such a house will be both reformatory and deterrent, and cause those who can labor but do not like it to go back to honest industry or leave the State.

Because there will be economy in it Even though it shall cost more to get work out of a tramp than it comes to, there will be economy in it.

And because there will be more of justice in it. The State, rather than the counties, should take in charge for aid, or discipline, the predatory tramp. The 70 odd counties may contend with each other as to their several obligations concerning him. And as he has a residence nowhere, and none are disposed to adopt him, they on the contrary seek to pass him off, as unscrupulous persons divest themselves of bad bills, rather than suffer loss by holding them.

If the tramp shall be ascertained to have been palmed off upon us by other states, or from the neighboring Dominion, the State can better deal with that question than the county.

There is a prevalent opinion that tramps, *all of them*, while professedly seeking work, are really endeavoring to escape it. This may be true as a *gen-*

eral rule, and doubtless is, of the predatory class; but it is subject to so many exceptions, on the whole, that the charitably disposed cannot safely adopt it, without consideration in each case. Instance this.

The House of Correction at Detroit is a *penitentiary* in fact, in some respects a State prison, in some respects a United States prison. Its discipline is as severe, and its labor harder, and its fare no better than the prisoners get at Jackson. It has a milder name, that is all.

About 400 tramps annually *voluntarily* plead guilty to vagrancy, and get themselves committed for terms of 30, 60, and 90 days to this prison. They thus voluntarily put themselves to *hard labor*, the same as that to which they would be sentenced if guilty of grave offenses.

Their only object is food and shelter, which they have failed to find outside. The majority of these could find admittance to the alms-house at Wayne, where they would be comfortably supported during the winter without labor, but they prefer labor to idleness. These constitute 400 exceptions in one city, to the general rule above referred to, and serves to commend the whole subject to thoughtful consideration.

A large portion of the 400 persons have been guilty of a little more than improvidence, often accompanied by intemperance, exhausting the summer's saving before midwinter. Others are even innocent of these faults, and the scanty income that has barely served at best of times, has for some reason failed entirely. Whatever the fault or misfortune, it is evident that aversion to work does not characterize them.

A bill was passed by the last Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment, government and control of union work-houses and alms-houses," No. 178, approved May 22, 1877.

The above act was undoubtedly intended to afford some of the advantages claimed for the State district alms-houses, and if counties were disposed to enter into such unions there is no doubt but that it would be a great improvement on the present order of things, especially as the act provides that the proposed alms-houses shall also be work-houses to which the idle and vagrant may be committed for definite periods of time.

Section first is as follows:

The People of the State of Michigan enact, That any number of cities or counties may at their joint charge, and for their common use, erect or provide a work-house, alms-house, or poor-house, and purchase land for the use thereof, which, at their option, may take the place of their county poor-houses.

No action has been taken under the law, and it will probably remain a dead letter. Its passage is important mainly as discovering the sense of the Legislature, that the county poor-houses are insufficient for or badly adapted to their uses; and as affording a hope and expectation that in the future progress of legislation the next step may be to provide for State district alms-houses and the entire discontinuance of the county-houses.

POOR-HOUSE POPULATION.

The total number of inmates of the poor-houses in 1878 was 7,078, and the average number 2,069; an increase from 1877 on the whole number of 722, and on the average number of 51.

The whole number in the poor-houses in 1871 was 3,156—showing a rate of increase about four times greater than the percentage of increase of population.

The total cost of maintaining the poor-houses for 1877 was $203,248.66. The amount expended for temporary relief and for the maintenance of permanent paupers outside the poor-houses, 44,447 persons, was $331,471.81.

The whole sum expended for the relief of the poor, including salaries of officers and other expenses, was $670,431.51.

For 1878 the total cost of paupers in and out of poor-houses has been $634,024.38.

The amount of money expended for what is termed *outside relief*, and the number of persons so aided, is a matter of importance and concern.

The figures presented in our last Biennial Report were surprising even to ourselves; 35,240 persons so relieved, at an expense of $266,325.76 have increased for 1877 to 44,447 persons and an expenditure of $331,471.81, an increase of 9,207 persons and of $65,146.05.

In this connection we repeat a remark from our last report:

"The above sum of $331,471.81 does not, of course, include any reference to the amount expended in private charity, and this we have no means to measure. Very much the larger portion of the latter is fraudulently obtained by the recipients, and the sum of it is doubtless much greater than that above quoted as paid out under the poor-laws; it includes not only contributions to the meritorious and deserving poor, but all the contributions levied by *tramps* and impostors, with all their machinery of begging letters and fraudulent practices, world without end."

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The "State Public School" of Michigan is situated one mile north of the heart of the city of Coldwater, and just outside the corporation limits. The distance from the depot is about one and three-fourths miles. Several hacks are always in waiting on the arrival of trains, any one of which will take strangers to the School for fifty cents per passenger.

Coldwater is located on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., about 156 miles east of Chicago, 86 miles west of Toledo, and 115 miles southwest of Detroit.

The buildings consist of the administration building, with the ground plan in the shape of a cross, having a frontage of 198 feet by a depth of 175 feet, in the central part, around which are grouped eleven others, one of which is used for a boiler-house and laundry, one for a hospital, and the other nine for cottages. All of these are warmed with steam, and lighted with gas brought from the city. They are constructed of brick, and have not only a solid, but cheerful and even elegant appearance. The latest improvements in steam-heating, cooking, laundry, bathing, and ventilating apparatus have been introduced.

The site is a very commanding one, about twenty feet above that of the city, having a charming prospect in every direction. There is a small farm of 44 acres connected with it, on which is a bearing orchard of 300 apple trees. The total cost of the whole outfit is about $177,000.

The system is the family and congregate combined. The children work, eat and school together in the main building, but in all other respects live as families, except that the families are somewhat larger, numbering from twenty-five to thirty members. The cottages are the homes, over which preside cultivated ladies, who care for the children as a mother is supposed to, though, as a matter of fact, much better than most of their own mothers ever did.

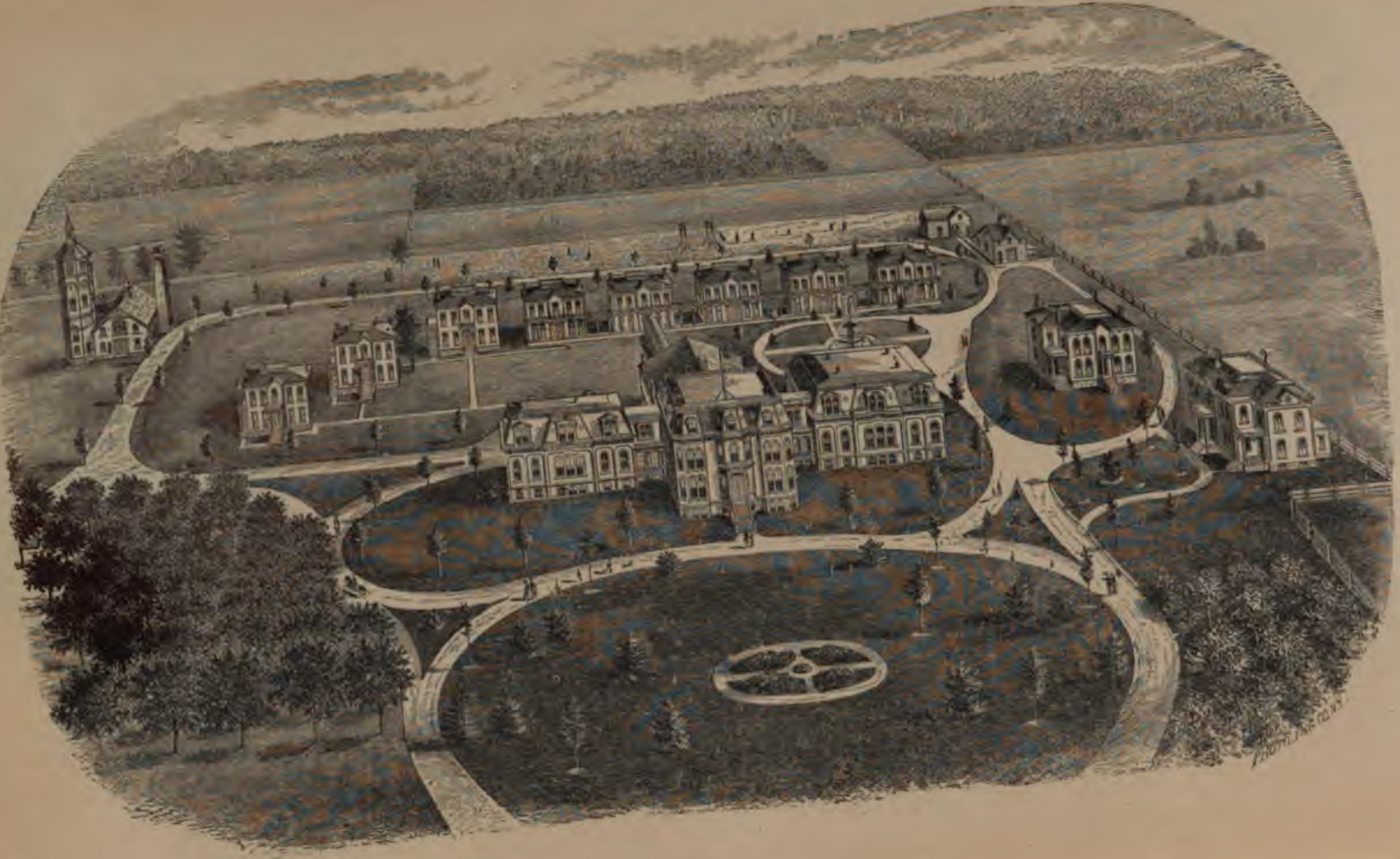


PHOTO. ENG. CO. N.Y.

The price of admission to the institution is dependency on the public.

The aim is to relieve the poor-houses of the State of all children under fourteen and over three years of age, who are healthy and capable of receiving instruction, and fit them for good citizenship.

The school was opened for the reception of children May 21st, 1874, since which time 669 children have been admitted.

The accommodations are sufficient for 300 children.

The foregoing is a description of the State Public School at Coldwater; we extract it from the Fifth Annual Report of its Board of Control.

The Board of Charities, in its several previous reports, has dealt with great satisfaction upon the merits of this excellent school. We have no institution that does its work better, or with more profit to the public. It is an institution in some important respects peculiar to Michigan, and has progressed during its comparatively short career with such notable success that its reputation has extended beyond the commonwealth. Other states are beginning to regard it as a model, and its plan of organization has attracted attention in foreign congresses and conventions with a view to its general recommendation.

This institution was designed to relieve the alms-houses of a mass of young children that were growing up therein to become permanent paupers, or to graduate therefrom into crime.

The Coldwater school was the outgrowth of that painstaking report (already referred to in our remarks on the subject of jails) of the commission appointed by Gov. Baldwin in 1869, consisting of Messrs. Cutler, Walker, and Rankin. That commission made a strong appeal in behalf of children in the alms-houses, and the State Public School in its essential characteristics is foreshadowed in the following paragraphs:

> It would be wise for the State to encourage the establishment of private orphan asylums, by placing therein as many of these children as the officers of such institutions are willing to receive, and allowing them an amount for their maintenance which would be equal to the expense of keeping them in the alms-houses or primary school. In this way they would be reared and trained in virtuous ways, and at the proper age placed in private families, and thus very likely become good and useful members of society.
>
> But if our poor-houses cannot be relieved of their children by a regular system of placing them in families, or by their admission into orphan asylums, we would advise the establishment of a State primary school, where the children, until they could be indentured or adopted in families, could be educated morally and mentally, and also taught habits of industry.
>
> But we would express our conviction that *institutional life should be avoided as much as possible*, as we consider the rearing and training in families as more natural and far superior in all respects, while we would also strongly urge the necessity of supervision of indentured or adopted children by some competent officer, who shall frequently visit them, and ascertain if the child is well cared for and the conditions of the indenture are being fulfilled.
>
> With some such arrangement we are fully satisfied that judicious and humane persons would generally concur, and we firmly believe that thereby many children, who would otherwise become confirmed paupers and criminals, and permanent fixtures in alms-houses and prisons, would grow up to be useful citizens and an honor to the State.
>
> There is a class of children in all communities, who are not paupers or criminals, but who should be protected and trained by the State. These are the children of parents who neglect their offspring, either because they are vicious or indifferent,—children who swarm the streets, prowl about docks and wharves, and are almost sure to take up crime as a trade, orphans who have no one to provide or care for them, and all vagrant and abandoned children. All such would be gathered into schools, where they would receive that mental, moral, and industrial training, which their own homes or circumstances would never afford them, and from which they might at

length be sent out to good situations in the country or elsewhere, where they would grow into virtuous and useful citizens, adding to, instead of preying upon the productive industry of the State.

The schools established for pauper children could also be used for this class of children, as their treatment should be substantially the same.

At the Legislative session to which that report was addressed, a bill was introduced for the establishment of the State Public School by Hon. C. D. Randall, then a senator from his district, and the bill became a law, and was approved April 17, 1871, by Gov. Baldwin. Ever since its establishment Mr. Randall has remained the secretary and treasurer of its Board of Control, and the State is indebted to him, not only for the introduction of the bill creating the institution, but also for wise counsel and executive ability during the whole period of its history.

On the 30th of September, 1878,—the close of the fiscal year,—the school contained 313 pupils, against 252 on the same date 1877. The whole number since the opening has been 669.

The superintendent reports "412 children have been cared for during the past year, either in the institution or placed, through its agency, in families, at a cost to the State of $33,648.38, or $81.67 *per capita.* The health has been remarkably good. Only two deaths have occurred among the 450 children and employés who have been connected with the institution during some portion of the year. One death was that of a young woman, formerly an inmate, but afterwards employed by the institution."

The State Public School is not a reform-school. Children are not sent there because found delinquent, or criminal, and no child sent there has the touch of the police on its garments.

Indigence and helplessness alone make a child eligible to its hospitable welcome, when in default of natural parentage, the State assumes an obligation that obviously devolves upon it, becomes the guardian, and adopts the ward.

The Board of Control feel deeply the need of a hospital to which it may refer such children as are brought to them in diseased or disabled condition, or who may become so after admission.

We have had much to say on the necessity of better medical help for poor children in this and former reports, while urging the adoption of district almshouses. The Board of Control of the Public School turn with hopes of relief to the State Hospital at Ann Arbor, and we print below what they have to say on this subject, commending it earnestly to the consideration of the Governor and Legislature:

> "This being a school, and not an asylum or infirmary, only those of sound mind and body are admissible to it. As it is an agency to procure homes for those having none, the law contemplates receiving only those that will be admitted into families. All diseased children must remain in the institution a permanent charge on the State, preventing the admission of others, unless cured or returned to the counties. Though the law forbids their admission, yet occasionally they obtain entrance. In some the hereditary or chronic disease is latent when the child passes the examination of the county physician, before coming here, and the disease develops with the growth of the child, and may be is discovered only after the child has been here six months or a year. Many of these children inherit mental and physical disease. Hard and meagre lives cause disease in others. In both cases want of good medical treatment,—want of healthy food, pure air and pure water prevents nature from affecting a cure, there being no physician, and the disease becomes chronic. All cases whether acute or chronic, have in this institution excellent medical treatment, and kind efficient nursing. The health of these children of poverty is jealously guarded and promoted. For the chronic cases all has been done that was possible. The best surgical and medical aid of Coldwater has been applied. Some serious

cases have yielded to medical treatment and healthy diet; and comfortable clothing and kind treatment with youthful growth have benefited those with a less tendency to disease. But without necessary appliances, buildings, and facilities proper for a regular hospital, it is impossible to afford such a treatment of diseases as shall lead to the best results. The theory of this institution being that it is a school, the diversion of its work into hospital treatment would undermine its usefulness in the direction intended.

"A number of these cases, covering various forms of chronic diseases, some contagious, as inflammation of the eyes, have not yielded to treatment, and the Board has reluctantly been compelled to return them to the counties sending them. The average county poor-house affording no facilities for the treatment of such cases, the condition of the child returned is hopeless, but safety for the other children has required this action. Not only the children improperly sent to this School, but those remaining in the county poor-houses, needing skillful treatment, are included in these remarks. For the dependent children, wherever they are,—in this School, in the county poor-house, or in the streets,—is this appeal made; that they should have proper medical and surgical aid. This is asked not only for its humanity, but for its economy. Many of these cases would yield to skillful treatment, and the child would then be admissible to this school, be received into a family, be self-supporting, and the public be forever relieved of the support of those who might otherwise, for a life-time, be a public charge. This Board naturally turns to the State Hospital at Ann Arbor as the proper place for the treatment proposed. The State already provides there for the treatment of dependents. But dependents are excluded, for there is no provision for maintenance during treatment. What is wanted is the maintenance of say twenty to thirty of these cases at one time of dependent children, their reception, treatment, and discharge to be under regulations made by a medical board in charge of the State Hospital. The public already support these children, and such a work would only change the form of that support from county to State aid; the effect being to sooner relieve the public from the charge."

The appropriation for the current expenses of the school were:

For 1877, for 240 children	$33,000 00
For 1878, for 300 children	37,000 00
	$70,000 00

The Board of Control ask for the maintenance of 300 children during 1879, and 1880, $37,500 each year, $75,000.

The Board urge with convincing force the necessity of an appropriation to carry out a provision of the law organizing the School, as to the appointment of a Special Agent to facilitate the placing of children among families, or apprenticing them to trades; and to regularly visit those who have been so placed.

It should not be forgotten that the theory on which the State Public School is organized, contemplates the holding of dependent children *in transitu*. The primary object is to find them homes, sending them out to such with more certainty, and under better auspices than they could go from poor-houses, the idea being to abbreviate and not to prolong the institutional life of the child, meantime, however, to afford the best of educational advantages, and rectify so far as possible the defective moral training of the poor-house, or the demoralizing influences to which the child may have been otherwise exposed.

The object is here presented by the Board of Control:

"Four years' experience has shown that the agents of the State Board of Charities, who have been appointed in 28 counties, have been very useful, and their assistance indispensable. They have done much excellent work. There are among them efficient and devoted workers. But in many counties it is found impossible to secure proper persons who will or can accept the office for the limited compensation; and when they are found they are employed in other occupations and cannot always attend to the work when needed.

"What is wanted is an agent under control of this Board, well informed in the laws and regulations of the School, thoroughly in harmony with the project, who should devote four to six of the warmer months especially in procuring homes for children and in visiting those indentured. If this is done, it is confidently believed that for many years no extensive additions need be made to the capacity of the school, and that the number placed annually in families can be largely increased, making more room in the School, thus removing all from the poor-houses, where none should be retained. In this way the work could be done thoroughly and at much less expense than by constructing an overgrown establishment. It should in some way be efficiently done. The State has established the policy that all children of sound mind and body, capable of instruction, should be cared for as wards of the State in an educational home, then placed in a family home and watched over till majority. Having taken this sound position, it becomes its duty, acting in *loco parentis*, to see that these children are placed in suitable homes. Having done this, the work is not half done unless they are followed by the State into these families and there protected fully in their rights, prevented from neglect and abuse which will occasionally occur, and their interests generally promoted. A suitable home may not be found at first, but an agent of intelligence and judgment will soon learn to adjust the right child to the right home, and secure many good homes by going among the people—to their homes—thus bringing this School and its children to the personal attention of the people. While this Board desires the continuance of the present county agency system, it recommends the introduction of the State agency system as better adapted to the work, more comprehensive and thorough. The experience of Massachusetts is given here as an illustration. The visiting agency of that State began work in 1866. Up to that time for twelve years the number of children placed in families had been about 70 per annum. In the first year of the agency it placed out from the Monson State Primary School, an institution in some respects similar to this, 156 children in families, more than twice the former average. There were 759 children indentured, and the agent visited personally 495. He made 609 visits, about two for each working day. All this was at a cost of $1,200 for salary and $300 for expenses. In the second year he placed out 114 children, visited the indentured children, collected over $2,000 due them from employers, all at an expense of less than $1,600, including salary.

"F. B. Sanborn, Esq., the well known intelligent and efficient Secretary of the State Board of Charities of Massachusetts, in summing up this work says: 'Thus in two years, this single agent, at an expense of little more than $3,000 in all, visited more than 1,000 children, wards of the State, of whom more than 200 were placed in families during the two years by his activity; righted many wrongs, of which these poor children were the victims; exposed and corrected many abuses, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Legislature and the people that such a work was both necessary and beneficial."

"The efficiency of this work has continued since it began. The experience of Massachusetts shows that the increased numbers placed out by a State Agent relieves the State of expenditures several times above the expense of the agency. If the cost of support per capita for each child is $125, placing out twelve to fifteen children in addition, paid the expenses of the agency in that State. At that rate per capita Massachusetts saved by the first year of the agency $8,750 after deducting the cost of the agency $1,500, the calculation being on the 86 additional children placed, which would have cost the State to support, clothe, and educate, say $125 per capita. In addition to the saving is the more efficient administration of the whole system, obtained by securing homes and personal visits to the children. It is confidently believed by this Board that with an intelligent and active agent, with the right heart and head, many more good homes could be procured for the dependent children of this State, the poor-houses could be relieved of all admissible children, and no extensive enlargement of this institution would be necessary for many years, if at all.

"Mr. Gardner Tufts, the present Visiting Agent of Massachusetts, says in his report for 1878: "The work of the year was satisfactory in its results; they enforce the conclusions of other years in favor of the policy of the State in relation to its minor wards. * * * For more than twenty years the State has successfully pursued the plan of placing its minor wards in families, under indentures or agreements, based upon the idea of self-support. * * * The duties of institution officers are enough without adding thereto the care of minor wards who are outside the institution. The entire suitableness of any family for the home of a child, especially for any particular child, or the fitness of a child for the family, can not be determined except by trial; but the carefulness exercised in seeking out persons to take charge of children, and thoroughness in examining places offered for them, generally secure good homes and exclude those wherein children would be ill-treated."

While the law intends and provides that none but children sound in body and mind, and guiltless of crime, shall be committed to this School, yet as already shown, some afflicted with disease do gain admission; so also it is found that some who are thievish and incorrigible, are also found to have gained entrance. We have already quoted the appeal made by the Board of Control for hospital facilities for the former, and we add the Superintendent's request for a simplification of the law in regard to the latter class, so that removals to the Reform School in necessary cases, may be attended with less difficulty:

"It occurs to me that the laws regulating the State School and the Reform School should be so amended that incorrigible children who evidently belong to the Reform School, could be sent there from the State School, by the Board of Control of this institution, with the approval of the Agent of the State Board of Charities who lives in this county, without the expense of a trial before the courts. There are children occasionally in the State School who more properly belong to the Reform School, if the system of classification adopted by the State is carried out; and no one can determine the *status* of the child so well as the officers of the School. As it is, thieving and incorrigible children must be taken before a magistrate and sent up at some expense to this county, or returned to the county whence it came, at considerable expense to the school, and from there be sent, at additional expense, sooner or later, in most cases, to the Reform School. All this expense and trouble could be saved. Nor have I ever learned that there are any constitutional difficulties in the way of doing this. The Legislature created the State Public School and the Reform School, and enacted all the laws regulating the admittance of children to either. At present the law provides that the child can be sent to the Reform School by a magistrate only, on the approval of the county agent. Can not the Legislature say that the Board of Control of the State School also, in connection with this same agent, shall be competent to decide to what classification the child really belongs? In Ohio, children can be sent to the Reform School at Lancaster, on the application of parents and guardians, without any form of commitment except the following:

"A B, of ———, represents that he is the parent (or guardian) of C D, a minor, of the age of ———, born ———; that his son or ward is ———, and that C D is a proper subject for the State Reform Farm, and requests that C D may be received into said institution according to the provisions of the act to provide for the establishment and government of Reform Schools, passed April 2d, 1858.

"A. B."

This application is made to the acting Commissioner, who is also Superintendent of the Reform School."

STATE AGENCY FOR THE CARE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

This valuable agency continues its work and has largely increased its efficiency during the last two years.

The title of the law does not indicate all the services of the agents, for they are largely employed in finding homes among the people for children ready to be sent from the State Public School at Coldwater, or from the county poor-houses, or when found in circumstances of destitution anywhere.

In this way their services are of the greatest importance to the State Public School, as but for the discovery of opportunities to place its children in families as fast as they are fitted to go out, the institution would be speedily overrun with inmates, and its usefulness confined to a comparatively small number of children. It is the practice of the agents also to visit from time to time those who have been placed in homes within their counties, and to keep a general oversight of their conduct and interests. This class of children is in no way to be ranked with offenders, but as simply receiving care and nurture from the State in default of parental ability.

The most conspicuous services of the county agents, and those brought into action in the greatest number of cases, are rendered in the several courts where young boys, and sometimes girls, are arraigned for criminal conduct, and as to whom the duties of the agent are prescribed in section 2.

As the law constituting this agency is believed to be peculiar to Michigan, we reproduce it, although we have already printed it in our last Biennial Report:

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A STATE AGENCY FOR THE CARE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the Governor may appoint in each county of this State, an agent of the Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Governor. Before entering upon the duties of his office, and within thirty days after receiving notice of his appointment, said agent shall take and file with the county clerk of the county for which he was appointed the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of this State, and upon such qualification it shall be the duty of the county clerk to immediately transmit notice thereof to the circuit judge, the probate judge, each justice of the peace, and all other magistrates of the county having competent jurisdiction for the trial of juvenile offenders. Said agent shall receive no compensation for his time or services, but his actual expenses necessarily incurred while engaged in the performance of his duties under this act, on being fully stated in account, and verified by the affidavit of the agent, and approved by the Governor, shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor General, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 2. Whenever a complaint is made or pending against any boy or girl under the age of sixteen years, for the commission of any offense not punishable by law with imprisonment for life, before any court or magistrate having competent jurisdiction thereof, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate, before proceeding to hear or determine the case, to give notice in writing of the pendency thereof to said agent, who shall have opportunity allowed him to investigate the charge or charges; and upon receiving such notice, the agent shall immediately proceed to inquire into and make a full examination of the parentage and surroundings of the child, and of all the facts and circumstances of the case, and report the same to the court or magistrate, who shall advise and counsel with the said agent; and if upon such consultation, after full investigation and proof of the offense charged, it shall appear to the court that the public interest and the interest of such child will be best subserved thereby, he may make an order for the return of such child to his or her parents, guardian, or friends; or he may authorize said agent, under the advice and approval of the judge of probate of the county, to take such child and bind him or her out to some suitable person, until he or she shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or for any less time; or if the child appear to be willfully wayward and unmanageable, the court may cause him to be sent to the Reform School or to a house of correction authorized by law to receive such boy or girl, subject to such conditions of sex and age as are now provided by law for the reception of children in said school.

SECTION 3. Said agent shall as often as once in each year visit all children, resident in the county for which he is appointed, who shall have been indentured or placed in charge of any person therein by any State Board or officer of the State, and shall inquire into the management, condition, and treatment of such children, and for that purpose may have private interviews with such children at any time; and if it shall come to the knowledge of such agent that any child thus placed in charge of any person as aforesaid, is neglected, abused, or improperly treated by the person having such child in charge, or that the person holding the child is unfit to have the care thereof, he shall report the fact to the board or officers of the institution by which such child was indentured, and such board or officers shall cancel the contract and cause the child to be returned to the institution from whence he or she was taken, or indentured to some other person, or to be discharged, in the discretion of the board or officers. In all contracts or indentures for binding out children from any State institution, the officers making the same shall expressly reserve the right to cancel the contract whenever in their judgment the interests of the child are not properly cared for.

SECTION 4. No child shall be indentured, adopted, or taken during minority, by any person not of kin thereto, from a State institution, until notice of application therefor has been given to the agent aforesaid residing in the county from which such application is made, and until his report in writing, made after an investigation into the propriety thereof, has been made and filed with the officers of such institution. And all applications for the release or discharge of any children so indentured or placed in charge of persons in such county, shall be given to said agent for his report in like manner.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of said agents in their respective counties, to seek out suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of, educate and maintain children arrested for offenses, committed to any State institution, or abandoned and neglected children in charge of any State institution or officers, and to give notice thereof to the boards or officers having authority to dispose of such children. And said agents shall from time to time make report of their doings under this section to the board of which they are the agents.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Reform School and the principal officer of any State institution for the care or reformation of juvenile offenders, now or hereafter to be established, upon the discharge of any boy or girl received therein, forthwith to notify the agent of the Board of State Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions residing in the county from which such child was sent, of such discharge; and if the boy or girl so discharged shall return to such county, the agent shall, as far as possible, assist him or her in procuring suitable employment and a good home free from immoral and evil influences. Said agent shall also keep a brief history of each child within his county discharged as aforesaid, in a manner and form to be prescribed by the board of which he is agent, and report the same from time to time to said board as it may require, to the end that the effect of the treatment and discipline of the several institutions of the State for the care and reformation of juvenile delinquents upon their discharge therefrom may be better known and understood.

SECTION 7. This act shall not apply to any conty of the State in which no agent shall be appointed by the Governor under and by virtue of the provisions hereof.

SECTION 8. This act shall take immediate effect.

Approved April 29, 1873.

This act was amended March 19th, 1875, providing compensation to county agents in addition to expenses, of $3 for the care of each child attended to, but not to exceed in all $100 in any county except Wayne, in which it is limited to $200.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Governor in finding suitable men in the several counties willing to undertake the care, and perform the services required, in this agency. To do the work well requires men of special adaptation to the duty, and only about thirty such have yet been found willing and qualified. This, however, places one each in most of the larger counties, and their work for the last two years, as to that part of it done in the courts when children had been arrested for trial, will be seen to have been considerable.

The whole number of cases attended to was 623. It goes very far in mitigation of these 623 cases, and in explanation, when we add that 168 of the accused had lost fathers, 108 mothers, and 34 both parents. The average age also was but 12½ years; an age at which crime is "without discretion," as the French term it.

These cases all present to the magistrate questions which, if a man of philanthropic feeling, he considers with deep solicitude. The mere application of the law, by way of sentence, to the evidence produced, does not seem to meet the case. He is therefore relieved of some portion of the painful duty by his conference with the county agent, as instructed in section 2 of the act.

As would naturally be expected, *larceny* is the prevailing fault of boys who are bred up, or who come up, in poverty, and are reared without parents.

The list of offenses charged, is:

Larceny	415
Assault (generally fighting)	89
House-breaking	4
Disorderly	36
Malicious trespass	43
Fraud	2
Vagrancy	34
	623

The disposition of the whole number is stated below. Those released on *suspended sentence*, being generally cases wherein the magistrate and county agent have agreed upon that, as best, on the whole, in view of the best interests of the boy and the community, the agents being expected to keep the discharged boy under observation, and to afford him such aids as can be furnished by way of obtaining situations or employment, to undertake, if he will, an honest and reputable mode of life:

Released, or released on suspended sentence	395
Sent to Reform School at Lansing	167
Sent to House of Correction, Detroit	25
County jail	11
State Public School	1
Bound out in families	2
Fined and released	18
Sent up for trial at circuit court	1
Escaped	3
	623

The whole expense of this agency, doing the amount of work above indicated, does not exceed $2,500 per annum. There is doubtless a good degree of economy in the expenditure. It is probable that but for the labor thus performed, at least 100 of those children released upon suspended sentence would become permanent burdens upon society, either under arrest for crime, or in institutions for the relief of poverty, in which way they would cost the State at least $150 each for support, or $15,000 per year; or if at large, be much more expensively neglected, in view of the crimes that would be committed.

At whatever reasonable cost, however, it is a work that must be done in some way, and the above is the Michigan plan, which is believed by this Board to be the best that has yet been devised.

The proportion of children released upon suspended sentence under the supervision of the agents, and who are reported to be *"doing well"* is very large. Some are arrested and re-arrested until there is nothing left for them but the Reform School, or House of Correction, but the great majority of them give no further trouble.

The compensation afforded to agents for this duty is $3 for each case attended to, and necessary expenses, but the whole, including expenses, must not exceed $100 per annum for any one agent, with exception of Wayne county, in which the whole expense is limited to $200.

We earnestly invite Legislative attention to the inadequacy of this appropriation as to Wayne county. The agent for that county, Mr. Bradford Smith, is obliged to devote a very large portion of his time to this duty or let it go undone. It is believed that his wonderful success in dealing with juvenile delinquents, saving, as it undoubtedly does, many thousands of dollars annually to the public treasury, and restoring to usefulness and promise many little waifs that would otherwise go headlong to ruin, should be better rewarded.

His compensation is limited to $200 per year, and he has had for several years an average of 100 cases to attend to, that is new cases, while he also keeps under supervision the accumulating number of boys and girls in whose behalf he has before intervened.

Mr. Smith's services can not be spared without great loss, and it is probable that they can not be retained unless an increase of compensation can be in some way provided.

We here print a specimen report from one of these agents which presents a fair idea of the services rendered by them; their successes, and their failures:

HASTINGS, Dec. 10, 1878.

Sir:—During the two years ending Sept. 30th, 1878, I have been called upon by the proper authorities to inquire into and report upon the following cases:

Dec. 29th, 1876, Charles ——, of ——, was arrested for larceny. After a full and careful inquiry into all the facts in the case, I ascertained that he had no father living; that he was a wild and wayward boy, and would not give any heed to his mother; that he had often been charged with crime before, and had once been convicted and imprisoned for a similar offense; and that he was addicted to the use both of intoxicating liquors, and of tobacco.

He pleaded guilty to the charge, and on my recommendation was sentenced to the Reform School. His age was 15 years. After being at Lansing about one year and a half, he was set at liberty by the Board of Control, and returned home, but is not any better for his instruction, and will soon be again in our jail, as he is now publicly charged with grave offenses.

Aug. 13th, 1877, George ——, of this place, was brought before the circuit court, charged with burglary.

I made a very careful examination of his case, and found that his parents, residing here, are very respectable people. George was in his sixteenth year, but his record was very dark, charges of repeated larcenies being well authenticated. His habits were also disreputable, and his influence demoralizing to the boys of our town.

He pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and was sentenced by Judge —— to the Reform School during his minority. After being at Lansing about fifteen months, he was discharged and returned home, and is, to all appearance, thoroughly reformed. He is steady, quiet, and works every day.

Jan. 25th, 1878, Charles ——, impleaded with his father and brother, was tried for larceny, by a jury, before Justice ——, in this town, the parties residing in the township of ——. The jury found the respondents all guilty of petty larceny, but Charles, being only fourteen years old, the justice called my attention to his case. I attended the trial, and became convinced that this boy was not guilty of any offense, but simply sold the wheat that had been stolen by his father and brother, by his father's direction. I went to —— and learned that the boy's reputation was good. He had never been accused of any criminal offense before, and was regular in his attendance at school and always well behaved. At my suggestion he was discharged by the justice on suspended sentence, and his conduct since fully justifies this action, and sustains his previous record as an orderly and well-behaved young man.

June 1st, 1878, Clinton ——, of the township of ——, was arrested charged with malicious trespass. He is a boy of the age of thirteen years, without a father, and had better be away from his mother. He is indolent and untrustworthy, but after a careful investigation, I could not find any reason for believing him guilty of any offense known to the laws. At my suggestion he was discharged without trial. Of his subsequent history I have no knowledge.

June 1st, 1878, Noah ——, of this place, was arrested by the marshal, charged with throwing stones at a passing omnibus, breaking the window and seriously injuring a passenger. Noah had the reputation of being a bad boy, and he belongs to one of the most ignorant and demoralized families of the town. He is in his sixteenth year, with little, if any, education. A good blacksmith when he chooses to work, but not in the least controlled by his parents, although an elder brother seems to have had some influence for good over him. He is intemperate at times, and uses tobacco to excess.

There was no evidence in the case to justify his conviction, as it did not appear that he intended to hit the omnibus with the stone, which he admitted he threw. At my suggestion he paid the damages done to the omnibus, and the complaint was withdrawn. Since that time he has been a better boy, and is now steady, working at his trade with his brother, and I think the arrest was productive of good.

June 19th, 1878, Charles ——, of ——, was arrested, charged with larceny, and pleaded guilty. On examination of the case I became convinced that he would be better off at the Reform School than on the streets of ——. He is thirteen years of age, an inveterate smoker, and drinks whisky when he can get it; has no parents living, but *stayed* with his grandmother. Of his guilt of the offense charged, and of several other larcenies, there was not a doubt, and he was sentenced to the Reform School, where he still remains.

August 12th, 1878, Charles ——, of the township of ——, was convicted on his plea of guilty, of an assault on his mother with an axe. He is an ignorant boy, having a father somewhere in Texas, who is said to be a very intemperate man. His mother is kind-hearted, but over indulgent, and has allowed this boy to grow up in and about the saloons at ——, without any education or business habits. The boy was charged with all sorts of petty offenses, and appeared to be a pest to society. He had no friends in the village, and the public with one voice asked that, for his own good, and the good of society, he might be sent to the Reform School. The justice thought it best for the boy, to comply with the outspoken wish of the people, and as the boy begged to be sent somewhere outside of the village of ——, I consented and he was taken to Lansing, where he now remains. His age is thirteen years.

Examinations have also been made in cases of vagrancy, brought before the judge of probate, of Jane and Ellen ——, on Jan. 30th, 1877; George and John ——, on May 7th, 1877; Franklin ——, on March 23d, 1877; Belle Louisa ——, and Sarah Belle ——, on August 20th, 1878.

All of these were, after a full investigation in each case, removed to the State Public School at Coldwater, where three of them now remain; good homes having been obtained for the others.

I have at this time twenty children under my charge, whom I have taken from the State Public School, and placed in good homes among the farmers in this county. With one or two exceptions the boys are doing well, and give good satisfaction to the people adopting them.

All of which is very respectfully submitted, with the hope that the charitable and humane policy of our State may be fully carried out by the liberality of our legislative department, and the active co-operation of the friends of universal education.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. M. DEWEY,
Agent for Barry County.

HON. HENRY W. LORD, *Sec'y State Board of Charities.*

MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

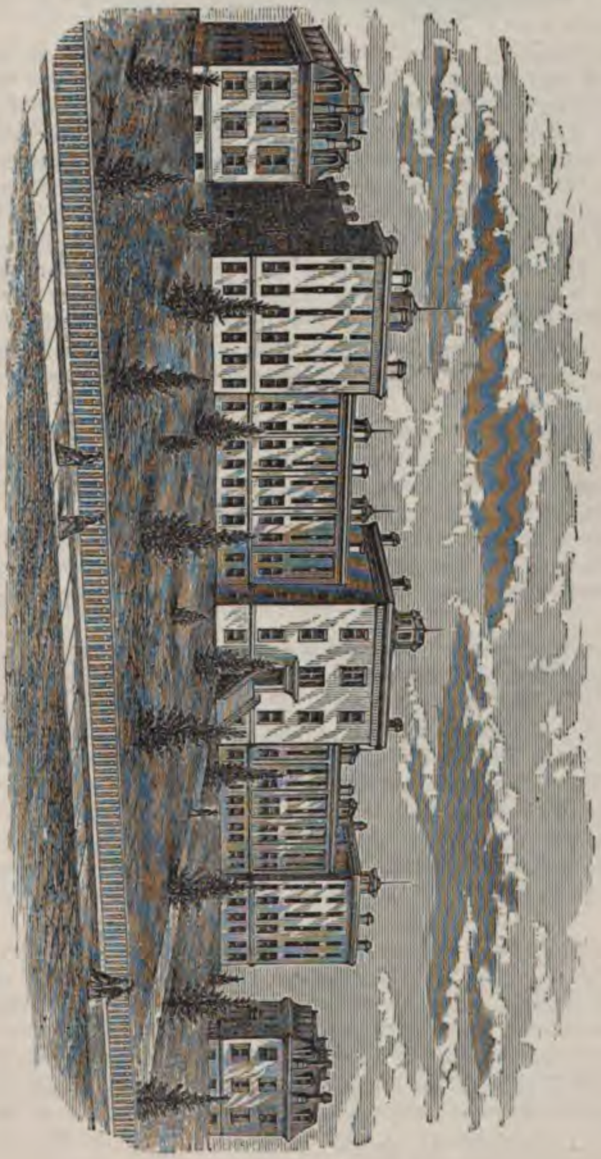
The Commissioners refer again with great pleasure to the Reform School at Lansing. Under the intelligent conduct of its faithful Board of Control, Messrs. Larned, Davis, and Hale, and its especially qualified Superintendent, Mr. Frank M. Howe, no State institution has made more decided progress than this during the last four years, or has better claims to commendation.

We speak in its praise with the greater pleasure, because we are privileged to replace with expressions of approbation, the severe criticisms that, previous to 1876, the Board felt obliged to make upon the general theory and practice of its organization.

Annexed is a view of the buildings, and general description of the farm and property, from the 22d Annual Report of its Board of Control.

The number of boys in attendance during 1878, and the rate of increase during the last four years, has been as follows:

1875	220
1876	242
1877	262
1878	327



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LANSING, MICH.

The Michigan State Reform School is pleasantly situated on a slight elevation at the east end of Shiawassee street, about one mile north of east from Capitol Square, City of Lansing. A farm of two hundred and twenty-four acres belongs to the Institution; three acres of which is used as a play-yard for the boys, with building in front, and the shops in the rear.

The yard in front of the building, containing five acres, is surrounded by a neat picket fence, and laid out in drives and walks, and ornamented with trees and shrubs, The grounds east of the building are devoted to the pleasure and comfort of the boys.

The center building of the house proper fronts west, and is forty-eight feet wide, fifty-six feet deep, and four stories high. There are two wings extending north and south, each ninety-five feet long, thirty-three feet deep, and three stories high, excepting the towers at the extremities, which are four stories high. One wing extending east eighty-three feet, thirty-three feet deep, three stories high. On the first or ground floor of the center building are a kitchen and dining-room for the Superintendent, a store-room and laundry. On the second floor a reception room, parlor, Superintendent's office, and private rooms. On the third floor are rooms for the officers and employés. On the fourth floor is the chapel, suitably arranged and furnished for seating three hundred and fifty persons. On the first floor of the north wing are the dining-rooms for the boys. The second floor is used for plant-rooms and bed-rooms, and all the upper portion is used for dormitories, arranged with separate sleeping apartments for the boys.

In the basement of south wing is the wash or bath-room for the boys, where their daily ablutions are performed. On the first floor are school-rooms and tailor shop; on the second floor, school-rooms, library, and reading-room. The upper portion, as in the north wing, for sleeping apartments.

In the basement of the east wing are the store-rooms and cellars. On the first floor, the kitchen, bakery, shoe shop, and hospital. On the second, store-room and bed-rooms, and in the upper portion are sleeping apartments for the boys.

On the northeast part of the yard stand the shops, a three-story brick building one hundred and forty-six feet long and fifty-three feet wide, suitably divided and provided with machinery for the employment of the boys.

On each side of the main building, facing the front yard, stands two family houses; two-story brick edifices, forty-two by fifty-two feet, containing suitable apartments for an overseer and his family, together with fifty inmates.

The farm, all of which is now under cultivation and pasturage except about twenty-five acres of woodland, has for its use a large barn 48 x 60, with stone basement and cellar for the use of cattle, a horse-barn, wagon and tool sheds, etc., sufficient to shelter all the stock and tools necessary for carrying on its operations.

It will be seen that the rate of increase is rapid, and the institution is already crowded. The rapidly growing State is outgrowing all its prisons, schools, and asylums. The liberal appropriations for State institutions heretofore made have been from time to time conspicuous evidences of the prosperity of the commonwealth, as they have been of its enlightened civilization. The continued growth of the State renews its obligations in the same direction; and while the increase in wealth and population is good cause for rejoicing, it is, however it may be regretted, nevertheless true, that additional provision for the delinquent and defective classes must run concurrently with the general advance, if the same spirit of enlightened and liberal christianity is to characterize the State.

We have before intimated in this Report that mere teaching from books is no safeguard against crime, and have shown that ninety per cent of our criminal classes can read and write. An important branch of education both outside and inside of reformatories is an education of the hands. Prison statistics show a much larger number of felons among the unapprenticed than among the illiterate. In this connection we insert here a paragraph bearing on that view from the report of the Board of Control of this School:

> The school has made good advancement in true education. Technical education lies at the base of all educational advancement for the masses, and the foundation of all such advancement is built upon a practical union of brain work with hand work. While our youth are seeking to learn the source of the Nile, they should also be taught how to earn their bread honestly by skilled labor. We divide the time of our boys between the school-room and the work-shop. When their juvenile brains are weary with figures that "won't add up," we turn them out into the free air for a grand romp and play, and thence into the work-room to ply with deft fingers the work which helps to pay for their bread. We teach our boys a diversity of toil, and so to employ their hands and brains that they can pass into the world able and willing to work."

The net current expenses of the Reform School during the last five years have been as follows:

1874	$26,097 45
1875	26,666 72
1876	26,235 83
1877	31,884 84
1878	26,988 88

Concerning which, the treasurer remarks:

> "While the number of inmates has increased 33⅓ per cent, the net current expenses have only increased a trifle over three per cent, and it would have been diminished had the boys' labor been as remunerative as it was in 1874 and 1875. Most of the items in detail have been diminished, though a few are increased. The cost of lights has been largely increased owing to the change from kerosene to gas, securing greater safety by the added expense.
>
> "The second part of the table shows these items of expense per capita. The current expense for each person has been lessened 22 per cent. although the cash returns for the boys' labor has fallen nearly 70 per cent. and in 1877, when the boys' labor did not net the State anything, the current expense shows the highest. Fuel, provisions, and salaries show a steady decrease of 40 per cent to 65 per cent in the five years."

We omit here the detail of items referred to.

The industrial branch of the school exercises is indicated by the annexed Table:

Work Performed and Produce Raised by Boys.

Caps made for boys	210	Sheets made for boys	176
Jackets made for boys	301	Pillow slips made for boys	253
Pants made for boys	384	Bed-ticks made for boys	170
Overalls made for boys	323	Towels made for boys	168
Suspenders made for boys	526	Aprons made for boys	32
Shirts made for boys	881	Pieces repaired for boys	16,890
Mittens made for boys	110	Mattresses, curtains, table cloths, etc.	140

SHOE SHOP.

Shoes made for boys	330	Boots and shoes repaired	650

CHAIR SHOP.

Chair-seats matted	645
Chair-seats woven	39,637
Backs woven	5,800

GARDEN AND FARM.

Bushels of potatoes	1,200	Bushels of rhubarb	25
" onions	100	" cucumbers	10
" corn—ears	1,000	" apples	800
" beans	75	" pears	8
" oats	100	" green corn	100
" raspberries	10	" green peas	100
" tomatoes	50	Tons of hay	30
" turnips	200	" corn stalks	75
" rutabagas	1,000	Two acres of beets, parsnips and carrots not gathered.	
Heads of cabbage	1,000		

The Board of Control say in regard to the general health of the School:

> "We have had no serious sickness during the past year, and there are no boys in the hospital at the present time. Eighteen months have elapsed since we have lost a boy by death. This will appear the more surprising and gratifying when it is remembered that many of our boys have come from the haunts of vice, where they have been exposed to physical as well as mental disease, and many are offsprings of diseased parents."

This is a remarkable showing, and that such a state of good health may not be put in jeopardy, the Superintendent adds the following very important suggestion:

> "Legislation is needed to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases at the school. Although we have been exceedingly fortunate hitherto in keeping away such diseases, still we are in constant peril. We have no means of knowing to what dangerous diseases those committed to the institution may have been exposed, nor have we the right to inquire. Instances have occurred where older boys, taken from the lowest depths of vice, have been sent to us with loathsome diseases, and nothing but the utmost vigilance and watchfulness have enabled us to prevent the other boys being endangered by association with them.
>
> "A certificate that the boy is in good health and that he has not been exposed to infectious or contagious diseases, issued by a respectable physician, should in every case be required to accompany the commitment."

Among the improvements in the general conduct of this school, the introduction of the military drill ranks among the foremost. It supplies a much needed additional means of recreation, gives the boys an improved carriage and deportment, emphasizes the importance of order, and obedience to orders; and does more than any one thing besides to encourage self respect, and awake a desire for respectable citizenship.

The same military instruction is given at Coldwater.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND, AT FLINT.

This excellent asylum *for the restoration of lost senses,* has been repeatedly visited since our last report, by members of the Board jointly, and by individual members of it.

The Institution improves from year to year, not only in its educational and industrial departments, but is also rapidly recovering, and may be said to have recovered, from a great number of structural malformations in the building itself, which have hitherto embarrassed the Superintendent and his teachers, greatly discomforted the local Board of Control, involving also a vexatious and continual expense to the State.

Liberal appropriations of money, made by the last two Legislatures, wisely expended by the Board of Control, have now given to the asylum a better adaptation, and it is, in fact, within, as well as in appearance without, one of the best institutions of its kind in the United States.

Meantime it has outgrown its double duty in providing a double system for two utterly dissimilar classes—the Deaf Mutes and the Blind. No two processes of educational or asylum treatment can be more completely at variance than the care and culture of deaf mutes, and the like offices for the blind.

The Board of Charities in all of its reports has noted its objections to this incongruous association, and has looked forward to a time that seemed near at hand, when the increasing number of the deaf and dumb would make additional room necessary, and compel either the enlargement of the Asylum, or the removal of the blind, much the less numerous of the two classes, to a separate institution. This we briefly urged in our last Biennial Report, and reprint it here:

> "The whole capacity of the building is now needed for the deaf and dumb; and there should be in one of the largest cities of the State an Asylum built for the blind alone. The building need not be expensive, and may not have expensive lands in connection.
>
> "Proximity to a large town is of more importance in the education of the blind than in that of any other class, as in consequence of being shut out from all appliances of education to which sight is necessary, they should have all the opportunities that hearing affords, and public lectures, and especially musical entertainments, are of the utmost importance to them. As for musical instruction, it appears many of them for success as musical professors and teachers, and is an art in which they often excel, and to which they in many cases seem especially adapted."

The Board of Control at Flint, in their report for the present year, also urge this division as follows:

> "As predicted in our last Report, the number of pupils in attendance has materially increased. During the last year included in that Report, the number of pupils enrolled was 231. The number enrolled during the last year of this Report was 257; and it is confidently expected that the number of applications during the year beginning the first of October, 1878, will exceed the capacity of the Institution for properly boarding and lodging pupils. And we cannot too forcibly impress upon the attention of His Excellency, the Governor, and of your Honorable body, the Legislature, the fact that the time has come when, under the present arrangement, the doors of the Institution must be closed against the admission of any more pupils. The most feasible plan that suggests itself to our minds at present, for relief, is that of the removal of the blind pupils to some other building, erected for them and especially adapted to their peculiar wants and necessities, either upon the grounds belonging to the State, adjacent to this Institution, or at some other point to be determined upon by you. We trust that this very important subject will receive the prompt attention that its urgency demands.
>
> As a matter of economy, we are convinced, after mature reflection upon the sub-

ject, that it will be greatly to the advantage of the State to erect a building for the use of the blind on its own grounds, in connection with the present Institution. Under that plan, the management of both institutions could be by one board of officers, and the schools under the direction of one principal. The management of such an institution would thus be reduced to a minimum cost, while the State would be at no expense for grounds. The trustees therefore ask for an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of a building for the use of the blind."

This Commission dissents from the opinion, expressed by the Board of Control in the extract above quoted, that it would be for the advantage of the State to erect a separate building on its grounds at Flint for the use of the blind.

This would undoubtedly cost less, and both institutions could probably be managed successfully by one board of officers; but having both institutions under the direction of one principal is a thing, that in the estimation of this Commission, should be avoided. The blind differ from the deaf and dumb more than either class differ from those who can see and speak; and to congregate them for education either in the same, or in adjacent buildings under one Superintendent, is exacting too much from him, as it requires that he be an expert in two methods of teaching, as diverse from each other as any two systems can possibly be; and an attempt in that direction can only be damaging to both classes taught, as neither can have the exclusive attention that it needs.

Though the proposed plan would in appearance at first cost less, it would on the whole cost more if it performed its work less effectively.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received a very excellent paper on the subject, which we print in our appendix, and to which, for a full examination of the subject, the reader is referred.

The Asylum has had enrolled during the last year 287 pupils, of whom 59 were blind, and 228 were deaf and dumb. Forty-five per cent of the deaf and dumb were born so, the remainder became so in consequence of disease or accident.

This very remarkable fact is noted by the Principal in his report:

"There are represented among those in school during the last two years, thirteen families which have two mute children in each, and four families which have three in each. Generally the oldest mute child in a family was made deaf by disease or accident, and the younger ones were born so, although this is not always the case."

This Commission does not feel competent to deal intelligently with the problem of life as set forth in the concluding clause of the above paragraph.

The educational departments of the Asylum appear to have been conducted with ability and a high degree of success. The members of this Board have attended its annual examinations, and visited it on other occasions with gratification. Every branch of education taught in ordinary schools is successfully taught here. Avenues are found to intellects whose approaches are darkened to light, or deafened to sound, and the remaining faculties are found to respond with such increased activity, that a fair degree of education can be imparted.

Miss Hattie E. McGann's class in articulation appears to the observer not only like a miracle of teaching on her part, but presents a scene of physical and psychological wonder on the part of the pupils, who, with eyes that actually blaze with light, endeavor to follow, and grasp the lost faculty which she offers to restore.

Prof. G. W. Parker, the Superintendent, thus describes the educational and industrial pursuits:

In the Deaf-Mute Department, the instruction has been carried on very much as formerly, by the use of writing, the manual alphabet, and signs. The result shows the success of the methods, as well as the faithfulness of teachers and pupils in carrying them out. About fifty pupils, mostly semi-mutes, have been taken from the school and the shops a half hour or an hour each day, for the study of Articulation. Two years' experience has strengthened our belief in the value of the system employed in correcting the speech of the semi-mutes, and in helping them to retain it. It has also shown that a portion of those born deaf, or who have lost their speech entirely, can be taught to speak. But just how large a percentage of these it would be profitable to teach Articulation it is difficult to say. We think, however, that more than the present number could spend a short time each day on this branch at a good advantage. And with this view we would recommend that an additional teacher be employed.

In the Department for the Blind the work has also been very satisfactory. The teachers, however, labor under a great disadvantage, inasmuch as the pupils range in proficiency all the way from the lowest primary grades to that of a good high school grade. This divides the time and energies of the teachers too much to obtain as good results as might be obtained under more favorable circumstances. Much has been said of the difficulties under which the deaf and dumb labor in acquiring an education. Those of the blind are scarcely less. Let any one consider for a moment the thousand and one ideas he receives daily through the medium of sight. What does a beautiful painting mean to a blind man? Or a statue carved by the hand of Phidias? Even St. Peter's itself? What the sparkling stream, the glory of a landscape, or a sunset? Add to these the countless things of every day life which we know of by seeing, and you will have an idea of the mind of a man who was born blind.

Yet hearing and feeling are left to them and have to be made the avenues of learning. Music being a branch depending largely on the ear, is especially adapted to the blind, and should be fostered and kept up to a high standard. Several of our graduates are making good livings at teaching music. And the field is broad enough to admit all who may wish to enter it. The two new pianos purchased last year are doing good service and supply a pressing need.

Our Library is sadly in want of new books. That portion of it adapted to the use of the smaller pupils is almost entirely worn out. There is also a constant demand for books to read to the blind, and to develop a taste for reading in the deaf and dumb. We earnestly hope some provision may be made for a permanent supply of books.

The industries have been doing a good work for the pupils. The shoe shop and cabinet shop have been turning out work of a good grade, and good workmen. The printing office has issued a weekly paper,—The Deaf-Mute Mirror, all of the mechanical work on which has been done by the pupils. Some of them are also able to do a good piece of job work.

During the past few years of financial depression very few manufacturing establishments have been operated successfully. This depression has been felt by the shops. The deficit in the account of the shoe shop, charged to current expenses, is $478.41; the cabinet shop, $509.48; the printing office, $698.09, making an aggregate deficit of $1,685.98. Under the present arrangement of the hours of school and work, sending half of the senior pupils to school for three hours per day, while the other half are at the industries, three teachers do the work that six formerly did. That is: there are three teachers who have two classes each, one in the forenoon, and one in the afternoon. At a low estimate $2,400.00 is saved in the salaries of those three teachers whose services are dispensed with, making a balance of about $600.00 in favor of our present arrangement. The shops also largely counteract the tendency, always found more or less in boarding schools, of placing a light value on money, and of not learning the important place *labor* occupies in every man's life. We expect that our shops will nearly, if not quite, become self-supporting as the times improve.

The deaf and dumb girls in the sewing-room do all of our Institution sewing, a large amount of work for pupils, and mending of various kinds, besides fancy work and house work.

Broom-making was introduced a year ago for the blind, and we think it will prove a success as a trade for them. Basket-making and wicker-work are continued as before, except that both these shops are under one foreman. The blind girls do plain sewing, knitting, etc., for a portion of each day.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM AT KALAMAZOO.

Since our last Biennial Report Dr. E. H. Van Deusen has retired from the medical superintendence of this institution. He had control of it from the beginning and during the whole history of asylum treatment of insanity in Michigan. Though in consequence of his long and exhausting labors and the necessity for change and rest beyond what short vacations could afford, the Board had for a long time feared that he would feel compelled to retire, yet they had hoped that his pre-eminent usefulness in his most difficult position would be continued for some years. He has, however, within the last year, felt obliged for his own sake, to retire in order to husband his remaining strength, which it is to be hoped will not be lost to the specialty of his learned profession, of which he has been so conspicuous an ornament.

The Board of Commissioners, in their many visits to his asylum, were always impressed by its wonderful neatness and well-ordered administration, and were still more impressed by the detail of information possessed by Dr. Van Deusen concerning each patient; the name and residence, the particulars of each case, and all antecedent circumstances that had a bearing on the condition or entered into an estimate of the probable recovery. With all his 600 patients about him, he had such a knowledge of every one, and though the united term of treatment of all who had shared his ministrations, no two of whom were alike, would, if aggregated into one life, extend to several thousand years; yet each case appeared to be distinctly in his mind, to be regarded with the same interest, and borne with the same anxiety, as though but one at a time were under consideration.

Dr. Van Deusen retires with our profound respect and our sincere good wishes for his future.

After his resignation of duty at Kalamazoo, he became involved in legal difficulties growing out of an alleged informality in the commitment of a female patient from Calhoun county some years before. The matter is still before the courts, and until it shall have been decided, it would ill become this Board to comment in any way upon the merits of the case. We are, however, impressed with the belief that no more conscientious man than Dr. Van Deusen ever brought superior intelligence to the faithful discharge of public duty. And if it shall appear that the law, as at present in force, shall subject medical superintendents to like danger in the discharge of their delicate and responsible duties, it will become the legislative wisdom to so examine the matter, and make such alterations that while the public shall be in no danger of false detention, the insane patient, often arriving in extremity, and needing instant medical help, shall not be left to fatal neglect, while unimportant errors in the order for commitment, may require rectification in distant counties.

We do not believe that an insane hospital, where persons are necessarily confined for curative purposes, is in any important respect analogous to a prison, where persons are in custody for punishment of crime.

The number of patients crowded into this asylum, prior to the completion of the Eastern Asylum at Pontiac, was about 700, or 150 in excess of its capacity.

In August, 222 were transferred to Pontiac, and there were at Kalamazoo on Sept. 30, 1878, 497 patients. Since then, to Dec. 31, the number has increased to 532. Among those received since the transfer to Pontiac have been 14 from alms-houses.

The Medical Superintendent writes, Dec. 30, 1878, that he has made arrangements to receive 16 more patients from one of the county houses, and several from other counties not in alms-houses, and as the normal capacity of the asylum is but 550, he will then be under the necessity of refusing admissions except as vacancies occur." This, he adds, "is the most unpleasant duty we have to perform."

1,131 patients received treatment during the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, among whom there were 119 recoveries, 195 improved, and 81 died.

The whole annual expense of the asylum is about $300,000.

On the retirement of Dr. Van Deusen from the Medical Superintendency of this Asylum, Dr. George C. Palmer, who had been many years his assistant, was promoted to that position, and Dr. Henry M. Hurd, who had also been several years in the asylum as second assistant, was advanced to the office vacated by Dr. Palmer. Subsequently, on the completion of the Eastern Asylum, Dr. Hurd was appointed to the Medical Superintendency of the latter.

Both of these officers had by long service acquired deserved reputation, and it is believed both asylums will be ably superintended.

THE EASTERN ASYLUM AT PONTIAC

was opened for patients in July, 1878, and received from Kalamazoo a transfer of 222 patients, and has received from poorhouses 69, and in all has, December 31, 1878, 326 patients. Its normal capacity is for 330. It will be seen that the two asylums are already full.

During 1878 the average number of insane in the poor-houses has been 410, and the whole number 523. For 1877 the whole number was 552, and the average 394.

It may therefore be safely stated that the number of the insane in the poor-houses was during 1877 and 1878 at least 400.

The Eastern Asylum was provided for by act No. 120 at the session of 1873. The commission appointed located it at Pontiac, and procured, mainly by donation from the citizens of that place, 307 acres of land, beautifully situated within the city limits. Work commenced on the building in April, 1875, and it was opened for patients, as above stated, in July, 1878.

It was the laudable design of the Legislature that this new and elegant Asylum should not only entirely relieve the alms-houses of the insane poor already committed to them, but should also render it unnecessary in the future to consign insane persons to them, and it was even made unlawful to do so, provided, as was evidently expected, "room shall be sufficient."

Section 49 of act 194, session of 1877, is as follows: "After the Eastern Asylum shall have been opened for patients, and room shall be sufficient for all the insane wards of the State, then and thereafter it shall be illegal for county superintendents of the poor, or for any other authority whatever, to consign to the county alms-house any insane person."

We have shown above that up to December 31, 1878, the Eastern Asylum has only been able to relieve the alms-houses of 69 patients; the Michigan Asylum of 14, with further arrangements made for 16; in all 99 patients, leaving still in the poor-houses at least 300, or as many as there were in 1873, when the erection of the new Asylum was ordered.

Furthermore, the Secretary of the Board has, during the last year, addressed circulars to all the supervisors, and to ward officers likely to have knowledge of the matter in all the towns and cities of the State, making inquiry as to the number of the insane, the epileptics, and the idiots known to the several officers within their own towns or wards, and not in any public institutions, that is to say, not in poor-houses or Asylums.

Nine hundred replies have been received, and 284 circulars remain unanswered. The result has been as follows: Insane 218, indicating in all, say 300; epileptics 226, indicating in all, say 300; idiots 529, indicating in all, say 600.

Classing the epileptics with the insane (and epilepsy usually implies a very serious form of insanity), we have 900 insane persons in the State in excess of the united capacity of the two Asylums, or about as many outside as in them.

This seems a large number, yet Massachusetts, with but little more population than Michigan, has about 4,000 insane people.

NOTE.—Since the above was written, the writer has been informed by the Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Asylum that from and after Jan. 1, 1879, the expense of 114 patients will be transferred from the charge of the counties from whence they came to the charge of the State. There will be a proportionate number to be transferred from the Michigan Asylum at Kalamazoo. This is the first transfer under act 94 of 1877, part of section 34, as follows: "On the 1st day of January, 1879, and at the close of each succeeding quarter, the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums shall certify to the Secretary of State, the name, age, and residence of all patients of the Asylums under treatment, the expense of whose maintenance shall have been exclusively paid by any county for two years continuously, and such patients shall thereafter be maintained by the State."

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON.

First, and principal among the penal institutions of Michigan, is the State Prison at Jackson. The city of Jackson, which was but a mere village in 1839, when the prison was located there, has now become a city much larger than Detroit was at that time, and is the centre of many converging railroads through which it is placed, in direct connection with all parts of the State.

The Prison has now 800 inmates, and its average number during 1877 and 1878 has been a trifle over 800. This is at least 150 in excess of the number of the cells, and renders discipline, according to prison theories of non-intercourse between convicts, impossible, as the corridors are crowded with cot-beds in which the prisoners are substantially domiciled together, with little restraint as to communication.

Whatever loss in efficiency of discipline is thus suffered has to be made up by increased vigilance, and with it, increased anxiety on the part of the Warden, and his deputies and guards. Although about all the enlargements have been provided for and completed that the establishment has been thought capable of, yet it is probably still possible to provide cells for the present number, say 800 prisoners. Beyond this it will become the State government to determine what shall next be done.

All the relief that could be afforded by the Detroit House of Correction was exhausted several years ago, and that institution has been also crowded in excess of its number of cells and other accommodations.

The new House of Correction at Ionia has, since its opening in July, 1877, received from Jackson 130 prisoners, while at least 200 others have been sentenced to the new Reformatory, direct, that would otherwise have been sent to the State Prison, and yet the average number of 800 at the latter prison cannot be reduced.

Contrary to general expectation, the Prison at Jackson is again enabled to report itself as substantially self-sustaining, a deficit of only $831.79 having occurred for 1878, while for 1877 there was an excess of earnings over expenses of $5,534.43.

The severity of the times has been generally very keenly felt in its effects on prison and reformatory industries, and it is a gratification, attributable mainly to able management on the part of the Warden and Board of Managers, that this great industrial penal establishment should have so nearly provided by its own income, for current expenses.

As we have remarked in a previous report, it is not an easy thing to make crime defray the expense of its punishment, and it is uncertain whether it can be depended upon to do so for any considerable length of time.

Grave questions also arise as to whether the contract system in prisons is not a public disadvantage on the whole, the discussion of which may be reserved for the present, but cannot be permanently deferred.

The principal employments are manufacture of wagons, agricultural implements (including polished steel forks, spades, rakes, etc., with their handles), boots and shoes, brooms, etc. The prisoners work nominally about nine hours per day, but such as are experts get through their allotted tasks long before night, and for want of arrangements for utilizing their time in any way for their own benefit, they sit or lounge listlessly about until their slower associates in the shops are dismissed at the expiration of the day.

In the estimation of the Warden and of the contractors, there seems no remedy for this, but it is believed by this Commission that it should have the earnest consideration of the Board of Managers, and if no remedy exists, one should be created.

Article XVIII., section 3d of the Constitution of the State of Michigan provides that "no mechanical trade shall hereafter be taught convicts in the State Prison of this State, except the manufacture of those articles of which the chief supply for home consumption is imported from other States or coutries."

We print below a letter addressed to the Secretary, which gives a brief abstract of the forthcoming Annual Report:

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON,
Jackson, Mich., Dec. 22, 1878.

HON. H. W. LORD, *Secretary:*

DEAR SIR—Yours of yesterday is at hand, and contents noted. The Prison Report is not yet published, but will go into the hands of the printer this week.

Below is an abstract of our Financial Statement for the year closing Sept. 30, 1878.

Valuation of real estate, Sept. 30, 1878		$506,450 00
" personal, Sept. 30, 1878		45,661 33
Total valuation, Sept. 30, 1878		$552,111 33
Valuation of real estate, Sept. 30, 1877	$485,000 00	
" personal	44,851 08	
		529,851 08
Increase over valuation on one year since		$22,260 25
Increase in valuation of personal property		810 25
Leaving for increase in real estate on account of improvements		$21,450 00
Paid on improvements from appropriation		11,458 56
Paid on improvement from Prison earnings		$9,991 44

The Department expenses, net, were		$45,639 97
General Expenses—Pay roll	$42,170 97	
Freight	619 53	
Water rates	200 00	
Gas	2,699 20	
Interest—net	254 44	
Convict gratuity	894 85	
Convict deposit	731 05	
		47,570 04
Total *net* expenses		$93,210 01
Earnings, net—Convict labor	$89,624 58	
Gate money	1,691 74	
U. S. Convicts	868 64	
Rent of house	129 16	
Miscellaneous	84 00	
		$92,378 22
Expenses in excess of earnings		$831 79

Number of convicts, Sept. 30, 1877			802
Received from courts—State		343	
" " " U. S.		11	
			354
Total number in, during year			1,156
Discharged—Expiration of term		274	
Deceased		6	
Transfer to State House of Correction, Ionia		44	
Net escapes		5	
Order for new trial		4	
Order of Supreme Court		3	
Pardoned by Governor	15		
" President	1		
		16	
			352
Remaining Sept. 30, 1878			804
Average for year			808.7
Number in now, Dec. 21, 1878		800	

Very respectfully,
WM. HUMPHREY,
Warden.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This is not a State Prison, nor State institution of any kind. The State has no direct interest in it, and only such general control of it as it has of county jails or municipal prisons of any kind. Yet the Detroit House of Correction is a penal institution of first-class magnitude, has a widely extended reputation for enlightened successful management, and, though excluding contract labor, pays its way and earns a surplus each year.

It usually contains nearly as many convicts as the State Prison at Jackson, and receives and discharges annually many more (owing to shorter sentences), than are received and discharged at Jackson.

The House of Correction was built and is governed by the City of Detroit, and the law of its organization was enacted by the State Legislature, and approved March 15th, 1861.

Section 2 provides that its management shall be under the control of the

City of Detroit, "subject to periodic inspection by the State authorities at their discretion."

In virtue of the following sections the House of Correction is invested with some of the offices of a State Prison. Sections 8, 9, and 10, provide that the board of supervisors of any organized counties may contract with the city of Detroit, "to receive and keep in the Detroit House of Correction any person or persons who may be sentenced to confinement by any court or magistrate in any of said counties, for any term not less than sixty days," and magistrates of the several contracting counties are authorized to commit persons convicted of crimes not punishable by imprisonment at Jackson, and sentenced for terms not less than sixty days, to the House of Correction. Some forty-odd counties entered into such contracts.

Section 11, provides that the Inspectors of the State Prison may also contract with the city of Detroit for the "confinement and maintenance in the House of Correction of persons convicted of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison," and when such contract shall have been made and duly published, "any male person under twenty-one years of age, and above the age of sixteen years, who shall be guilty of any offense, murder and treason excepted, may, in the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had, be sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction; and every male between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two, who shall for the first time be so convicted, and every female who shall be so convicted, shall be sentenced to the said House of Correction."

Section 14 provides that the expense of maintaining the House of Correction, over and above all receipts, etc., shall devolve upon the city of Detroit.

The application of this is happily rendered unnecessary, as the prison, as before observed, maintains itself.

A supplementary law, approved March 27th, 1867, provides in section 1st, that whenever any female shall be convicted of any crime, except murder, which under the existing laws of the State would subject her to imprisonment in the State Prison, the court before which she is convicted shall sentence her to the Detroit House of Correction, instead of the State Prison.

Section 2 provides for the commutation of sentences of women, at the time confined at Jackson, to the House of Correction, and under authority of this the whole number of female prisoners were ultimately transferred, or sentenced direct from all parts of the State to the House of Correction.

The House of Correction is also, to considerable extent, a United States prison, and the Federal Government, under contracts analogous to those with the State, sends many prisoners, a large number of them convicted for long terms and some for life.

Quite a number of western states and territories also, which have not suitable prisons of their own, send convicts to the Detroit House of Correction, many of whom are serving out life sentences for the gravest offenses.

The educational department continues under the pains-taking management of Dr. Yemans, the prison physician. We have lately attended one of the evening sessions of the school, and never saw, outside, a more earnest attention to lessons by an assembly of pupils.

We have been favored by the receipt of the annexed letter from Dr. Yemans, which we print with pleasure.

The Detroit House of Correction is among the very foremost in the country in the educational advantages afforded to its inmates.

Hon. Henry W. Lord, Secretary State Commission of Charities, etc.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your kind note of inquiry concerning House of Correction school is at hand. It is quite impossible to give one a clear notion of the work done, in writing. Our surroundings should be considered. The class and age of men and women; their former habits and present occupation; the methods of instruction, and the good we hope to do. These things are known to you, and the gentlemen associated with you.

The school is conducted in the same manner and with the same methods as in years gone by. School is taught each evening, except Saturday and Sunday, from 6 to 7½ o'clock. The women's department is under the direction of the matrons of the "House." The men's department is conducted by myself, assisted by the officers so far as school discipline is concerned, but all instruction is given by the principal and teachers selected from the prisoners.

The school of '77 and '78 closed in June. At that time many citizens were invited to witness the closing exercises. Visitors were admitted at 6 P. M., and requested to inspect the buildings; and all the halls were thrown open and lighted. The visitors were allowed the freedom of the institution. I think about one hundred guests were present. At 7½ P. M., the classes assembled in the chapel. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Ninde. The exercises were conducted with reference to the advancement made during the term. This included readings by those who could not read when admitted, to quadratic equations in Algebra, including intermediate studies. This exhibition was quite satisfactory—the first to which citizens had been invited—and demonstrated the scope of the work undertaken in this institution. A house of industry, a church, a college. Our guests were satisfied with our progress, and cheerfully spoke of our industry, and of the helpfulness of our undertaking. Fall term opened at the usual time. There are now present 200 pupils, divided into classes of six each. We are limited in our number, for want of room, notwithstanding the increased space afforded us in our dining-room. I think each year better than the former, arising from the fact that some teachers and students have now had many years educational advantages; and further, from the presence of a greater number of *long-term* men, who seem much interested, and quite determined to make the most of the advantages here afforded. In conclusion I wish to say:

1st. The discipline of the school is excellent, with no coercion. I have not in my seven years been in any way disrespectfully treated, neither have I known an officer to be.

2d. The officers deserve more than passing mention in speaking of the school. There are few places where men are employed so many hours, or at so arduous labor, as in the House of Correction, and yet they cheerfully take upon themselves this extra labor, and allow my full time to be devoted to my proper work, instructing, classifying, etc.

3d. Superintendent Borgman has not only prosecuted all the means for reform, but aided very much by personal presence, devising new methods, and in every way forwarding the interest of the school.

I am pleased to contribute this fragment to your report, and you will allow me to hope that the gentlemen of the commission, by study and by investigation, may aid very much in bringing about that which all just men desire—help for the unfortunate and reform for the erring.

Your obedient servant,
C. C. YEMANS, M. D., *Principal.*

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AT IONIA.

This new and much needed Reformatory has been in operation since Aug. 15, 1877. Act No. 170, of the Legislative session of 1873, No. 96 of the session of 1875, and act No. 176 of the session of 1877, provided for location, erection, and plan of organization and government.

There remained but six weeks of the current year 1877 (to Sept. 30th), when the prison was opened for inmates, and during that time 138 persons were either sentenced by the courts or transferred from Jackson, as provided for in section 1 of act 116, 1877.

Sec. 12, of act of organization No. 176, 1877, clearly defines the general design of this new institution:

"From and after the time when the State House of Correction shall have been opened for the reception of offenders, all courts having criminal jurisdiction in Michigan, may in their discretion, sentence all male persons duly convicted of a felony before them, and who shall be at the time of sentence of the full age of sixteen years, and not more than twenty-five years of age, and also all persons duly convicted before them of a misdemeanor when the imprisonment shall not be less than 90 days, to the said House of Correction: *Provided, only,* That they shall sentence to the State Prison at Jackson, any male convicts within the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years, whom they shall sentence for life, or for crimes involving that penalty according to law, and such others within the ages above limited, as in their discretion they shall deem best."

Sections 31, 32, 33, provide for the support of a chaplain, a teacher, and a physician.

Section 54 provides that the managers shall appropriate $500 annually for the purchase of books for the library.

The House of Correction has now been in operation during the year 1878, and the fractional year before referred to. During that time it received 484 inmates.

This Reformatory was but partially built when occupied. The theory of its industry is the contract system, and as while a portion of the prison was in operation, the remainder was in course of construction mainly by convict labor, and as contracts had been entered into for industrial pursuits within the institution, the managers and the officers have had no opportunity to settle and adjust the discipline as they desire and expect to have it.

Having insufficient work inside the walls, a large number of convicts have been employed under guards outside, their labor being either let to the D. & M. Railroad Co., for grading on their tracks, or employed in farm work and road-making about the institution. Under these disadvantages, and with new and inexperienced officers to conduct a new prison, and one but partially built and organized, it is not surprising that there have been some breaches of discipline and a considerable number of escapes.

A contract has now been made for the labor of 100 men, with the privilege of 200 men, to be employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, from and after January 1st, 1879, and for the term of five years. This will furnish the much needed occupation, both for disciplinary and financial purposes.

The House of Correction is a model of economy in building, when its fine architectural appearance and solidity of structure is regarded in connection with its very moderate cost. When fully completed, with its 624 cells, and all appointments, it is not expected to exceed in cost $300,000.

In connection especially with this reformatory, and generally with all the penal institutions of the State, this Commission again calls attention to the inequalities of sentences imposed for like offenses by the various courts in the State.

We are well advised that there would be a considerable degree of inequality even if all cases were tried in one court, and all sentences were pronounced by a single judge; but such a wide range of variation as is cited by the Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson, in their Report for 1878, would seem to transcend all rules of just discrimination.

They say—"During the year ending Sept. 30th, 1877, there were eight convicts sentenced to the State Prison convicted of assault with intent to commit murder. An assault with intent to commit murder necessarily implies an attempt to murder."

"The statutes under which these convictions were had read as follows: 'If any person shall assault another with intent to commit the crime of murder, every such offender shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for life, or any number of years.' "

The eight convicts were sentenced as follows: "One 45 years, one 25 years, one 15 years, one 9 years, one 6 years, one 5 years, one 2 years, one for 1 year."

The State of New York in its new Reformatory at Elmira, a House of Correction designed for persons of about the same classes and ages as ours at Ionia—escapes this difficulty in the main, by providing that the several courts shall impose a maximum sentence that can not in any way be exceeded by the prison authorities, but leaving the Board of Prison Managers the regulation of the length of the term, subject to the limit referred to, to be determined by their view of the record of the court on which the conviction was had, in part, but mainly by the conduct of the prisoner, and all attending circumstances of his case.

To facilitate this, and also to insure good discipline and develope whatever moral recuperative forces the prisoners may have, the Warden divides the whole number into three classes.

All who are committed are received into the middle class. Then, as they conduct themselves well or otherwise, they are promoted to the third class, or degraded to the first, from which they may again work up by improved conduct. As prisoners advance from class to class, their condition is ameliorated by some relaxation of discipline, or addition of privileges, which are greatly prized by them; but more than all they strive by perfect deportment to attain the third class, because the rule is established that none shall go out except by expiration of full term of sentence, otherwise than from this, the third class.

From this class the Board of Managers are authorized to discharge prisoners whenever, in their judgment, the convict's record shall justify it, and the best interests of the public, as well as those of the prisoner, be advanced.

Such a system of modified "indeterminate sentence" as this, we believe would be a great improvement on the present order in Michigan.

On the 31st of December, 1878, the Institution had 250 inmates, and the number of cells completed was 468. The total number of convicts received during the year was 346, 288 of them were twenty-five years of age and under. The average number per day in prison was 216; and the average cost per day for provisions was 12 cents per man.

FURTHER LEGISLATION NEEDED.

There are at least eight hundred idiots in the state, with no provision made for their care except the poor-houses. About 200 of them are so maintained; six hundred are among their friends and relatives.

A large proportion of the feeble-minded are capable of such training as to very materially improve their condition, but it requires the services of persons skilled in the management of them, and special schools for the purpose; it is safe to say that in Michigan no attempt is made in that direction. We have treated of this subject more at large in former reports.

A Reform School, or Industrial Home, for exposed, or criminal young girls, is a necessity that is so manifested by public opinion, as to be almost mandatory in its expression.

The State is greatly embarrassed for want of a woman's prison. No such institution exists in Michigan. A limited use of the House of Correction at Detroit, something even less than tenancy at will, is all that can be said of the State's resources for the custody and discipline of criminal women.

Much as these two last are needed, it is to be sincerely hoped that they will not be confounded in one institution.

PRIVATE CHARITIES.

We renew our notices of many private charities. There are others in various towns and cities of the State doubtless equally deserving of mention, the particulars of whose work we are not fully advised of.

Most of the private charities are conducted by pains-taking and self-sacrificing women; in many cases connected with particular church guilds; and in many others without denominational character, but in nearly or quite all cases extending their aid and ministrations with broadest catholic philanthropy; destitution alone, being a sufficient reason for affording help.

At Grand Rapids, the St. Mark's Home is under the direction of an Executive Committee, composed of eighteen ladies of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. From this number of ladies are selected the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association.

The work sought to be accomplished since the establishment of the association in 1873, is thus stated in a report of the Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Jarvis, for the current year, being the Fifth Annual Report. "It was originally designed to provide a home for aged and infirm women." "Scarcely had the good work commenced ere the appeals and broad avenues for labor were so numerous, admissions and relief were given necessarily to varied forms of charity, and an enlarged field for systematic work speedily opened." "The managers have ever met these demands with hearty co-operation and untiring zeal, materially enhanced by the commodious building placed at our disposal for a term of years."

"For the past two years, from the occupancy of the present location, the work and objects sought to be accomplished, have been as follows: To provide a home, permanent or temporary, for aged persons of both sexes; to provide for the sick and homeless; those who want transient lodgings; to provide daily care for children whose mothers work for the support of their families; also young girls learning trades, and wishing to secure homes at moderate rates; giving therefor to all worthy applicants relief or assistance in multiplied instances."

The Association has disbursed during the last year $3,494.64, and the Secretary's Report thus sums up the work accomplished: "Since our last annual meeting there have been admitted to the institution 150 persons. At that time there were 28 inmates; at present there are 26. The number of permanent inmates is 15."

"Those who have paid, in whole or in part for board, have numbered 72. The church has cared for two, the city for twenty, and county for thirty-two, reform club one, charity, twenty-three." The number of meals given have been 67." Medicines and medical attendance have been afforded to 42 patients in the hospital department, and to 37 out patients.

"The Executive Committee have held 52 Board meetings during the year, with an average attendance of ten members."

There is also at Grand Rapids

The Union Benevolent Association.

This is a charitable association of ladies without regard to denominational distinction, and, like the former, also maintains a *Home* in connection with its general work of benevolence. It also maintains a *Dispensary*, for distribution of medicines, and for medical advice, "presided over by generous and skillful physicians."

The secretary, Mrs. E. E. Wilson, thus narrates the work of the association:

SUPPLIES FURNISHED.

During the year, supplies were given from the "Home" as follows: New cloth, flannel, cotton, calico, etc., 1,290½ yards; new garments of various kinds, 1,267. The district visitors have given, aside from the above, 1,428 second-hand garments; 80 pairs of new shoes; 154 pairs of old shoes; 75 pairs of hose; 14 hats; one cart; 18 pieces of crockery; 272 quarts of milk; 134 meals; 5 bushels of vegetables; 22 cans of fruit; 5 pounds graham flour; 1 table; 4 cans of oysters; 1 dozen oranges; 6 soup bones; 1 bottle of wine; 12 quilts; 1 parasol; $9.26 cash; packages of tea and coffee

WORK OF THE VISITORS.

These visitors made 432 calls on some 130 different persons or families, and these calls represent an amount of labor performed by the thirty-two visitors in the eighteen districts into which the Association has divided the city, that can scarcely be understood or appreciated except by those who know its magnitude from actual experience. These figures are not complete, for though a very marked improvement in the making of reports by the visitors, has occurred during the year, not all have given such careful attention to this portion of their duty as is desirable. The blank forms for these reports, suggested in the last annual report of the secretary, have been used, and have proved even more useful than was anticipated. It is to be hoped that during the coming year, the reports will all be exact and accurate, for the highest degree of efficiency, and the most successful, possible benevolence can only be attained through perfection of system, and careful attention to details of the work, to the minutest features of what is done.

THE MATRON'S REPORT.

The annual report of the matron of the Home to the secretary is as follows: Inmates of Home Oct. 1, 1877, 29; received during year up to Sept. 19, 203; births at the Home, 3; deaths at the Home, 4; remaining at the Home Sept. 19, 1878, 29. Of these persons, there were: Married and single adults, 143; children, 60. Of these, board has been paid by themselves for 44; charged to city or county, 81; boarded by the Association, 78.

Permanent homes have been found for 12 children, and 6 sent from the Home to the State Public School at Coldwater.

The nationalities of these were as follows: Americans, 126; Germans, 17; Irish, 20; English, 11; Canadians, 7; colored, 7; Hollanders, 3; French, 7; Scotch, 4; and Norwegian, 1.

The income and expenditure of the Society for 1878, was about $2,500.00. "Quite a number of very aged and infirm persons are permanent inmates of the Home, and are happy and grateful recipients of the wise benevolence and tender ministrations of the kind ladies who manage it, and of their matron, Mrs. Worth."

We copy from the Report, also, the following method of collecting useful articles for the poor, which may be worthy of imitation elsewhere:

THE "BAGS."

A new method of calling upon our generous friends, the public, for material assistance in our work, was tried last November, and resulted most satisfactorily. Bags were distributed systematically, in the homes of our friends, and they were requested to place in them such stores of clothing, or articles of food for the "Home" as they were willing to give. Afterwards they were called for by the Association and taken to the "Home." In nearly every instance something of value, something which gladdened the heart of some poor person, found its way into the bags, and thus to the stores of which we are almoners. The plan yielded more, undoubtedly, than would have been obtained had we invited our friends to send or bring their gifts to the "Home," and gave a much larger number of our fellow citizens the pleasure that follows "lending to the Lord." Doubtless the bags will be distributed again, and will meet with even a more liberal response than they did last year, and the plan will become a permanent feature of the Association's work."

St. Luke's Hospital and Church Home, Detroit.

St. Luke's Hospital and Church Home was organized March 8, 1866. It is both a hospital for the care and treatment of the sick, and a home for destitute and aged people. It is under the direction and management of fifteen trustees chosen from the several parishes of the Episcopal churches of the city. It does not, however, confine its admission exclusively to church patients, but is open to the sick of the city for treatment, whether connected with that denomination or not. The whole number of patients in the Hospital during the past year was 101, and the average number was 25.

There have been fifteen persons kept in the Church Home, which is connected with the hospital. The services of the physicians are voluntary and gratuitous. The medical board consists of three physicians, who attend the hospital in turn.

The annual expense of the Hospital and Home amount to between $5,000 and $6,000, of which only a small portion is received from patients. The remainder is raised by donations principally from the various parishes of the Episcopal church.

The principal source of income during 1878, have been as follows:

St. Paul's Church	$1,212 25
St. John's Church	769 69
Christ Church	707 77
Board of Patients	1,925 02
Interest on investments	212 54
Walker estate	900 00

The report of the Superintendent, Augustus Beech, shows that during the year 66 persons have been inmates of the institution, at an average continuance of 144 1-6 days. Thirty-eight have been discharged, three have died, and twenty-five now remain, classed as follows: Eight in the Hospital and seventeen in the Home department. A great improvement has been made in the Dispensary that will result in a pecuniary gain, as most of the medicines will hereafter be prepared by the resident physician.

Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home, Detroit.

This was established November 11, 1868, on Cass avenue,—was soon removed to Beaubien street, again to one of the wards of Harper Hospital, and in January last to a commodious building of its own on Thirteenth street, near Grand River avenue. The objects of this institution are to afford a lying-in hospital for destitute women about to be confined, and for the care and nurture of abandoned infants and foundlings left to the tender mercies of strangers. During the past year 96 adult patients have been treated and 133 children, and there are now 20 adults and 20 children at the Hospital. The average number under treatment is about 20. The Hospital will accommodate about 40 adult patients in winter and fifty in summer.

Fifty-three children have been born in the house during the year, and 59 received into it from without; 28 have died. Of the adult patients about one-half are married, or so report themselves, and considerably more than one-half are from various points in the State, while occasionally one comes from Canada.

The institution, though a private charity, conducted entirely by Detroit ladies, finds most of its beneficiaries from the State outside of Detroit, and thus becomes to that extent a state charity.

Mrs. M. B. Stickney is the matron, and Mrs. Lewitt is the present acting physician. The expenses of the institution last year amounted to about $4,000, and the receipts from patients were $1,300. Adult patients, who can afford to pay, are charged rates varying from four to ten dollars per week for the privileges of the Hospital, nursing, and attendance, but only about one-third are able to pay. The deficit is made up by voluntary contributions, raised almost entirely in Detroit. The Hospital is in charge of some of the best known benevolent ladies of Detroit, and is sustained almost entirely by their continued exertions.

Harper Hospital, Detroit.

This institution was incorporated under an act of the Legislature passed in 1863, and was first opened as a hospital January 1, 1866. It is located on the east side of Woodward avenue, north of Brady street. During the war of the rebellion the United States Government established a hospital and erected buildings at this point, which still remain, and Harper Hospital now occupies the center building and two of the ward buildings thus erected on grounds owned by the Hospital.

This Hospital is open to all invalids needing the accommodations which are there afforded. During the past year there have been 400 patients, of whom about two-thirds are paying patients. Among the remaining one-third are 34 invalid soldiers, for whom the State pays sixty cents per day; the rest are charity, or free-bed patients, from whom nothing is received. The present Hospital will accommodate 70 patients, and the average daily number during the year has been from 40 to 45. The annual expenditures are about $13,000, which is about the amount received from paying patients.

There are eight physicians who give their services gratuitously to the Hospital, while the physician in charge, Dr. H. W. Longyear, receives a salary.

Protestant Orphan Asylum, Detroit.

The Protestant Orphan Asylum is located at number 942 Jefferson avenue, in a two-story brick building of ample size for the accommodation of forty to fifty children. The aim of its managers is to care for orphan and homeless children, and provide them with permanent homes in good families, or, if this cannot be done in all cases, to teach them at the Asylum in the ordinary English branches, as well as sewing, housework, etc. The income and expenditures of this institution for 1878 has been about $2,100. The following is a part of the address of the first directress, Mrs. A. G. Lindsay, at the late annual meeting:

> We begin this year with thirty children. We have received during the year fifty, making the number we have cared for this year eighty. Our average has been twenty-eight. Homes have been found for sixteen; two indentures have been canceled, their mothers having found employment whereby they felt able to support the children; two have been sent to the State School at Coldwater; one to the Reform School, and one to her relatives in Germany. The remainder are now in the asylum, with the exception of those to whom we have given a temporary home in considera-

tion of the surviving parent paying $1 a week for board. This class are ever coming and going, tossed about by the caprices of their friends. And in cases of non-payment of board we have often been in a quandary, fearing lest we might be relieving some from responsibilities. Yet we have always considered it our duty to err on the charitable side.

The Industrial School, Detroit.

The Industrial School has been in operation for nineteen years. It occupies a portion of an old two-story brick building on the corner of Washington and Grand River avenues, much out of repair, but which, on account of its central location, is the best attainable for the wants of the school.

The managers of this School are educating, clothing, and furnishing a daily dinner to children whose parents are too poor to clothe them properly so that they can go to the public schools. The children are taught in the common English branches, and also to sew and knit, and assist in making their own clothing. Every child attending school is provided with suitable clothing for the season, including boots and shoes. School books are also furnished them. The school is in session from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and at noon a warm dinner is furnished to each pupil, and frequently the mothers of some of them partake. Pupils come from all parts of the city, some a distance of two miles. About one hundred and fifty children have attended school during the year, and the average daily attendance has been about seventy. From 400 to 500 garments have been made and given to the children.

The school is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is conducted by a board of lady managers, chosen from the various Protestant churches of the city.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the association managing this institution has just been held. The president, Mrs. C. Van Husan, submitted the following:

> We are met to-day, ladies, for our twenty-first annual meeting. Our work in this Industrial School is distinct from that of any of our sister charities, in that we educate the children whose parents refuse to give them up to the care of any institution, and yet are unable through poverty or vice to provide food and clothing for them, or send them to the public schools. While our first work is for the education of these children, there is a secondary work being done for their parents and homes. We are doing something to build up and foster the institutions of the family in our city. We are doing something, though little, to encourage the homes of virtuous poverty, where is generally a widowed mother striving to keep her little flock together, which she could not do without the clothing and dinners of this school.
>
> It has been often asked us, why do you not keep these children over night, and have them more under your control? We do not wish to; they are our little preachers to carry home every night something of the good they have received during the day. All the refining influences of our school, the faithful instructions of our teacher, the influence of an orderly dinner table—asking God's blessing on their meal—the influence of the ladies who daily teach the sewing class, are something far more than teaching the use of the needle. These influences are all carried home, and must have an unconscious influence on their surroundings. They all return in the morning to us—newsboys and all—to receive the same kind of treatment another day, and so on every day in the year without a vacation, even on Saturdays. Our door is always open, so that our children may never miss their warm dinner. We think these poor parents must be encouraged to do a little for themselves when they see how much is being done for their children.

The secretary, Mrs. Geo. N. Fletcher, reported the contributions for support of the institution during 1878, as $5,251.96.

Thompson Home for Old Ladies, Detroit.

This institution was established in May, 1875, to provide a home for destitute old ladies. At that time it was endowed with a permanent fund of $10,000, generously donated by Mrs. David Thompson, of Detroit. From the income derived from this fund placed at interest, and the voluntary contributions of the benevolent, the expenses of the institution are met. It occupies part of the building owned by the Home of the Friendless. The payment of $250 by or on behalf of an old lady without a home will secure to her a permanent one in this place for the remainder of her days. The old ladies are kindly cared for, have pleasant rooms neatly furnished, receive many visits from ladies outside of the institution; on Sundays they very generally enjoy the benefit of religious services, conducted by ladies and gentlemen who are invited for that purpose, and the inmates are here quietly and serenely passing away the remainder of their days.

Aside from moneys paid in as above, the Home collects and expends about $1,500 per annum in carrying on its work.

Home of the Friendless, Detroit.

This was first established in 1861, and from small beginnings has become one of the best known of the public charities of Detroit. Its objects are to afford temporary shelter to destitute women and girls until they can in some way find relief, by engaging in some remunerative employment, or by receiving help from relatives or other friends, and to provide a home for destitute and homeless children between the ages of two and twelve years.

The institution is located on Warren avenue, just west of Woodward avenue, where it has a very large and commodious brick building, erected expressly for its use, and admirably adapted to its wants, and to which it removed in 1873.

The Home is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions from the benevolent citizens of Detroit, about the only receipts from its inmates being for the board of several of the children kept at the house, whose parents pay at the rate of one or two dollars per week. About ten adults have been accommodated during each month from one to ten days each, or one hundred and fifteen during the year. These were fed, lodged, and cared for, without any charge or expense to them, until they could find a home elsewhere. Occasionally, for some good reason, a person, was kept for more than ten days at a time. Besides these adults, there have been in all one hundred and fifty-eight destitute children provided for at the Home during some part of the year. There are now at the Home forty-two children, and this is about the average number through the year. The children attend school at the Home, where a competent teacher is provided, and their clothing is furnished to them.

The expenses for the year ending April 30, 1877, were $5,035.79, and this is about the usual amount of annual expenditures. The institution is under the charge of a Board of Managers, composed of ladies chosen from the members of the various Protestant churches of Detroit.

Home for the Friendless at East Saginaw.

There is also at East Saginaw a charity named as above, which is doing good work in the care of destitute young children. It is organized and maintained by an association of benevolent ladies, has a good-sized, comfortable building, and is in charge of a competent matron.

Detroit Association of Charities.

An association as above named was formed in the autumn and winter of 1877-8, and has been re-organized for 1879. We have seen no report in detail of its work during the last year, but it is known to have been efficient and extensive. The objects of its members are set forth in the constitution adopted, as follows:

1. To bring into harmonious coöperation with each other and with the Overseer of the Poor, the various churches, charitable agencies and individuals in the city, and thus effectually to check the evils of the overlapping of relief caused by simultaneous, but independent action.
2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief which are referred to the officers for inquiry and report.
3. To place gratuitously at the disposal of all charitable agencies and private persons the investigating machinery of the committees of the association, and to send to persons having a legitimate interest in cases, full reports of the result of the investigations made.
4. To obtain from the proper charities, from the Overseer of the Poor, and from charitable individuals, suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
5. To repress mendicity by the above means, by the gratuitous distribution of investigation tickets, and by the prosecution of impostors.
6. To promote, as far as possible, the general welfare of the poor, by means of social and sanitary reforms, and by the inculcation of habits of providence and self-dependence.

St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, Detroit.

The St. Vincent Orphan Asylum was established twenty-seven years ago, occupying at first the building on the corner of Randolph and Larned streets, vacated by the St. Mary's Hospital. It subsequently removed to a building on Randolph street, between Congress and Larned streets, where it remained until 1875, when it moved to its present large and commodious building, situated on McDougall avenue.

This Asylum is exclusively for girls who are orphans, or whose parents have abandoned them, or who are in such circumstances or condition that their parents are unable to provide for them. Good homes are provided for as many as possible, while those who remain in the Asylum are taught in various branches of an English education and vocal music, and are also instructed in sewing, knitting, cooking, and general household work.

The older inmates are put to trades and vocations by which they can earn a livelihood, so that upon attaining the age of eighteen years they may be capable of maintaining themselves. Few, however, remain in the Asylum until they have reached that age.

The Asylum is under the direction and charge of the Sisters of Charity, and Dec. 31st, 1878, had 130 children within its walls. For the past few years the number of inmates has been increasing, and during the past year has been larger than ever before.

The expenses of the Asylum amount to about $6,000 a year, which is raised by voluntary contributions, donations, and annual fair given by the ladies of the various parishes of Detroit.

No compensation is received by the Asylum for any of the children under its care.

Its present accommodations are sufficient for 200 children, and include spacious dormitories, school and work rooms, as well as the other rooms necessary to a large household.

House of Providence, Detroit.

"The House of Providence Infant Asylum and Lying-in Hospital" is located on the corner of Antoine and Elizabeth streets. It was established in 1869, and incorporated in 1872, and is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. For several years the institution was located on Fourteenth street, but removed to its present building last fall.

The objects sought to be accomplished by its managers are to afford proper shelter, care, and treatment to destitute married women and unfortunate young women,—seeking to reform the latter by concealing their first faults from the knowledge of the world, and to furnish a home for abandoned children from infancy to five years of age. Since the House was established there have been received 742 children and 426 adults. During the year ending November 1, 1878, 129 children and 56 adults have been cared for. About 60 children have been transferred to families where they have been adopted. There are at present about 30 adults and 35 children in the House.

The larger children have been transferred to St. Vincent Orphan Asylum above noticed.

St. Anthony's Male Orphan Asylum, Detroit.

This is an incorporated institution, and owns a farm containing ninety-seven acres of land, upon which is a commodious brick asylum building. It is located in the town of Hamtramck, about three miles from Detroit City Hall, and on the Gratiot Road. The Asylum has been in existence about ten years, having been incorporated January 31, 1867. The farm products aid in the maintenance of the Asylum, whose objects are to assist destitute and orphan male children residing in the State of Michigan, furnish them, if possible, with homes in families, and give them such education as can be given in the Asylum during their stay there, which is limited to boys from five to twelve years of age.

The Asylum since its organization has been under the management of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, but after May 1st of the present year will be under the control of the Brothers, and it is hoped that there will then be a wider field of usefulness for the Asylum. It is hoped to henceforth retain the boys in the institution until they shall be twenty-one years of age, to give them better educational advantages, and to teach them some useful trade or vocation.

It is hoped that the institution will then be placed on a paying basis. There are now seventy-eight boys in the Asylum, which number is about the average for the year. From thirty to forty have been furnished with homes in families during the year, or returned to their relatives, and forty have been received into the Asylum.

The expenditures for the past year have been about $6,000, and the deficit over the receipts from the farm has been obtained from voluntary contributions.

The inmates are required to attend a school which is taught by the Sisters.

The Michigan Retreat, Detroit.

The Michigan Retreat for insane persons is located on Michigan avenue, about two and a-half miles from the Detroit City Hall. It occupies a large three story building, and a farm containing twenty-one acres is connected with it.

The Retreat was established eighteen years ago, and has been since that time in constant use as an asylum for the treatment of the insane. It is now in a prosperous condition and contains sixty inmates, about the number the place will accommodate. These pay a certain amount for their maintenance, except some ten or twelve who are cared for gratuitously. The total number of patients treated during the past year was 104, and the average number during the year has been 60.

The Retreat is under the care and direction of the Sisters of Charity, and, including the products of the farm, is self-supporting.

Home for the Aged Poor, Detroit.

In May, 1874, "The Little Sisters of the Poor," an order of the Sisterhood of the Roman Catholic church, established on Fort street west, an institution known as a "Home for the Aged Poor." During the past summer they erected a large four story brick building on the corner of Scott and Hale streets, capable of accommodating 120 people, and the Home was removed thither in September last.

The object of the institution is, as the name imports, to afford a permanent home to the aged poor of both sexes, and only persons over sixty years of age, and who are recommended as worthy and respectable, are admitted. There are now sixty-two aged poor people in the Home.

The institution is supported entirely by charity. Two of the Sisters are daily soliciting alms for the support of the inmates, while the others are looking after the Home and attending to the wants of the aged people. The Home owes $6,000 of debt incurred in the erection of their new building.

St. Mary's Hospital.

This Hospital was established about thirty years ago, and for three years was located at the corner of Larned and Randolph streets. Its present large edifice was completed twenty-seven years ago, and has since been occupied for hospital purposes. It is located on Clinton street, and occupies one-half of the block bounded by Clinton, Mullett, Antoine, and Hastings streets.

It is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. During the past year four hundred and thirty-seven different patients have been treated and cared for at this Hospital. About one-fourth of those treated are charity patients, while the remainder pay their own expenses. The receipts from the latter meet the entire current expenses of the Hospital, which amount to about $8,000 a year,

Several of the physicians of the city attend the Hospital daily, giving their gratuitous service to the patients. The rates charged to the paying patients are from $4.50 to $10 per week, according to the accommodations furnished.

In connection with this Hospital an Eye and Ear Infirmary has been opened, and is under the care of Eugene Smith, M. D., as surgeon, who reports, among other things, as follows:

"I hereby respectfully report that during the year ending June 1st, 1878, there have been treated 435 patients, and 129 operations have been performed, which the following statement gives in detail. Special attention is called to the report as showing the variety of cases which have been treated.

The daily average during the latter part of the year has been about twenty. One day more than forty were attended to.

* * * * * * * * * *

Superintendents of the poor of several counties, recognizing the advantages to be derived by ridding their respective counties of the care of some of the blind paupers—paupers on account of their inability to see—have sent curable cases to the Infirmary and Hospital, for operation and treatment, where they have been received on the same terms as paupers from Wayne county; and it is gratifying to be able to report that useful vision has been restored to many, thus enabling them to again support themselves, and become independent and happy citizens. This, it seems to me, is an example worthy of imitation by all of the poormasters in the State, on economical grounds, if not from philanthropic motives.

CHARLES I. WALKER,
UZZIEL PUTNAM,
MOREAU S. CROSBY,
GEORGE D. GILLESPIE,
Commissioners.

HENRY W. LORD, *Secretary.*

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

◆

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF PENAL, PAUPER, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

General appropriations for 1877	$5,000 00
" " " 1878	5,000 00
	$10,000 00

The actual expenses of the Board during the two years have been:

For salary of Secretary, $2,000 per annum	$4,000 00
For clerk three months	250 00
Travelling expenses of the Board, books, stationery, postage and express charges	838 38
	$5,088 38

TOPICS TREATED IN THIS REPORT.

◆

PAGE.

Number and cost of public dependents, ... 6–7

The county jails, ... 7–20

The County almshouses, ... 20–26

The State Public School, ... 26–31

The State Agency for Care of Juvenile Offenders, ... 31–36

The State Reform School, ... 36–40

The Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, ... 41–43

The Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo, ... 44–45

The Eastern Asylum at Pontiac, ... 45–46

The State Prison at Jackson, ... 46–48

The House of Correction at Detroit, ... 48–50

The State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, ... 50–52

Legislation needed, ... 52–53

The Private Charitable Institutions, ... 53–62

Financial Exhibit, ... 63

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

RELATIONS OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY TO CRIME AND PAUPERISM.

IDLENESS MORE DEMORALIZING THAN IGNORANCE:

AN ADDRESS READ BY HENRY W. LORD, JAN. 22, 1879, TO THE MICHIGAN SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR, IN SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Solon, the great lawyer and law-giver of Greece, about 640 years before Christ, in the most enlightened nation of antiquity, caused this law to be enacted: That parents who taught their children no trade, should have no claim on them for support. And a modern philanthropist has said that "parents should be held responsible for the crimes of children to whom they had taught no industry."

Whether or not the last embodies such a principle of justice as could be maintained in the courts, there is a light emanating from the first, that shines across all the intervening centuries; and we may appropriately consider what should be its influence upon the duty of our own people to their children; upon the State and its duty to its children, when it stands *in loco parentis* as guardian for the orphan, the destitute, or the delinquent.

The people who ordained as above quoted were devoted to learning; its accomplishments as well as its uses. No sinister reflection, therefore, was intended on scholarship; nor do we intend any undervaluation of it, in what we may have to write in this paper.

A man's learning consists of what he knows; and that consists of what he has learned and remembered.

Setting aside all ideas of schools and all processes of education, it remains true that he who knows the most has the most education.

Whether he is the best educated or not depends entirely on the amount and practical value of his education as a matter of fact; but in popular mistaken parlance it depends upon how well he is versed in the academic studies of the schools.

Primarily it does not matter by what means a man has obtained knowledge, by what books or whether without any; in what languages besides his own, or not any; in what academies, colleges, universities, or not any; if he has obtained useful knowledge, just in proportion to the extent of it and value of it he is well educated or otherwise.

The most general mode of education is by books; that is, by the record,—the record of what others have made known.

In regard to innumerable topics books are not the best, except only for the reason that they are alone available, or the most available. If a learner could see great things done, it would be more instructive than to read of them. To travel over a country, attended by a good teacher, would be better than a treatise on its geography, climate and productions.

To have heard Homer recite the Illiad (if he were in good voice) would have been better than to read it, either in the original Greek or in modern English. A youth under an experienced master, would better learn to be a mining engineer, if all the processes could be taught him in the mine.

The little boy, with his blocks, learns to construct arches and build viaducts, getting a better idea of them than could be imparted to him from books on those subjects.

Books, therefore, are of primary importance only for the reason that they are records of matters that cannot, as a general rule, be seen or heard. If all things of which they treat could be seen or heard, or otherwise examined in themselves—an obvious impossibility—then books would be of less consequence.

Books are a necessity because few men see great things done, and men soon die. None see all countries, or live in all times; there must be a record that can be preserved.

These records must be written in many languages, and there must be men educated to translate them to their countrymen. There must be others educated to keep the records of their own country, and write the lives and transactions of each other. This makes history, and history teaches mankind from generation to generation.

Some one has said that "history is the essence of innumerable biographies."

We should try to so educate the youth that each one may hope to add a biography to history. To have a biography, one must be taught to do something, as well as to read in books about things done.

If any shall claim that education is to be derived alone or mainly from the books, let us assure them that books are only thinly scattered along the margins of science, and that nature has yet unwritten truths important for us to know. She waits to be examined and reëxamined, a reluctant but truthful witness from whom greater things are yet to be found out than any that the books contain.

In the great library beneath the dome that bends over us here, there is contained in books almost everything that has been dreamed of in man's philosophy, or communicated to him by inspiration of God.

The value of the library, if it could not be replaced, would be a thousand fold greater than that of the magnificent temple that holds it; yet after all, between the rude stone hatchet that ante-dates history, to be seen in any of our museums, and the beautiful steel axe that has opened up the American continent, what large libraries would intervene, if all had been written that had been tried and tested, and learned of stone, and bronze, and copper, and iron, and steel, about axes.

Between the first weaver's shuttle, older than types, older than pens, and the wonderful multiplying looms of the present day; between the first distaff, from which Hercules learned to spin wool, while his sportive mistress Omphale transferred to her own shoulders the lion's skin and laughed; and the spinning jennies of the present day, which could together spin a girdle round the earth in forty seconds, what an amount of learning has been acquired with regard to the occupation and the clothing of mankind.

What information gained about plows outside of books, as well as in them, between the first horn plow, and that almost perfect implement, that so many of you know how to hold and drive.

Most of the actors in these respects have had no biography in books, and their names are "as much forgotten as the canoe, that crossed a lonely lake a thousand years ago;" but their works will follow them as long as successive generations shall follow each other.

It perhaps already appears to you, gentlemen superintendents, that our idea of education is more comprehensive than colleges, and broader than books.

If that is not sufficiently indicated, let us take two instances from extreme cases. Extreme cases illustrate principles.

If we have before us two men, one of whom can read and write in three different languages, though not perfect in either, and can do nothing else—a case supposable, because such cases exist—and the other a man who can work at three different trades, though not perfect in either, and who cannot read or write—a case also supposable, because such cases exist—and if we were required to decide which of the two knew the most, our judgment might hesitate; but if it were the question as to which is the best educated, we should at once award the palm to the man who could work at three different trades.

If we had an educational test to apply by which to regulate the elective franchise, and the respective qualifications of the two persons to vote were under consideration, it might be unjust to deprive either of the ballot; but were it further required as to which is the most valuable citizen of the State of Michigan, then we should decide, other things being equal, by all means he who can earn two or three dollars a day in any one of three different trades, rather than the other, who can do nothing, though possessed of three languages.

A former Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan has said "a workman who labors and pays his way, though he is unable to read and write, is a better member of society than a man educated, who will not, or who does not know how to earn his bread."

We submit the proposition that it would have been better for the man who had learned to read and write in three languages, without being perfect in either, and could do nothing else, to have learned his own language well, and to have devoted the time expended on the other two languages to the acquirement and mastery of one good trade.

That it would have been better for the man who had learned to work tolerably in three trades, to have learned one trade well, and to have devoted the time spent in acquiring the other two, to such learning from the books, as that amount of time would have afforded him opportunity.

Let it be understood that by trades we symbolize industries. The man of three languages might have devoted himself to science as a vocation; to law, to medicine, to divinity, to literature, to commerce, as a vocation; then he too would have the equivalent of a trade, in which his three languages might stand in the place of tools and implements, and he, like the man of three trades, work for a living.

Solon, whom we quoted at the outset, and who was in his early days a merchant, also ordained that trades should be accounted honorable, and the freedom of Athens was granted to such foreigners as came thither with their families for the exercise of some manual trade. He who was thrice convicted of idleness was to be accounted infamous. Residents of country districts more than half a mile from public wells were not allowed to drink water until they had worked for it; and not until a man had dug seventy feet on his own ground and failed to find water, was he permitted to fill his bucket twice a day at his neighbor's well.

As a safeguard against crime, the most frequent remedy we hear proposed is education. We almost canonize the public schools, as well we may, instructed as we are, truly, that intelligence is the life of liberty; and resting, as we do, all the dearest interests of this great country upon the conservative influences that emanate from the school houses.

In this happy-land, school masters are priests of Freedom, and the altars of their goddess stand where country roads meet, in all the States.

Education, rightly defined, is to bring up a child physically as well as mentally—for that is what the Latin word, from which we derive education, means—teaching his mind to think to some end and to some purpose, and his hands to work for himself and for others, according to what old English writers call the mystery of some handicraft; such an education would undoubtedly go far to dimish crime, and still further to reduce pauperism; but that which is falsely called education per se, or par excellence, based on a theory that mental instruction concludes education; and ignores mechanical industries and teaching to that end; and especially if it have a tendency to lift the pupil above the level of respect for industrial pursuits; such an education does not tend to prevent crime, but it does tend to promote idleness prolific of crime, and prolific of pauperism.

It has been well said by an experienced prison officer, "If any existing educational system inculcates either affirmatively or by indirect or incomplete teaching, or for want of enlarged and enlightened comprehension, fosters or encourages, or implants a prejudice against mechanical, as of equal dignity with mental instruction, or that one is less an element of education than the other; then such a system works a public injury."

Statistics bearing on the relation of idleness to crime are not available from any considerable number of sources. The relation of education to crime has been more extensively observed and recorded.

With regard to both classes, the relative number of the unapprenticed to the number convicted of crime in the State Penitentiary for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; and also the relative number of uneducated, has been noticed and recorded for many years.

By unapprenticed, they mean ignorance as to trades, and by uneducated, ignorance as to books; and as ignorance of trades or professions almost of necessity implies idleness, we shall see in the comparison whether ignorance as to books, or ignorance as to trades and consequent idleness, is the more nearly connected with crime. Thereby we get nearer to the subject of this paper, and through which, if we have not been misunderstood, we connect with it, the whole tenor of our foregoing remarks.

In the prison referred to, from 1850 to 1859, 1,950 convicts were received, whose average age was twenty-seven years. Of these there were 490 who could not read and write, of whom only 247 could not read. But there were 1,217 who did not know how to work at any trade whatever.

From 1860 to 1869, 2,383 convicts were received, average age 26¾ years, of whom only 706 could not read and write, and but 296 of them could not read, while 1,950 did not know how to work at any trade.

From 1870 to 1876, 1,650 prisoners were received, average age 26½ years, of whom 351 could not read and write, though all but 54 could read; 1,463 of them did not know how to work at any trade.

During the whole period of twenty-six years, 5,638 convicts, whose average age was about 26¾ years, were received. Of these, 1,557 could not read and write, including but 597 who could not read, while 4,630 did not know how to work at any trade.

Three times as many were imprisoned who did not know how to work, as did not know how to read and write, and eight times as many as did not know how to read.

If it shall be said that the majority of prisoners can read and write, because the majority of the people from whence they come can read and write, then it may be asked, is the much larger majority of those prisoners who do not know how to work because of the fact that the still larger majority of the people from whence they come do not know how to work? If that is so, then so much the worse for the statistics all round, and so much more important the theme of this paper.

Six counties, including Philadelphia as the principal, sent to the prison between 1865 and 1875, 1,431 prisoners, average age, 26⅓ years, who knew no trade; but 1,094 of them could read and write.

During the same ten years the same counties only sent 283 who had trades, and of these all could read and write but 35. This last item illustrates the utility of combined mental and manual culture. Comparatively few who could both read and work were committed; but all the statistics quoted, and such others as we have had access to, show that where either branch of education is neglected, it is much more damaging as to morals to neglect the manual than the mental; eight times as many convicted of crimes who had not been taught to work as had not been taught to read.

Taking a wider view, in the same prison, from 1834 to 1876, forty-two years, we find there were 7,968 prisoners received, 6,189 of whom had been taught no trade, while 75 per cent. of the whole number could read and write.

In a Massachusetts prison in 1875 there were 220 convicts, 177 of whom had not been taught to work.

St. Paul, himself a mechanic, and also learned in the schools, evidently associated idleness with crime. Writing to the Ephesians he says, after exhorting them against lying, etc.: "Neither give place to the devil. Let him that stole, steal no more, but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing that is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth."

Recurring to the statistics above quoted, the records of our own state prison, present, with the same uniformity, the same showing: that of a more demoralizing ignorance of labor, than ignorance of reading and writing.

Gov. Bagley, in his message in 1877, refers to the number of prisoners at Jackson as 703 in 1874, 788 in 1875, 835 in 1876, and states that 86 per cent. of them were unapprenticed.

The Warden of the state prison, Gen. Wm. Humphrey, in 1877 reports 408 prisoners received; 248 had no trades; 157 had trades, only 40 of whom had served apprenticeship; 308 of the whole number could read and write and cipher, and all but 44 could read.

In the Jackson Prison Inspectors' report for the same year, we find this forcible language: "If we look into the history of those brought to the prison, we shall find that a large proportion are persons who have never formed habits of labor. They know not what systematic labor is. Either from want of early family training, or from a constitutional dislike of work, they look in every other direction for the means of subsistence rather than earn their bread by hard work. For such persons it is but a step to the commission of crime, and of such are the catalogues of prisons largely made up."

Lieber, in his ethics of politics, says, "Modern crime is much due to want of fixed occupations." In one prison of 338 convicts he found only 52 who had trades.

It is fair to say in abatement of the force of the foregoing statistics as to idleness from ignorance of work, that among those convicts who had not been taught trades, there were doubtless a considerable number of merchants, doctors, lawyers and preachers. The same consideration, however, strengthens the statement that education does not afford protection from crime, because these are supposed to be the best educated of any to whom the figures refer.

In ancient Sparta it was not left to parents to rear their children as they might choose; but each male infant was brought to be examined by the elders of the tribe, who gave orders for its education and assigned it a share of land if they thought it would make a soldier. Otherwise they threw it into a cavern.

This process is not recommended here; but, after all, it produced *good soldiers*—the only creditable pursuit in Sparta, and the Spartan soldier stands in the front of history since "Old Platea's day."

It was, however, wittily said by an ancient philosopher who had visited Sparta, that he could well understand why its people so bravely exposed their lives in battle, since they had nothing worth living for in their country.

In this country, however, and at this day, we have something worth living for; besides fighting, there is everything to do; and no child should be thrown into a pit, even though it did not show promise of a soldier.

There may be a lesson in this which should incite, in this age and country, those who direct the education of children—for the child's sake, and for the country's sake—to examine carefully for what the child seems best adapted, and then educate him for that. Do it with the understanding that whatever teaches educates; that whatever a person is ignorant of, constitutes a part of ignorance; that he who knows Latin, but does not know the mystery of any handicraft, may not be an educated man, any more than he who knows the mystery of some handicraft and does not know Latin.

Our large-hearted ex-Governor felt this deeply and expressed it when he wrote his inaugural message in 1873, and again in his retiring message of 1877. In both he urges the increase of technical—that is, of industrial, instruction.

Belgium has fifty-four school workshops, which have turned out 13,451 good workmen. The official report says "the greater part rescued from vice and mendicity."

England had in 1860 but nine industrial schools, with 500 pupils. In 1870 they had increased to 514 schools, with 21,000 pupils. France and Germany have each several hundred industrial schools, with more than 100,000 pupils in the aggregate.

The United States have few industrial schools, and even the teaching of drawing has made little progress, less here than in England; and so much less in England than in continental Europe, that an English mechanic returning from the World's Exposition at Paris, said to his fellow craftsmen, that while among French, Swiss, and German mechanics there was not one in one hundred who could not draw, there was not in England one in hundred who could draw.

We have, however, in the United States schools of science, a great improvement on the purely classical schools of other days; these have increased from seventeen in 1870, with 1,413 pupils, to seventy-five in 1876, with 7,614 pupils.

We have in Michigan, under auspices of the State, a school of law, of medicine, of chemistry, an agricultural college, a normal school for teachers, and we have had a school of mines. These are all industrial pursuits, and we believe the education afforded in all these tends to protect from pauperism and crime; because each offers to its pupils the means of gaining a livelihood.

Notwithstanding these, but a small part of the field for technical education is occupied. Mere speculative instruction, in that which educates the emotions, the fancy and the imagination, as well as the better part of general literature, including mathematics, is more profusely offered.

There are many high schools in the State, on whose diploma pupils go up to the University without further examination. The test for acceptance includes and rests largely, if not mainly, on a certified advance in the knowledge of certain dead languages.

This is all very proper and quite necessary, on the present accepted theory of education.

We object to both the theory and the practice, except in so far as education is offered as a means to an end—that end, industry in some form, getting a living if need be, and the helping of others to do it.

We would recommend so many as may expect employment through the knowledge of Greek, and Latin, and Hebrew, and Sanskrit, to devote their childhood and youth, so far as necessary, to the acquirement thereof. Beyond that, if an American boy were to be taught a dead language, we would recommend the Anglo-Saxon, for that is a deader language than Latin, or Greek, or Hebrew; because it is absolutely dead, while the others are still spoken more or less. A knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon language would at least teach the boy to simplify and strengthen his own, perhaps to reduce the quantity of it.

What a burlesque it is to hear a young or an old preacher explaining to his hearers that the Bible word under consideration, and upon the correct understanding of which their souls depend, might have been more properly translated from the original Greek or Hebrew so-and-so, in order to give it a shade of meaning that would better support his particular dogma; when the probability is, that though he may have spent a large part of his school, college, and seminary days in the study of these languages, yet he could not, to save his own soul, read any five consecutive sentences in either, so that any one of his old classmates or former teachers could understand him.

We have little patience with the proposition, heard a thousand times, that five or ten years may be given to the dead languages because they discipline the mind.

All the treasures of knowledge they contain have been unlocked and distributed in English, and the riches of learning, native and acquired, in the English language, are so much greater than any one man can live to tell over, and the natural forces all around us pressing for investigation and utilization so vast, with such facilities furnished in English for the purpose, that if discipline of the mind is sought, opportunities for it are at hand in the vernacular.

Conceding that there are as many boys studying Latin in Michigan as can turn Latin to profitable account, then if a further school were proposed for the purpose, we should say no; rather give us a "whittling school" instead.

Massachusetts has started a "whittling school." The school-room has been fitted up with work benches, and each boy is furnished with such tools as are necessary. A course of twenty-four lessons in wood-carving has been prepared. A rank or grade list of pupils is kept displayed on the wall, so that each one may know how his work is estimated. Thirty-two boys between 12 and 16 years were admitted the first year. The founders say that they believe such a department might be added to the numerous grammar schools, where three or four hours a week might be given to the hammer, the plane, the saw, chisel, file, and square, for want of which, they add, "so many now drift into uncongenial occupations, or lapse into idleness and vice."

The theme we have in hand is far too broad for the brief hour in which we have to consider it. If a point can be just touched here and there, there are those among you whose busy minds will continue the subject with more ability than we can bring to it.

If we can give any show of reason for the belief that education, properly so-called, should include the hands, and have for its object the development of all the faculties; that mechanical attainment constitutes a part of learning, at least as useful, and should be as honorable, as any other educational achievement; and that the saving instruction that is needed—saving in a sublunary sense, that which shall save the learner from almshouse and prison—is such as shall blend both mental and manual upon terms of equal respectability; then we shall not have wholly failed in our purpose.

We believe that a combination of literary and technical education should begin in our common schools; and in all where anything beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught, the mechanical process of drawing at least should have a place.

Drawing stands in as important connection with nearly all mechanical processes as writing does with literature, and it is as useful as writing to almost every mechanic.

In schools where there is not time for both, we would prefer drawing to oratory. Pleasing and instructive as that faculty is, the importance of oratory grows less and less every year, as the pen reaches further and further. To be able to listen with discrimination, and decide with judgment, is a quality better worth cultivation, and one, on the whole, of more value.

Almost everything that is well made is made from a drawing; and if discipline of the mind is needed, what so demands the absolute precision of mental forces as correct drawing, uniting with it at the same time the perfection of manual training? The eye must see, and the mind observe with unerring certainty the smallest detail; and the hand be accurate to the most infinitesimal variations in curvature and direction. The eye photographs everything and the trained hand can reproduce the outline of almost everything.

When you shall have taught a boy to draw a perfect circle without a compass, by the eye alone, and a perfect square without a ruler, you have already made almost a mechanic—both mind and body have made progress in discipline. Let him go, and give him room; teach him what reading and writing you can; and for his morals to take heed to his way according to God's word; let him as early as possible see in which direction his vocation lies, and he will be as likely to become a learned man, learned in the true and highest sense, as if his attention were confined five hours a day, five days in the week, for five years at school, in fitting for entry at the University on his high school diploma.

If the education of a people should conform to its necessities, then the education of an individual should conform to his necessities. What would be the effect of a great educational university to receive pupils from industrial schools, attempting the education of both body and mind? While there is no limit to the making of books, it is also fortunately true at this day, that mechanical pursuits are increased and diversified world without end.

One of the Hebrew prisoners by the rivers of Babylon, when in derision required by those who had carried him away captive, to sing them one of the songs of Zion, in refusing, invoked a malediction upon his manual and mental faculties, and named the manual first. He says; "How can we sing the Lord's song in a strange land? If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my *right hand* forget her cunning, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I do not remember thee."

Froude, the historian, says: "The first business of education is to assist us in supporting ourselves; a man must work, beg, or steal." Rev. Everett Hale says "the begging class is divided into two kinds, those who never knew anything, and those whose heads have been cultivated at the expense of their hands."

"If the state would throw the prestige of public education around the business of skilled mechanics, it would be found that the number of paupers would be decreased."

Wendell Phillips, himself a polished scholar, says "it is the duty of the State to see that character, knowledge, and skill are taught. Children were taken from parents to educate, and sent back without any knowledge that would yield them the least income." "Our present system takes the backbone out of youth, and will never make men of force."

It is less useful to fit up students for exhibition at universities, than to teach useful industries in institutions of lesser note. You, many of you, have seen a man traveling in Michigan with Barnum's greatest show on earth, who is tattooed all over with an almost infinite variety of subjects. Natural history in all branches, geography with all its maps, religion, such as it is, with all its symbols; mythology, with all its pictured imaginations, all heathen divinities and all dragons—all have been pricked in in all colors. He is valuable as a curiosity; and, as long as he is the only one, he can live by the interest he awakens as he travels with the elephant and the giraffe.

Many of our youth in schools and academies have about the same variety of subjects pricked in by processes a little less painful, but in duration enough longer to balance that. Their vocation is spoiled, because they are thus tattooed by the thousands and overstock the market for that kind of educational illumination.

The fault is mainly in public opinion, and will not be remedied until trade-education is made attractive to youth, and shall be accounted equally honorable with what are called the learned professions.

The writer has considerable doubt about the policy of this State, and of all the States, in making labor, or permitting labor to be regarded in any sense as a punishment of crime in our convict establishments.

One of the main charges against slavery in the United States was, that it put an indignity on manual labor.

Can we, if we are correct in the tenor of this paper, afford to disgrace labor in the estimation of a working man by making use of it as a penalty in the punishment of crime, when the very crime results largely from the fact that we have not taught the youth any kind of work while he was free? Would it not be more in harmony with good sense and sound policy to have it popularly understood that labor in the State Prison is rather intended to ameliorate than aggravate the penalty—like the school exercises and chapel privileges and Christmas dinners that prisoners get there?

Let the prison depend for punishment on its coarse fare, its deprivation of liberty, its stern discipline; but let the labor departments while insisted on, be accounted as honorable as the prison schools, and all labor processes be as carefully detailed and taught to the workmen in the several shops, as agriculture is taught at Lansing, or medicine at Ann Arbor. Then, instead of turning out men whose hands will be thenceforth turned against every industry, you will among them turn out hundreds who will cherish a grateful sense of what they have learned, rather than retain a revengeful sense of what they have been wrongfully taught to regard as an infliction, and so declared to them to be by the court imposing sentence;—so many years with hard labor. This, the emphatic part of the sentence, the prisoner finds, has no special significance in it when he enters within the walls, as the threshold at the entrance is a perfect leveler of conditions inside. The hard labor is precisely the same for prisoners of all grades and durations of sentence, and is not any harder, and is as a rule for a less number of hours per day than honest mechanics have to work outside.

The penalty part of it, therefore, might be dispensed with without loss to discipline, and an industrial educational benefit be secured.

We regard the constitutional provision of this State that no mechanical trades shall be taught in the State Prison, as embodying a sentiment that is not native to this country, and ought never to have been naturalized.

We yield to no one in our veneration for learning, even in the restricted sense in which it has been so called. All along the corridors of Time, otherwise dark, its professors have held torches aloft, as vestal virgins carried their lights and preserved their sacred fires. But, after all, the learning that has most ameliorated the condition of mankind has been largely shared by men who knew little of the schools.

He who invented printing with types was not wise from books or manuscripts; and he who, preparatory to that, 150 years before, invented the making of paper from rags, was no great scholar. The ancient Archimedes is best remembered for his lever.

Jacquard, who invented the loom that bears his name, and to which we are indebted for all woven patterns in damasks, silks, carpets, and other fabrics, giving employment to millions of people, and gratification to hundreds of millions, was himself a poor weaver, and almost suffered martyrdom from the violence of those who had before slowly accomplished such work by hand.

The Englishman, James Hargreaves, who invented the spinning-jenny, was an illiterate man.

Eli Whitney, who invented the American cotton gin, though a graduate of Yale College, was at the time of this invention, a poor whittling school master from Massachusetts, employed as private teacher in a gentleman's family in Georgia.

The inventions of Hargreaves and Whitney have added wealth in untold millions to their respective countries, and given employment to myriads of people.

Another great example of learning without books was George Stephenson, the inventor of the track locomotive, and father of the railway system of the world. He was the son of poor parents, left to his own resources for education, and the first job by which he earned money was picking up turnips at two pence per day. After that he was intrusted with the management of the ventilating air-trap in a coal mine, and on his fidelity depended the lives of men.

He opened and shut that trap, and studied it as if it were a book. Then, at 14 years, he was promoted to be a brakeman on a wagon-way for moving the coal. This to him was an advance volume; he studied that. The motion of a wagon on a tramway set him to thinking profoundly—that is, for a boy. Meantime he repaired watches and mended clocks for his fellow workmen, and got more ideas.

When 17 years old he was promoted to run a stationary engine at the mouth of a mine a few miles distant; this because he succeeded in making some repairs to the machinery that others could not. On the strength of that advance he married while yet a boy. Then he studied those fearful explosions that cost the lives of so many miners, and before Sir Humphrey Davy, invented a safety lamp.

To try his lamp he boxed in with boards a few yards of space about one of the most dangerous fissures where gas escaped, so as to confine it and test beyond question the value of his invention. Then, clearing the mine of all but himself, and taking his lamp in one hand and his life in the other, he walked boldly within the inclosure. One of two things must certainly happen. He would immediately burn to a cinder, or his lamp would perform its office. No more sublime act of courage ever took place in the light of the sun than this, down in sulphurous depths of the earth.

For this he was presented votes of thanks, and silver plate, and $5,000 in money. Before he was thirty years old he had invented the locomotive engine with nearly all its essential features as now in use, except the tubular boiler.

His safety-lamp money enabled him to do this, and in 1825, when he was thirty-eight years old, he had his engine running ten miles an hour on the first railroad built in the world, and the great system was established.

A few years ago it was our good fortune to know William Fairbairn, one of England's greatest engineers, and one of the builders of the first tubular bridge. He said to us that in his youth he had often read his book by George Stephenson's fire-light, and minded his engine, so that George might devote a part of the night to mending shoes and thus eke out his wages.

Who shall say that George Stephenson, pursuing his education without books, and with but very imperfect knowledge even of his own language, did not on the whole *know as much* as if he had several sets of cabalistic letters after his name, to indicate that he was a fellow, or a doctor of ever so many academic degrees?

Let not this instance impress you with the idea that that was the only way to make a great engineer. George Stephenson became wealthy, as he well deserved, and had a son Robert, to whom he gave all possible educational facilities, from books and otherwise. Robert carried off the academic prizes in philosophy and mathematics at the University of Edinburgh, and he became almost as great an engineer as his father.

Robert Fulton, the American inventor of steam navigation, began first to develop his mechanical abilities in drawing-lessons taught him by Benjamin West, the greatest of American painters, who began also to teach himself drawing, when a child, with charcoal on the hearth, and whose first painting was with colors given him by the Indians from their basket work.

James Watt was too feeble a boy to go to school, and was one of those whom the old Spartans referred to would have thrown into a pit if born in their day and country. He first became a domestic nuisance when six years old, always under foot, pondering over geometric drawings on the floor. Driven from that, he resorted to the teakettle over the fire, where the escaping steam from its nose afforded him no end of experiment and conjecture. His ultimate invention of the steam engine prepared the way for Fulton and Stephenson, and railway traffic, and steam navigation.

The long list of names from which we select, such as these, is almost undiminished by the few citations we have made.

Our own Edison should not be forgotten. Still little more than a youth, and so recently a train newsboy that some of you have purchased from him alternate newspapers and cigars, he has since, outside the schools, sought instruction from nature direct, and associated with others has learned from her how he might instantaneously transmit a word or whisper across a continent in the precise tones uttered; and having learned, has communicated it to his countrymen.

He is now seeking for light, not that for which Ajax prayed when his enemies were by their gods concealed by a midday darkness on the field, but light to light up homes and halls, and city streets, and long railway lines perhaps, by the instantaneous action of the same fluid, that, we may say, animates our telegraph wires. Whether he shall succeed or not, the attempt itself is sublime, and Edison is already enrolled among the immortal names that were not born to die.

Even in literature, the liberally educated do not hold all the foremost places.

The greatest name in English literature is undoubtedly that of William Shakespeare. The little village school where he was born was the only one he ever attended. He perhaps had a little knowledge of Latin, a question concerning which his biographers greatly differ. His knowledge was such that he has been called the myriad minded. He analyzed men. To him there were books in everything. The leaves of all the trees were as printed pages. To him there were voices in all sounds, articulate tones in the thunder, and he could hear the mandrake moan in the woods.

Robert Burns did not know "Latin names for horns and stools," but he has woven English into such sweet measure that his name will live as long as the universities.

There have been among soldiers and patriots men who had little knowledge of libraries. Washington was not a great scholar, neither was William the Conqueror, or William Wallace, or William Tell.

Candor compels us to say, as we are about to conclude, that there is and has been, after all a glow from the books, making the air luminous even to those who could not read, in the light of which most of the great attainments referred to have been made.

Let it not be understood that we love learning less, but that we love practice more; and more than we love learning or practice, we love learning and practice—an intelligent soul directing a willing, trained hand.

There is one good Book, from which shines a great light. We would teach boys from that, that "a man full of words shall not prosper," and that "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." To stimulate their patriotism and love of country, next in order to the love of God, we would tell them, from ancient classical lore, such stories as this:

Three young Roman soldiers, returning from long foreign service, were approaching the frontiers of their own land, when it was announced to them that he who should first embrace his mother after crossing the lines, should receive a blessing and a gift from the Gods.

As soon, therefore, as they felt the touch of their native soil, two of them, inspired by filial love and the hope of reward, started off at speed for their homes. The other cast himself down upon the earth and appeared as if he would clasp it to his bosom; then, rising, he said: "Rome is my mother; let me deserve her blessing, and I ask no other."

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, AUGUST, 1878.

COLDWATER, Sept. 30th, 1878.

Hon. Charles M. Croswell, Governor of Michigan:

Having been honored, by your Excellency, with the appointment of representative from this State to the International Prison Congress, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in August last, I hereby respectfully submit a brief report of the operations and conclusions of that body.

This Congress met in Sweden by invitation of the king, Oscar II., who has taken an intelligent interest in prison reform. The former sovereign, and father of the present king, wrote a valuable treatise on the Pennsylvania prison system. Stockholm, founded 242 years before the discovery of America, and one of the most attractive and beautiful cities of Europe, furnished an interesting place for the meeting. Situated partly on the main land, and partly on nine "holms," or islands, with its royal palace, its extensive libraries, its gallaries of paintings, its statue of Gustavus Adolphus, its splendid public buildings, its beautiful private residences in valleys and on terraced hills, its public and private gardens; Stockholm is one of the most interesting of those cities of the old world so noted for art and historic worth.

Here, from all parts of the civilized world, practical and thoughtful scientists, legislators, and jurists, working for social improvement, found at the hands of sovereign and people a warm and intelligent welcome.

This International Congress was the continuation of a work begun many years ago by others.

Efforts for the reformation of convicts, for the improvement of prisons, and for a better prison discipline, date back not much over one century. The work of prison reform was begun by John Howard, the well known English philanthropist alone, in the last century. In his work, "The State of the Prisons," he gives a thrilling description of prison life in that epoch. His showing of the deplorable condition of prisons in England and on the continent, aroused in nearly all Europe a lively interest in the cause to which he consecrated with peculiar devotion and perseverance, the last seventeen years of his life. The European movement then began, extended afterwards to America, culminating in this country, in two reformed penitentiary systems: the Pennsylvania and that of Auburn. Influenced by the experiences and writings of Howard, during the last part of last century, and the first part of the present, many improvements were introduced into prison discipline. The clothing, food, and physical care given to the prisoners, had special attention. But so far, the question of the reform of prisoners to prevent the increase of crime, and to reduce crime, had received no consideration. Still less had the Michigan idea been conceived of preventing pauperism and crime, or reducing them to the lowest possible minimum by the education and care of the children of the poor.

The subject of prison reform appeared in literature when the subject attracted attention in the public journals. There were meetings of savants, there were reunions of philanthropists in which the matter was discussed. The first Prison Reform Congress was held in Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1846, in which Germany, the United States, England, France, Russia, Belgium, the Lower Countries, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, were represented. The proceedings of this congress were published in German and also in French. "Debats du congres penitentiaire de Frankfort sur le Mein, 28, 29, et 30 Septembre, 1846. (Paris, 1847.)" As a successor of this, another was held at Brussells in 1847. Nearly 200 members, representing nearly every civilized country, were present. The transactions of this congress were printed under the title: "Debats du Congres Penitentiaire de Bruxells, Session de 1847. (Bruxelles, 1847.)"

Ten years afterwards, in 1857, a new international congress was again held in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The proceedings of this were published under the title: "Congrès International de Biènfaisance de Francfort sur le Mein. Session 1857. (Francfort, 1858.)"

But no prison congress was held in which prison reform was the only or principal subject until that of London, in 1872, which met at the request of the United States government, which had appointed the Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of the National Prison Association of the United States, to organize the same and represent this government. In this congress twenty-two countries were represented by nearly 100 official delegates. As many other persons assisted, most of whom were high officials in prison administration in various countries, some were judges, some professors of criminal law in the universities, some members of representative bodies, who in their legislative work had taken special interest in questions of penitentiary discipline. This congress was very successful. The papers and discussions were of the highest order, forming without doubt, a more important collection of papers on criminal law reform than any before published. One of the most interesting of these papers was the life and times of John Howard, by our own distinguished citizen, the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., of New York. The proceedings of this congress are published in a large octavo volume entitled: "Prisons and Reformatories at home and abroad, being the transactions of the International Penitentiary Congress held in London, July 3-13, 1872. (London, 1872.)"

Before adjournment a commission was formed, with the authority to gather statistics, and organize another international congress. Rev. Dr. Wines being the president, and M. Guillaume, of Switzerland, secretary. This commission has held several sessions, one in Brussels in 1874, one in Bruchsal in 1875, in Brussels in 1877, in Paris and Sweden in 1878, in preparation of the coming congress. By invitation of the King of Sweden the place for holding the congress of 1878 was fixed at Stockholm, and the 20th of August as the time. The government of His Majesty sent to all other governments an invitation to be represented in the congress, and named a local committee to take the necessary steps in view of the reception of the congress. The Diet appropriated 15,000 crowns for the expenses.

The international penitentiary commission, and the official delegates who had responded to the invitation of His Majesty the King of Sweden, had several sessions before the opening of congress, beginning Aug. 15th, to prepare the programme of operations. The following countries were represented: Germany, Great Britain, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, the Argentine Republic, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The representative of our country was the Rev. Dr. Wines before named, the zealous and devoted organizer and promoter of these congresses. A programme was adopted, and His Excellency M. Björnstjerna, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden and Norway, was selected for president of the congress, and Dr. Wines as honorary president. By order of the commission, the proceedings of the congress were in the French language. It was determined that a period of five years should intervene between sessions; that contributions be solicited from the governments to pay the expenses, etc.

Congress opened its first session at 11 A. M., Aug. 20, 1878, in Stockholm, in the grand hall of the "Palace of the Nobility." M. Björnstjerna, the president, opened the session in the followilg words—as I translate the same from the French:

"GENTLEMEN:—In the name of the King and of the Government,—I can add also, in the name of my countrymen,—I have the pleasure of extending to you welcome to our country, which you have honored in choosing as the place of the meeting of this Congress. I believe I am not deceived in seeing in this choice a mark of sympathy for our nation; also at the same time a token of respect to our present intelligent and well-beloved sovereign; also to the memory of his august father, the crowned author, who was a constant and zealous promoter of prison reform. The promptness with which nearly every government has responded to the invitation to be represented here, is a pleasing proof of the interest which they attach to your work. At the same time the selection of their delegates offers the best guaranty that this work will not be unfruitful.

"We had greatly feared the distance of Stockholm was a serious obstacle to the meeting of this Congress, but the numerous and distinguished assembly which responds to the invitation is evidence that our fears were superfluous, and that difficulties could not stop you in the pursuit of a useful work in the service of progress and of humanity. A wise restriction in your regulations prevents the inconvenience of too great numbers, in requiring for admission special qualifications. Thus constituted, thanks to the light and experience which you bring, the second International Penitentiary Congress is destined, without doubt, to bring practical and beneficent results.

"Unfortunately, and notwithstanding all our efforts, crime will always exist whilst human nature remains unchanged. May you be able to teach us the means of combating and diminishing its frequence; the means of directing in the good way the dependent youth, or to restore to society as useful members some of the least of the unfortunate, who generally relapse into vice after having been in prison,—and you have accomplished a noble task.

"Presenting these sentiments with these wishes, I have the honor to declare opened the Second International Penitentiary Congress."

The session of this congress began Aug. 20th last, and closed the 26th. The time was consumed principally in debates on propositions submitted. The resolutions adopted are given in this paper. The principal results of the congress, however, will be found in the many very able papers submitted on various questions of prison reform and preventive methods. The French was the official language of the congress, yet it is probable these papers will be translated and published in English. The honorary president submitted an extended paper on "The actual state of prison reform throughout the civilized world," which was a very interesting and able review of the present condition of prisons and their operations. The writer of this paper submitted an address on the "Michigan educational, charitable, and penal system," especially relating to the plan and aims of the State Public School for dependent children. The position assumed by the writer was that the Michigan system, though defective in some respects, was at present the most perfect known. That the penal system yet wanted an industrial school for delinquent girls, and in our charities, a school for the feeble-minded was sorely needed. That the State Public School for dependent children, the first government institution ever established exclusively for the children of the poor, to which crime admits none, was the best preventive system yet projected, and as an educational charity completed our free school system, by which the dependent child could begin at the foot of the ladder in this State institution, and complete his course in our free and grand University, of international reputation. This paper, in the French language, was printed at Stockholm, and a copy furnished each member of the congress, and will appear in the official report of the proceedings. It is a matter of pardonable pride for Michigan citizens, that this institution attracted the especial attention and commendation of this congress, which was made up of the best social scientists, philanthropists, legislators, and statesmen of Europe. In the language of Dr. Wines, the honorary president, the subject "was found to be very interesting."

The subject of prison reform, the adoption of a better prison discipline, the repression of crime and pauperism having for some years attracted especial attention among legislators and those charged with the administration of prisons, charities and reformatories in Europe, this Congress brought together an assembly of the most practical men of Europe and this country, learned and experienced in the subjects to be considered. The number in attendance was 260. Of these, 60 were official, 45 being delegated by supreme governments, and 15 by governments of sovereign powers. The other members were connected with the penal, reformatory, and preventive institutions of their respective countries. A number of specialists, eminent in penitentiary science, were also present. Three-fourths of the prisons in Europe are in the hands or under the control of members of this Congress, a convincing proof that prison reform is not an ideal dream of impractical theorists, but a work undertaken by veterans experienced in prison work. The world was represented, from Iceland and Nova Scotia on the north, Cape Horn and Cape Good Hope on the south, Japan and New Zealand on the east, and the Sandwich Islands on the west.

The Congress was preëminently a working body. The signal ability of its members appeared in the debates and in the reports to the general assembly on the questions discussed in the sections, which reports epitomized the discussions with peculiar clearness and force.

The good-fellowship of the Congress was one of its marked features.

About fifty very interesting and elaborate reports were sent to the congress by governments in reply to questions presented to them by the permanent commission. Papers were addressed to the congress on all phases of the penitentiary question, which were excellent in spirit, valuable in breadth of views, and forcible in argument. The conclusions adopted, found towards the close of this paper, form the gravamen of its work. It will be seen that they apply principally to prison work. Believing as we do that the Michigan system of the prevention of pauperism and crime, is of more importance than the administration of prisons, we are naturally disappointed that this congress did not give a more extended expression of its conclusions on preventive educational measures. If it had, there is no doubt it would have taken a most advanced position. But the treatment of questions of the prevention of crime will be found fully considered in the papers presented. The conclusions are very interesting and important, coming as they do from persons of experience, especially those relating to international penitentiary statistics, the professional education of prison officers, the organization and management of reformatory and preventive institutions as related to juveniles, international police, punishments, patronage of liberated prisoners, etc.

The interest of Sweden in the congress was warm and earnest. Its minister of foreign affairs was its president. The governor of Stockholm was assiduous in his attentions. The governor of Uplands gave an excursion for the members to the old and renowned capital of Upsala. His majesty the king came from his Norway capital, hundreds of miles, expressly to honor it with his presence. He was eloquent in the expression of his sympathy for its objects. He entertained it with a magnificent banquet. The king is not only the ruler, but a statesman, gentleman, philanthropist, and savant. All foreign ambassadors and ministers accredited to the court of Sweden honored the congress with their presence. The municipality of Stockholm gave a banquet to the congress and the Swedish delegates gave two others. Mr. Almquist, director general of the penitentiary administration, gave a dinner and soirée. Banqueting was by the generous and princely hosts the order of the night, while work was the order of the day.

On the 24th day of August the king, Oscar the Second, gave a royal banquet to the congress at the palace of Drottningholm, at which Dr. Wines, proposing the toast, "The memory of Oscar I.: the man, the monarch, the statesman, the patriot, the philanthropist, the Christian," spoke at length upon the character and prison reform writings, and work of that illustrious monarch who wrote his work, "Des Peines et des Prisons," some fifty years ago, when crown prince. The interesting and able address showed that Oscar I., when prison reform was in its infancy, took very intelligent and advanced positions upon all matters of social science. In fact that he was fifty years ahead of his age. That in his writings and in his educational, preventive and prison reform work after he became king he was as far advanced then as are the social scientists of this day.

At the same banquet, M. de Grot, official delegate from Russia, having proposed the health of the reigning sovereign, Oscar II., his majesty responded as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS:—Let me begin by thanking you for having evoked the remembrance of my revered father in a sense as honorable to him as it is dear to my heart. The end to which your efforts are directed is of the greatest importance. Society cannot dispense with laws, and the law requires that evil doing shall be punished. Legal punishments nevertheless, should not tend to the extinction but to the reformation of the offender. According to my perception the spirit of justice may well be associated with feelings of humanity and love to our neighbor. I freely admit that this great truth is not devoid of difficulties in its practical application; but such difficulties are not insurmountable to men so enlightened and so skilled in such matters as you are. I drink to the International Prison Congress, which we have had so much pleasure in welcoming to our capital."

In conversation he expressed himself as opposed to the extension of imprisonments beyond ten years. That in his practice he granted conditional pardons to convicts after ten years, conditioned on good behavior.

Dr. Wines, the honorary president, says:

> "If the Congress of Stockholm is weighed by the diligence, zeal, and energy with which it worked, it must be pronounced the peer of any that ever assembled; if by the dignity of proceedings and the eminent ability of its debates and papers, it may claim to have stood squarely abreast of any senate in the world."

The volume containing the proceedings in full of the Congress, with the papers presented, will no doubt be translated from the French and be published in English in connection with the report of Dr. Wines to the United States Congress as the United States Commissioner. The conclusions of the Prison Congress, above referred to, will be of much interest to social scientists. Coming as they do from such a distinguished body, they bear upon them the impress of authority. No copy in our language having appeared, I translate them from the French, as follows:

CONCLUSIONS OF THE STOCKHOLM CONGRESS.

SECTION FIRST.

I. Without attempting uniformity in the method of applying punishments, the administrations of prisons should enjoy a discretionary power, within limits determined by law, to apply as near as possible the spirit of the general discipline to the moral condition of each convict.

II. Excepting inferior and special punishments for certain light offenses, or those which do not denote the depravity of their author, it is proper, whatever be the penitentiary regime, to adopt as near as possible the legal similarity of punishments which deprive the person of liberty, without any other difference between them except duration and the accessory consequences which they experience after discharge.

III. The punishment by transportation presents difficulties of execution which do not permit it to be adopted in every country, nor can it be expected it will realize the conditions of good penal jurisprudence.

IV. It is not only useful, but necessary, that there should be in the State a central power, which should direct and supervise every prison, without any exception, and also all establishments devoted to juvenile delinquents.

SECOND SECTION.

I. (1.) The international penitentiary statistics should be continued after the method adopted for the year 1872.

(2.) The choice of formulas and the details of execution are left to the discretion of the international penitentiary commission, under the reservation that all statistics shall be accompanied or preceded by explanations of their nature, to facilitate their comprehension.

(3.) The preparation of the annual international statistics shall be successively confided to the penitentiary administration of each country represented.

II. This congress is of the opinion that it is of great importance that wardens, before being definitely admitted, should receive a theoretical and practical education. Also, in its estimation, the essential conditions for securing competent wardens consist in the allowance of compensation which will attract and retain capable persons, and in certain guarantees calculated to secure the stability of their situations.

III. In penitentiaries the employment of the following disciplinary punishments is permitted:

(1.) The reprimand. (2.) The partial or total deprivation of rewards. (3.) A more strict imprisonment. This punishment can be aggravated, according to the health and character of the condemned, by removing from the cell the table, the chair, or the bed, by darkening the cell, by depriving the convict of the permission to read and work.

(4.) If the punishments above named are insufficient, the following can be applied to an extent which comports with the health and character of the condemned: The reduction of food each day, together with the deprivation of work.

(5.) In the case of serious violence, and of fury on the part of the condemned, it is permitted to apply the straight-jacket with force, or to similar means. As to the prisoners awaiting trial, it is only necessary to give to the superintendent the right to use necessary means for making the confinement answer its end, and that all excess on the part of the prisoner should be prevented or repressed.

IV. Conditional liberation not being contrary to the principles of penal jurisprudence, not being to the prejudice of the convict, presenting besides, advantages for society, as well as the condemned, should be recommended to the consideration of governments. This institution should nevertheless be surrounded with certain guarantees.

V. The cellular system in countries where it operates can be applied without distinction of race, social state or sex, except for the administration to keep account of the details of the particular condition of race or of social state. In this there would need be no reservation to make, but regarding young delinquents, and if the cellular system is extended to them, it should be in such manner as not to injure their physical and moral development.

VI. The following cases can be excepted from the discipline of solitary confinement.

(1.) When the condemned is insane or affected by a mental affection.

(2.) When he is affected with a chronic malady or grave and incurable infirmity.

(3.) When after sufficient evidence it is recognized that cellular imprisonment cannot be prolonged without exposing the condemned to serious dangers.

THIRD SECTION.

This Congress, convinced that the patronage of liberated adults is the indispensible complement of a reformatory discipline, recognizing the results obtained since the last reunion, is of the opinion:

(a.) That this institution should be popularized as much as posible by encouraging private enterprise to act in conjunction with the State, but avoiding as much as possible an official character.

(*b.*) In the estimation of this congress patronage should be exercised for the profit of those liberated, who, during their imprisonment, will have given proofs of permanent improvement, either by the prison administration or by visitors delegated by the societies of patronage.

(*c.*) This congress considers that it is best that a distinct patronage should be organized for liberated women, and confined as much as possible to their sex.

II. (1.) In watching over the condition of minors acquitted for having acted without discernment, and of children vagrants, beggars and the vicious in general, one should be inspired above all with the principle of not acting as though he was inflicting punishment, but was conferring an education; having the end in view of placing the pupils in a condition of earning their living honestly and of being useful to society instead of injurious.

(2.) The best education is that given in a respectable family. The second place, and in default of families, which guaranty a good education, and which are disposed to charge themselves with this task, recourse can be had to public or private institutions.

(3.) These institutions should be founded upon the basis of religion and of labor associated with education.

(4.) The query whether for institutions preference should be given to the system of little groups of children formed like a family, or the union of a larger number, can only be decided according to the circumstances. In all cases the number of children united in one institution should be limited to such extent that the superintendent should know personally each child.

(5.) The children belonging to different religions should be separated as much as possible. The separation of the sexes and those of different age is desirable for those above ten years. If circumstances do not permit of placing children of the different sexes and ages in different institutions, it is necessary to separate them as much as possible in the institutions where they are received.

(6.) Education in an institution should correspond to the conditions in which the working classes live; thus an education on the level of elementary schools, the greatest simplicity in diet, clothing and lodging, and above all, work.

(7.) Labor should be organized of the kind which children of rural origin, as well as those of city origin, would find the means of preparing for the future to which they are destined. If practicable different institutions should be organized to respond to this double want; if not they should be provided for in the same establishment.

(8.) Girls should receive in the institutions an education which should teach them housekeeping.

(9.) The placing of vicious children in families or in institutions should take place as much as possible in a way to avoid judicial interference, and by means of legal regulations prevent that the child so placed be taken away before the completion of its education, or against the wishes of the administration. This congress applauds the efforts made in this direction by certain legislatures to substitute for judicial proceedings the authority of a guardian created for the purpose.

(10.) The duration of sojourn in institutions should be continued until 18 years of age. Release before this time should be revocable in case of misconduct.

(11.) The administration of institutions should see that the children which leave them should be provided with a home in a respectable family, as farm laborers, domestics, servants, apprentices, journeymen, or established in any other manner.

(12.) The control of all establishments of this kind should be reserved to public authority.

III. To accomplish the prevention of crimes, to facilitate and secure their repression, it is desirable there should be a mutual understanding between the governments of different countries. This understanding should in the first place relate to extradition treaties, which should be revised and made more useful, and then upon means which would be recognized to be more practical to facilitate the execution of provisions contained in the treaties, and to establish more intimate relations between the police administrations of different states.

IV. This congress is of the opinion that the most efficient means of combating relapses, are a reformatory preventing system, having for its compliment the conditional release, and a less frequent use of punishments of short duration against habitual criminals. It considers also, on this subject, that, if in the legislatures of divers countries, they should indicate in a precise manner, the punishments to follow in case of relapse, then relapses would become less frequent.

This congress also considers institutions which are recognized as the complement of the penitentiary regime, such as societies of patronage, work houses, agricultural colleges or other means of aid, that can efficiently accomplish the desired end.

An international commission was organized. His excellency M. Björnstjerna having taken the chair of the president, in the name of the international commissioners and of the official delegates, proposed that this commission should be composed of Messrs. Wines, De Holtzendorff and Guillaume. Congress then voted thanks to his majesty the king, to his government, to the city of Stockholm, to its officials, to Dr. Wines, president of the international commission, to M. Ahnquist as president of the local committee, and to the other officials of the congress.

The president then announced the second international penitentiary congress closed, and the session terminated with the cry of "Vive le Roi."

By the regulations established by the commission, there is to be an interval of five years between the holding of each international congress. The place of the next meeting is not yet named.

The tendency of this age is to reduce all knowledge to exact science. Thus agriculture, mining, manufacturing, medicine, surgery—all the arts—are being perfected by attracting to themselves immediately the most advanced thought and the results of the latest researches. Thus the regulation and control of society is being rapidly affected. That method of government which will best promote the happiness, intelligence, morals, and prosperity of a people, will be adopted, and the old disapproved forms must go to the wall. So in this branch of social science, prison reform, the reduction of the knowledge of all that pertains to crime and pauperism tends to creating an exact science wherefrom will be developed the most exact methods of reducing crime, pauperism, and their consequent burdens upon society, to the lowest possible minimum.

This is the work which engages the attention of these prison congresses which have been held in this country in Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, and New York, and the international prison congresses of London and Stockholm.

These congresses have already had a marked influence in Europe and America, in producing better prison methods, and in the establishment and success of preventive measures.

Does not this work, by these devoted, practical, and intelligent men, these jurists, scientists, and statesmen, zealous to elevate and purify society, and lessen its burdens, deserve the especial commendation of governments and individuals?

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully yours,
C. D. RANDALL.

WORDS FROM THE MESSAGE.

PORTION OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE OF 1879 RELATING TO STATE INSTITUTIONS.

I take great pleasure in informing you that in almost every instance the appropriations of two years ago have not been exceeded. The State institutions have lived within their means, and by prudently adhering to a determination to use no more money than could be paid with the ordinary appropriations, they have kept out of debt, and will come before you with no deficiencies in revenue to be made up and provided for. The new policy has not disturbed the working of the institutions, nor in any wise impaired their usefulness, and I hope it may prevail in the future. Their management, taken as a whole, has been good, and generally they are in excellent order.

STATE PRISON.

The State prison continues to be overcrowded. The number of convicts therein on the 30th day of September last was 804, being 156 more than the establishment has cells to accommodate. The daily average for the year was 808. The earnings for the past two years were $204,920.57, and the ordinary expenses $200,217.93, which shows a balance for the whole period to the credit of the prison of $4,702.64. During the past year the disbursements have exceeded the earnings in the sum of $831.79. This is largely due to the general depression in business which has greatly lessened the demand for convict labor and made it impossible to contract for the work of the prisoners at as favorable rates as formerly.

But in addition to this a loss of $14,156.32 suffered by the prison in 1875 and 1876 on a contract for prison labor used in the manufacture of cigars, made with one Charles Hollingsworth, appears as a deficit now, when in fact it was a loss then. In 1875 Hollingsworth failed. His stock of cigars was taken by the inspectors in December of that year by virtue of the lien of the State thereon and not disposed of until after the annual report for 1876 was made, consequently the statement of the loss does not appear therein, as the goods had not been sold or the amount of the deficiency ascertained. With this loss placed where it should be, the prison accounts would not at any time within the past two years have shown a deficit. The addition to the east wing of the prison and to the wagon shop, as well as the extension of the engine room, authorized by the last legislature, have been built. The State shop and cooper shop have likewise been constructed, but no work has been done on the proposed extension of the prison wall. The inspectors represent the general management and discipline as satisfactory, and the health of the convicts good. I invite your special attention to the valuable statistical reports of the warden.

An embarrassing difficulty has arisen in the administration of imprisonment which demands your attention. A woman was convicted in the Superior Court of the city of Grand Rapids of the crime of arson, and sentenced to the State prison for the term of her natural life. The prison having no suitable department for the reception of female convicts, I conferred with the authorities of the Detroit House of Correction with a view of commuting the sentence to imprisonment in that institution, this having been the course previously pursued in cases of women similarly sentenced. To my surprise the managers of the establishment declined to receive her, and arrangements had to be made for her temporary accommodation in the jail of Jackson county. She has remained there for several months under circumstances of inconvenience not tending to the improvement of her morals nor to securing that restraint and labor contemplated by her sentence. When the transfer of female convicts commenced from the State Prison to the Detroit House of Correction it seems to have been the understanding that thereafter none of this class of convicts were to be kept in the prison, as no arrangement was provided for keeping them there. It was evidently contemplated that all of them would be sent to the House of Correction, and such has been the proceeding until the action to which I have referred. If the managers of the Detroit establishment may at their election refuse admission to female prisoners, then it is clear that some other provision must be made for such offenders. In this connection I may add that the management claim that the State should pay board for all the female convicts transferred from the prison, numbering some 32. I am advised that the transfer of these prisoners was at the solicitation of the authorities of the House of Correction, and that the suggestion of paying for keeping them is of very recent origin.

The whole number of convicts in the prisons of the State, Sept. 30, 1878, was 1,519, of whom only 134 were females. While this showing is greatly to the credit of the sex, it increases rather than lessens the obligations of the State, to see that prisoners of this class are well and humanely cared for. I submit the matter to you, so that action may be taken to remedy the difficulty suggested as speedily as possible.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The State House of Correction was opened for the reception of inmates on the 15th day of August, 1877. The entire building with the exception of one wing of cells is complete, and the enclosing wall constructed. The work appears to be well done and the buildings admirably adapted for the purposes contemplated in their erection. The total cost of construction thus far is $256,029.17. The building commissioners seem to have discharged their duties faithfully and with fidelity to the public interests. The whole number of prisoners up to and including the 30th day of September last, was 484, of whom 131 had been transferred from the State prison at Jackson, and 353 received by sentence of court. The whole number of prisoners in the institution on said 30th day of September, 1878, was 233. The whole expense of maintaining the institution from the opening thereof until the 30th day of September last was $58,443.52, and the earnings $5,892.59, leaving an excess of expenditures of $52,550.93. A considerable portion of the work on the buildings in progress of construction during the last year, as well as a large amount of grading on the prison grounds, has been done with the labor of the prisoners. No favorable opportunity for contracting the labor of the men has offered until recently, when an arrangement was closed to place 100 to 200 of them on permanent paying work from January 1, 1879. The Managers ask a special appropriation of $8,184.80 for certain furnishing purposes detailed in their report. They further solicit the privilege of using $5,000 of the appropriations heretofore made for the purpose of purchasing land adjacent to the institution.

PARDONS.

The whole number of persons discharged from the prisons of the State by pardon within the last two years was 45. The number of commutations for the same period was three. Of the pardoned convicts, two had been convicted of murder, one of whom was released because evidence developed after the trial seemed to establish innocence, and the other on the representation of officials that he was insane when the crime was committed and had continued so during the whole term of imprisonment. In the latter case, although assured that the period of violence had long passed and the insanity assumed a harmless type, I required his friends to bind themselves to care for him during life in such manner as to prevent his doing further harm. The whole number of pardons granted in 1869 was 16; in 1870, 16; in 1871, 26; in 1872, 22; in 1873, 37; in 1874, 30; in 1875, 33; in 1876, 26; in 1877, 16; and in 1878, 29. From this statement it will be perceived that the exercise of the pardoning power has been less frequent under my administration than formerly, and the difference will be the more apparent when it is remembered that the number of convicts in the prisons within either of the last two years considerably exceeds the number imprisoned in any other year of the series. In thus reducing the exercise of the pardoning power I have been largely governed by the consideration that the enactment of the legislature of 1875, known as the "good time law," places it within the power of a convict, by diligence and good behavior, to himself greatly lessen his term of imprisonment. The allowance of time under this law for such conduct ranges on a gradual scale, increasing from two months for the first year to six months for the twentieth year. It puts a convict's release measurably in his own hands, and is itself a liberal grant of pardon. It has worked well in practice, stimulating convicts to conduct themselves in an obedient and orderly manner, and has thus proved of valuable aid in the discipline of the prisons. I am further of the conviction that the too frequent exercise of Executive clemency tends to defeat the ends of justice, to render punishment for crime uncertain, and to make prisoners restless and uneasy.

I have therefore limited it to fewer cases than formerly, and before granting it have required a notice of the application to be published. The appeals and importunities for pardons are numerous. Four out of every five, on examination are declined. I have endeavored to confine those granted to cases where the conviction was erroneous, the sentence unusally severe, or the circumstances of such a character that both justice and mercy seemed to require my interposition.

In most every instance the action has been taken with the approval of the judge who imposed the penalty. That errors will sometimes occur in the determination of such cases is certain; but they would be fewer if complainants, prosecutors, and influential citizens, clamorous to get a criminal in prison, were not equally clamorous in a short time to get him out.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The Reform School had in its charge on the 30th day of September last 327 boys. This is an increase of 65 over last year, and 85 over 1876. The superintendence of the school seems to have been careful and judicious, and the management good. The escapes have been few, although the removal of bars and bolts make the opportunities many. The boys have been organized into a military company and furnished by the State with arms and accoutrements. They drill regularly and well, enjoying it with a keen relish. The board of control estimate the ordinary expenses for the coming two years at $38,150.00 per year. They also ask a special appropriation of $27,587.51, the items of which will be found in their report.

REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS.

The subject of a reformatory for girls, to be placed exclusively under the direction and control of women, has engaged the public attention. The success of similar institutions founded in other States has created a conviction that one might be established to good advantage here. That it would be useful in saving many girls who have started on vicious courses, from lives of vice and immorality I cannot doubt.

If you shall be satisfied that the number of dissolute girls in the State of a criminal tendency, is, or is likely to be, sufficient to make such an institution a necessity, then steps toward the undertaking would seem wise. I doubt, however, the policy of creating such establishment with the design of making it partly a refuge for indigent or truant girls who have no criminal proclivities. Experience shows that public institutions are not always the best places for the training of young persons. The tendency is to destroy self-reliance and self-help, elements of character necessary to success in life. Besides, the mixing of these classes with the depraved and vicious would serve to corrupt them and result in more harm than good. It is for you to consider the subject in all its bearings, and while carefully avoiding any needless multiplication of State institutions, to make such provision as shall be found actually necessary.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The State Public School is a charity peculiar to Michigan. In no other State is there an institution like it that I am aware of. It aims to prevent pauperism and crime by removing children from the corrupting and contaminating associations of the poor-house and placing them where they may be prepared for good homes and useful lives. The whole number of children in the school on the 30th day of September last was 313. The current expenses for 1877 were $30,937.79, and for 1878, $33,648.04. The *per capita* cost for each child during the last year was $81.67. The school has been run within the appropriations, and apparently in a prudent and careful manner. The Board ask an appropriation of $75,000.00 for current expenses for the ensuing two years, with an addition of $10,100 for sundry items specified in the report. It also asks authority to buy some sixty acres of land for pasturage and other purposes, and suggests that provision be made for the employment by the institution of a visiting agent, whose duty it shall be to seek out homes for the children and otherwise look after their interests. The further suggestion is made that quite a number of the children suffer from chronic disease and require medical treatment or surgical aid, and that measures should be taken to have it furnished at the State hospital at Ann Arbor.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM.

During the biennial period just passed, the Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo has provided treatment for 1,133 patients. The daily average for the same time has been 645. In August last, 222 were transferred to the Eastern Asylum. This transfer relieved the institution from the crowded condition under which it had been laboring for a long time previous. The whole number of patients on the 1st day of October last was 497. The receipts from all sources during the two years have been $303,394.63, and the disbursements, $299,400.23, leaving in the treasury Sept. 30th, $2,245.64.

Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, who has faithfully devoted many of the best years of his life to the organization and management of the Asylum, has resigned the place of Medical Superintendent, and has been succeeded by Dr. George R. Palmer, who has served for many years as an assistant. Some time since an action for false imprisonment was brought against the Superintendent of this Asylum by a person who had been taken and kept for a time in the Institution by direction of one of the superintendents having charge of the poor in a county of the State. The case involves important questions pertaining to the determination of lunacy, the character of patients entitled to be admitted to the Asylum, and the forms requisite to warrant their detention. It is now pending in the Supreme Court, and its decision may make some revision of the law in this regard a necessity.

EASTERN ASYLUM.

The Eastern Asylum for the Insane is completed. It is substantially built and pleasantly located near the city of Pontiac, and has capacity for 400 lunatics.

It was constructed at a cost of $448,401.36, and its arrangements and equipments are such as to furnish the most approved means and appliances for the treatment of persons afflicted with the terrible disease of insanity. The building reflects credit upon the Commissioners and Superintendent who have had its construction in charge.

I constituted the Commissioners, with the addition of Ex-Gov. Baldwin, Trustees for the management of the Asylum, and they selected Dr. Henry M. Hurd, of Kalamazoo, as Medical Superintendent.

It was opened for the reception of patients on the first day of August last, and has received by transfer from Kalamazoo 222, and from other sources 91 inmates. With its well-arranged conveniences and its corps of skilled physicians, the institution must accomplish good results. The Board of Trustees ask an appropriation for 1879 and 1880 aggregating $53,339.42, full details of which may be found in their report.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

The Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind enrolled during the last year 257 pupils. I am gratified to inform you that, while the general tone and condition of the Institution has improved, its financial showing indicates that its resources have been carefully husbanded. It comes before you with no deficiency, but for the first time in its history with an overplus, to be covered back into the treasury. The Trustees seek an appropriation of $81,936.00 for current expenses for the two years to come, and $6,300.00 for certain necessary repairs and improvements, the total of which is less than the amount appropriated two years ago. I think the sum desired is not above the needs of the institution, and should be granted.

The Trustees likewise recommend an appropriation of $10,000.00 for constructing on the premises a separate building for the use of the blind.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR, JAN. 8, 9, 10, 1878.

To the HON. HENRY W. LORD, *Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction:*

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with a request of a late date I herewith transmit a summary of the proceedings of the State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor held in the city of Grand Rapids in January last.

The first meeting of this the fifth annual session of the Superintendents of the State, assembled in the U. S. court room in the evening of the 8th of January, at which time superintendents representing thirteen counties were present, together with quite a number of the citizens of Grand Rapids.

President Humphrey, of Marquette, prefaced the deliberations of the convention with prayer followed by an introductory address. He then presented for discussion at this first meeting the subject of pauperism, and invited those present to discuss the subject in a general way, that some points might be made for future reference and use.

The discussion called out not only several superintendents, but Mrs. d'Arcamball, of Kalamazoo, a lady who has given the subject of Penal and Reformatory Institutions and their inmates considerable attention for a few years past, spoke upon the subject for some little time, as did also Bishop Gillespie of Grand Rapids.

The convention met again at the same place the next morning, and on a call of counties by the secretary, thirty-six superintendents representing twenty-two counties responded.

Although this was the fifth meeting of superintendents, yet they had never wholly completed an organization.

The first move that we have any knowledge of in the direction of a convention was made by the writer in an annual report made to the board of supervisors of Kalamazoo county in 1869. In this report a convention of superintendents was recommended and the recommendation met with the approval of the board, and some correspondence was had, yet nothing farther was done until early in the winter of 1874 the superintendents of Ingham county issued a circular inviting the superintendents of the State to meet at Mead's hall in the city of Lansing.

At that meeting a president and secretary were elected and two or three sessions were held.

At this second meeting in 1875 Hon. C. M. Croswell, now governor of the State, then secretary of the State Board of Charities, was present, and was elected president of the convention, and it was determined to hold the next annual meeting at Coldwater, on account of the location there of one of the State charities.

Mr. Croswell's knowledge of the condition of the criminal and pauper classes of the State, and of the causes that tend to these conditions, caused him to take a great interest in these annual meetings of the superintendents of the poor, and by his efforts several gentlemen from abroad of eminence, as well as from our own State, who had made this subject of the dependent and criminal class a study, were present at the Coldwater meeting in 1876 and read valuable papers or delivered lectures before this convention.

Before the next meeting, which was held at Flint in March, 1877, C. M. Croswell had been elected Governor and his place as president of the convention was filed by Dr. S. D. Humphrey, a gentleman of culture and ability, who, by his personal sacrifices, has proved his desire to promote the objects had in view by these annual gatherings.

We have digressed this much from our report of the proceedings of this fifth annual convention that the next subject presented might be better understood. Although two important annual meetings had been held in different parts of the State, yet, as before stated, no complete organization existed, nor were there any records obtainable of the transactions of the conventions held prior to that held at Flint. These yearly meetings now being no longer a matter of doubt, a committee was appointed, a constitution presented and adopted, which gave to the organization the name of "The Michigan Superintendents of the Poor and Union Association." Entitled to membership are "The superintendents of the poor of the several counties of the State, and all who have at any time served as such; all officers of the State Public School; commissioners of State charities; all officers of benevolent associations and penal and reformatory institutions, keepers of poor-houses and county agents."

By the programme the morning hour was devoted to a brief report from some representative of each county of the general management of the poor in his county, whether in the poor house or by temporary relief, and such other information as the speaker deemed of interest to the convention.

Whether these reports showed in many respects similarity of treatment, yet the individual experience of each served often to suggest ideas of practical value to others, and we were pleased to see such a willingness to do the work assigned them, on the part of men unused to public speaking.

A paper prepared by the Rev. John W. Brown of Cleveland, was read on "The Classification of Criminals."

The Rev. Frank Russell of Kalamazoo, in the afternoon delivered a very able address on "The Duty of Christian Civilization to Helpless Children."

As these papers did not come into our possession, we are not able at this late day to make any special reference to the treatment of the subjects by their authors.

A discussion of the following questions filled up the remainder of the afternoon:

What shall we do with the incurable insane and idiots that are in our poor houses?

Tramps—what shall we do with them?

The evening session was opened with music furnished by the ladies of the "Union Benevolent Association" of Grand Rapids.

President Humphrey then introduced Mr. L. P. Alden, Sup't of the State School at Coldwater who read a paper entitled Hereditary Proclivities; can the vicious tendencies of a bad hereditary be arrested by the judicious training of the child?

We deem this paper of such importance that we hope you will find room for its publication in connection with this account of the proceedings of the Superintendents of the poor, as there are so many truths in this paper that I may say are not known because not brought to our attention, which we recognize as truths on the mere statement, or showing. In short, some truths are obvious that we remain ignorant of for a life time, simply because they have not been pointed out, and in this paper many such are brought to our notice.

The Rev. F. H. Wines, secretary of the state board of charities of Illinois, followed with a description of "The new hospital for the insane at Kankakee, Ill.," somewhat minutely reciting the difficulties encountered in securing appropriations for the work, and such construction and management as conformed to the most advanced ideas of men, associated or connected with this class of unfortunates.

The last address of the day was that of our honored secretary of the State Board of Charities. His subject, "Dependent and delinquent children, with especial reference to girls," is one that largely concerns the taxpayer, as well as the humanitarian; and assuming that the address will find a place in your report, we need not make further reference to it here.

The business of the third day was opened by the introduction of several preambles and resolutions, which were referred to the standing committee on laws and legislation.

As indicating the drift of the association, and its disposition to be practical, it may not be amiss to refer to the subjects embraced in these preambles and resolutions.

The first preamble set forth that in 1876 there were in the poor-houses of the State 735 insane and idiotic; and the accompanying resolutions declare it to be the duty of the State to provide a suitable building for these classes now in our poor-houses, and pledged the support of the members of the association to that object.

The next preamble and resolution, presented by Supt. Alden, represented the State Public School as a preventive rather than a reformatory institution, and that as some children were sent there of such vicious habits as to corrupt the more innocent children, and that the circuitous route, under existing law, of getting such from the State, to the Reform School, to which place they would ultimately come, was both troublesome and expensive, and recommended a legal enactment empowering the Board of Control, under proper restrictions, to send such vicious children directly to the Reform School.

Another resolution declared it expedient "to authorize superintendents of the poor to send children to the State Public School and to the Reform School without the interposition and cost of any court."

Other resolutions were presented and referred, inviting the Judges of the Supreme Court to decide, without charge, questions in dispute relating to the duties of superintendents of the poor, and the president of the association requested to present the matter to said Judges and ask their compliance.

Two more resolutions presented by Supt. Hall also went to the same committee. The first asked for legislation making children of the age of eight years elegible to admission to the Asylum at Flint, and the second declared "That an act should be passed authorizing justices of the peace and the county agent, upon the application of any wife living separate from her husband, and widow having the charge and control of vicious and ungovernable boys, being of legal age, to examine and to commit to the Reform School such boys as they shall adjudge proper subjects for commitment to the same, although not guilty of crime."

A resolution offered by Supt. Mead in relation to the education, control, and disposition of the children of persons mentally or physically incompetent, was referred to the same committee after discussion.

A resolution declaring the practice of furnishing tobacco at the expense of the county to paupers, whether in or out of the county-houses, pernicious, and recommending its discontinuance, was discussed by a large number of those present, and when finally submitted to the voting members of the body, was lost.

A paper by F. B. Sanborn, of Boston, secretary of the American Social Science Association, was read by L. P. Alden. Subject—In-door vs. Out-door Relief.

This was followed by a report of the work and condition of St. Mark's Home and Hospital, made by the president of the institution, Rev. G. E. D. Mortimer.

A paper by the Hon. M. C. Burch, of Grand Rapids, on How far ought the wants of the poor to be relieved at the expense of the taxpayer? reviews and states so exactly the condition of society, its obligation to the destitute class, the self-sacrificing work of those engaged in benevolent enterprises, and the need of enlightenment by the general public upon this subject, the difficulties encountered by officers of the law who distribute appropriations grudgingly made by other officers of the law, that we deem the paper a valuable contribution, well adapted to the present state of general intelligence which prevails in our State upon the subjects treated. We should be glad to have this paper in some way brought before the public as to be generally read.

On call of the president, the committee on resolutions made the following report, which was subsequently adopted:

To the President and members of the Michigan Superintendents of the Poor and Union Association:

Your committee on resolutions would respectfully submit for the consideration of this association the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is a self evident truth requiring neither argument nor illustration that the care and maintainance of the various grades or classes of society who have not the means or capacity to provide for themselves is one of great and constantly increasing importance;

AND WHEREAS, The questions of how to prevent or diminish pauperism, and how best and most economically to care for the dependent classes of society in this country, or at least in the great west, are as yet but partially solved or understood; therefore,

Resolved, That for the purpose of availing ourselves of the experience of each other, and of disseminating the practical knowledge obtained by years of observation and service in the care of the poor, and for the further purpose of calling the attention of the law-making power to facts developed by our experience, and to enable those having these important interests in charge to bring the weight of organized effort to bear upon our legislature, we believe the organization perfected at this session of this body, is in the interest of humanity, and should have the cordial support of the superintendents of the poor of the State, and of the philanthropists of whatever name; second,

Resolved, That the facts in our possession obtained by observation and statistics do not lead us to believe that mammoth poor-houses for the care and detention of the classes usually found therein, would be either in the interest of the dependent class or a wise economy; yet we desire to reiterate the opinion expressed at our last annual meeting, that the District Work House, established and maintained under general State laws, would mitigate that evil of tramp life which so far has baffled our ingenuity and defied both prevention and cure.

Your committee, viewing with alarm the increase of crime as the law is at present administered in the villages and cities of our State by the justices of the peace in committing petty offenders to the county jails to serve terms varying from ten to ninety days, and thus subjecting them to the depraved example and indolent habits of the inmates of those institutions, would respectfully suggest as expressive of the sense of this association, the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention urge upon the next Legislature the importance of providing by law for the establishing of district work-houses, to which shall be committed by the superintendents of the poor the pauper class able to perform labor, and the tramp who demands assistance; and also the passage of a law making it compulsory upon the justices of the peace throughout the State to commit those offenders now sent to our jails for brief terms to the district work-house, that they may be made to contribute in part by their labor for the State to the expense incurred on their account.

Your committee, recognizing the necessity of State legislation with reference to that class of unfortunates known as idiotic, demented and incurable insane, who are now confined in the poor-houses of the State, without any sort of classification, and who must continue there for an indefinite period unless our commonwealth steps forth to their rescue, and conceding that much has already been done for the amelioration of this unfortunate class, yet feel that much remains to be done to perfect the good work; therefore,

Resolved, That this association recommend an appropriation by the State Legislature for the erection of suitable houses, not expensive palaces, but modest and comfortable buildings, with suitable accommodations for their comfort, and such as will permit a proper classification of these unfortunates; and to this movement this association does pledge its earnest and hearty support.

J. T. COBB,
EDWARD DUFFEE,
N. P. THAYER,
Committee.

On the last day of the session the annual report of the treasurer was received and approved, and officers for the ensuing year elected: Dr. S. D. Humphrey, president; Wm. Chamberlain, vice president; J. T. Cobb, secretary; T. D. Green, treasurer.

It was also determined that the next meeting of the association should be held in the city of Lansing, the third week in January, 1879.

The programme of the evening was prefaced by music furnished by the ladies of St. Mark's Home and Hospital, after which the president introduced Mrs. S. L. Withey, who read a paper upon "Woman's work in charity."

The humane suggestions and eminently practical character of this paper seemed to be appreciated by the large audience, as was evinced by the most approving demonstration at the close of the reading.

This was followed by a carefully prepared paper, read by its author, on "The mutual relations of the church and State in the care of dependent classes."

It is, perhaps, quite unnecessary to add that this convention was better attended, covered a greater period of time, had more valuable and instructive papers presented, awakened a greater public interest, was more fully reported to the press, and was in every way of more importance than any of its kind that preceded it. That by this meeting the foundations of our public charities were broadened and strengthened none can doubt.

That this organized effort will be felt, in a more intelligent, systematic, and effective application of the means controlled by those officers who by law are entrusted with their management and distribution, we certainly believe.

A series of resolutions expressive of the appreciation and thanks of the association for favors received, and courtesies shown, were reported and adopted, and at a late hour the convention adjourned.

J. T. COBB, *Secretary.*

Schoolcraft, Oct. 29th, 1878.

THE POOR LAWS.

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY CAN BE IMPROVED.

At the session of the County Superintendents of the Poor at Grand Rapids, the following paper from Hon. Wm. L. Webber was read:

THE LAW FOR SUPPORTING THE POOR—IS THERE A BETTER WAY?

All concede the necessity of law for the government of civil society. The individual will is a law for that individual only; and as individual wills differ from each other, and would in society so conflict as to keep all in a turmoil, some general rule must be adopted, by competent authority, to line it, restrain and control individual wills and individual desires; and law may be defined to be a rule prescribed by competent authority, declaring and defining the rights, the duties and the liabilities of the individuals composing civil society.

It is undeniable that laws, which are *general* rules, sometimes work hardship to particular individuals, and these hardships arise from the necessity of the case; but as "the greatest good to the greatest number" should be the object of the law-maker, if the law be wise it must be assumed that the cases of individual hardship are more than compensated by the benefits conferred upon the community at large. You cannot arrest and punish a criminal but what you also punish his wife, his children, his mother, his father, his brothers or his sisters, as the case may be, by bringing upon them the sorrow and disgrace which follow the exposure and punishment of crime. It is said that it is the crime that brings the disgrace, and theoretically this is true; but we all know, in the practical application, that the public exposure of the crime and the public punishment, which are necessary results of the enforcement of the law, are felt most severely by the near friends of the criminal. Their charitable affection would easily forgive the offense, would be glad to magnify the temptation which led to it, and palliate the heinousness of the crime itself, and is always willing to trust to good promises for the future. But there is no sentiment, no charity in the law. It is a fixed rule, and is best administered when its administration is like the law of nature—uniform, certain and regardless of consequences to individuals, seeking only the greatest good to the greatest number.

There is a common brotherhood among men—a fact which has been recognized in all ages and among all nations. The parable of the Good Samaritan is founded on this principle. It is morally impossible for the ordinary man, whose humanity is not warped by his creed or his education, to witness suffering without feeling a desire to alleviate it. It gratifies a natural impulse to relieve the actual wants of suffering humanity when those wants are genuine, when the suffering is actual and not feigned; and this natural impulse to relieve is strongest when it is known that the sufferer has led a worthy life.

It was doubtless in recognition of this natural impulse, this conceded duty which rests upon humanity by reason of their common brotherhood, that

THE ORIGINAL POOR LAWS

were framed. Society originally, particularly under the feudal laws, was made up of communities, settled in groups and separated, not by imaginary lines merely, but by actual unsettled space; and it was natural that the needy of each of these communities should be supported by the community; and as the country became more thickly settled, the system was continued and the idea carried out that the parish, the township, the city, or the county should support the poor resident within it. In the origin of the system the church was a part of the machinery of the government, and the church wardens were recognized officers of the law to aid the overseers of the poor; a fact bearing upon the principle of locality upon which the system is based.

In early times transportation from place to place was difficult and slow. Those so poor and needy as to call for assistance for their support, could not readily transport themselves from one locality to another; consequently a community was not likely to be burdened with the support of those who had fallen into poverty elsewhere, but only with the support of their own neighbors. All recognize the obligation of relatives to support the poor of their own families. It was a little extension of this principle that they should support their poor neighbors, who were a part of their own community, and who, by sickness or misfortune, had been unable to support themselves. That system may have been best for society as then constituted. The applicants for relief could be known; the fact that their necessities were actual and real, or fictitious, could be known by the neighbors; so that there was little danger of imposition, in the primitive condition of society, from the adoption of this system of relief.

In legislating upon this subject, it may be that, by reason of the misfortunes of this needy, helpless class, sympathy and pity may have warped the judgment of legislators; and it has been thought, perhaps, that it would be hard-hearted to consider economic measures in connection with this subject. I think those who have given the subject close attention have come to the conclusion that in the present state of society it would be an act of mercy to the honest poor to change the system, to change the principle; and I suppose all will agree that, so far as impostors are concerned, those who resort to the public for support because they are too lazy or too vicious to support themselves—and they are legion—any change which will compel them to earn their living would be a welcome one.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

of supporting the poor in Michigan is a mixed one. In some localities the townships support the poor; in others the county; and certain classes are supported by the State. Even where the townships support the poor, there is a county poor-house, and perhaps a county farm, which, with the poor people thereon, is taken charge of by the man who, at an auction bidding, will do it for the least price. The superintendents of the poor are county officers, as well where townships support the poor as where the county supports them. As to those classes deprived of one or more of their senses—deaf, dumb, blind, or idiotic or insane—the State at its own expense, prepares public buildings and employs officers for their reception and care. There is no uniform principle about it; it is a hap-hazard affair from beginning to end. The board of supervisors may one year have the township system, and another year have the county system, while the county adjoining may reverse it. With the facilities for traveling afforded by railroads, it is a common thing for these poor people to be sent from one locality to another; and although the law forbids it, yet it is a common practice, and it is not unusual for them to be sent out of the State. There is no adequate means of preventing this practice; there is no adequate penalty for the violation of the law in this regard; and each overseer and superintendent being anxious to relieve his own locality from the burden, when one, two, or three dollars for a railroad ticket will relieve him perhaps from a prospective year's support of a pauper, does not hesitate to buy the ticket. If a true and itemized report of disbursements by these several officers charged with the oversight of the poor could be published it would be found that there were very many items for transportation. And so particularly among the professional tramps and paupers; they go from place to place at the expense of the public. Instances have been known where they have represented that they had friends living in other States, and to avoid the expense of supporting them here, they have been furnished with transportation to places indicated by them as the residences of their friends, and this without any inquiry on the part of the officers as to whether the representations were true or false. In the report of our State Commissioners on pauper, etc., institutions for 1876, the cost for the year of transporting paupers to and from poorhouses, is stated at the sum of only $3,653.10, while the cost of transporting paupers to their "friends" is given for the year at the sum of $8,993.51. This fact needs no commentary. It tells its own story, and that story is a shameful one.

But these mischiefs are not the only ones of the present system. A very large proportion of those supported at public expense are children. It is a common thing, particularly in cities, for an overseer to be applied to by women whose husbands have deserted them, sometimes merely for the purpose of compelling the public to supply their wants, or whose husbands are dead, leaving them with their children totally unprovided with the means of support. The overseer of the poor in East Saginaw reported in March, 1874, the names of fifty widows having 139 children, all of whom were in whole or in part supported at the expense of the city. The present system gives

NO ADEQUATE CARE TO THESE CHILDREN,

and is such in its effect upon them that the chances are ten to one they grow up reckless, idle, and ignorant; and it is a marvel that the criminal class is not greater, when we consider the great numbers from which to recruit, and the temptations which surround this young and inexperienced class. True, there is the State Public School at Coldwater, a noble but expensive charity, to which a few may be sent; but to supply the wants of all this class, and take care of them as those are taken care of at Coldwater, would require a like institution in every city in the State, and the expense would be unbearable. There is still

ANOTHER EVIL

which results in inequality and injustice, growing out of the present system of local aid. It is the natural tendency of this class to drift into the cities and villages. Under one pretext or another, the townships manage to get their paupers into the cities or villages of their own or of some adjoining county before they have been charged any considerable length of time. Practically our settlement law is entirely inoperative. The present system is a very expensive one, considering the cost of the county farms, county houses, the transportation of paupers, the amount of temporary relief, and this expense has but trifling relief from the labor of the paupers. It is not practicable to provide labor for them such as they can perform with profit, where the number at each place is too small to justify the expense of a competent superintendent, who will have them constantly under his direction. As to those not able to labor, they have no such facilities for making them comfortable as might be provided if they were aggregated, with competent medical supervision. As a matter of fact the insane in the Asylum at Kalamazoo are taken care of more cheaply than the average pauper; are much more comfortable as to physical wants than it is possible for them to be in the county house, and the way the insane and idiotic poor are cared for at the county houses, without judgment, without knowledge as to the best mode of treatment, is simply shocking. It would be an act of mercy in many cases to leave these poor people to starve rather than keep them alive to drag out an existence which is a living death, in a purgatory with no hope of redemption.

But I will not dwell further upon the evils of the present system. If any desire to pursue the subject, I would refer them as to its workings in England to the London Encyclopedia, article "Poor Laws;" or to Chambers' Encyclopedia, article "Poor and Poor Laws," and in the United States to the reports of the commissioners and others who have investigated it, and particularly to the reports of our own State Board of Commissioners on Charitable, Penal, Pauper and Reformatory Institutions. The members of this Board, serving out of pure philanthropy, have done great good in bringing before the public the true condition of the poor-houses and the result of the practical workings of the system here. You, gentlemen, who have given this subject attention, who have had practical experience in the administration of the present system, know its defects. We copied it, so far as there is any system about it, from the English, and their system of supporting the poor has been the most expensive of any ever devised. They have been compelled to modify it, and in making the change have taken a step in the right direction. They have united parishes, or provided for their being united, under the direction of commissioners. But still they endeavor to have each parish as far as may be, bear the expense of its own poor. It is said that the change made by them in the system has already lessened the expenses twenty per cent. A like change in this State, with a like percentage of reduction, would alone save the taxpayers of Michigan over $100,000 each year. France has a better system, and one which has produced better results. Pauperism is there treated as a national question, as it should be everywhere. And this leads me to the second division of my title,

"IS THERE A BETTER WAY?"

The experience of the local system in England for over two hundred years, and one hundred years in our own country, should satisfy us that we can hardly find a worse way than the present, and unless we can find a better way, it is a poor compliment to our wit and our judgment. The first step towards that better way is to determine upon what principle this subject should be treated, and having settled this question, work out the details in accordance therewith. I am entirely satisfied that there is but one correct principle, and that is to

MAKE ALL PAUPERS WARDS OF THE STATE.

Let no distinction be made between the sick, the insane, the idiotic, the deaf, the dumb, the blind—every person of full age who is unable to support himself or herself, and who has no relatives able to render support, should be treated as a ward of the State. These people should be a class of themselves. Their civil rights should be different than the civil rights of the balance of the community. They should be treated as persons under guardianship, and should be, in fact, under guardianship of proper commissioners and officers chosen and appointed for that purpose. I think the system of district workhouses an excellent one. Let the district be sufficiently large so that a competent, skilled superintendent and good business man may be employed to take charge of it; so that the State can have a competent medical man to look after the health and wants of the patients, and large enough so that the number aggregated would justify the expenditure requisite for buildings adapted to their wants. I am not in favor of building expensive public buildings for charitable purposes. I do not know why a pauper should be transferred to a magnificent mansion. I think we build our public buildings too much to gratify our pride, that we may point to them as evidences of our charitable disposition, and that it would be better if our buildings were such as to make the objects of charity comfortable, merely, at a less cost, and thereby enable us with a less amount of means to do a greater amount of work in relieving the sufferings of the unfortunate. I would have these buildings made in a cheap manner. Workshops could be constructed adapted to the different kinds of work which might be carried on profitably. The labor of the inmates would make their clothing, raise their vegetables, cook their food, and such an institution could be made more nearly self-supporting under proper management than is possible under the present system.

Under a reformed system I should regard it as important that there be a determination by proper official authority as to whether an individual had become a "poor person," within the meaning of the law. Our present statute does not define that term, and the terms

"POOR PERSON" AND "PAUPER"

are used indiscriminately. We all know that the word "poor" is a relative term, and as used in our present statute it affords no guide whatever to the ordinary overseer of the poor. He may relieve one who is worth more property than he is, and yet relieve a poor person. And this latitude has been, in some instances, greatly abused. Persons owning houses and lots, owning farms, have applied for and received relief from the public treasury through the latitude which this indefinite term permits the overseer of the poor to exercise. The law should settle this question definitely, should define what constitutes a poor person or a pauper; and then if any one claims to come within that definition, let there be an official examination and determination of that fact;

and when it is settled that an applicant for relief is a pauper, that determination should of itself transfer to commissioners appointed for that purpose by *operation of law* all the goods, chattels, rights and property whatsoever of the person so adjudged a pauper. And, further, all minor children of such pauper should by such determination be at once absolved from all parental control of such person so adjudged a pauper: and proper commissioners should at once assume the guardianship of these children, separating them from all their former pauper associations, and providing for them by furnishing them temporary support and employment adapted to their capacity until homes could be obtained for them by adoption, where they could be properly cared for and educated. I would go further; I would have it provided by law that no person adjudicated a pauper should, while such adjudication continues in force, be capable of contracting marriage, and as to those previously married such adjudication should of itself operate as a divorce from bed and board while the condition of paupers attaches to them. The condition of the pauper

SHOULD BE LESS DESIRABLE

than the consideration of the poorest laborer who supports himself. If it be said that this would be unnatural and cruel to separate parents from their children, husbands from their wives, the answer is, the law operates only by *general* rules, and seeks the *general* good. Experience has demonstrated that the good of the children as a general rule absolutely requires this separation. The good of society requires it. Heredity in pauperism can only be broken up by such a course, and while it is true that extreme poverty is no crime, yet it is a misfortune, and subjects to many privations. Let them be treated, so far as they are worthy, with the utmost kindness, but do not allow them to bestow their misery as an inheritance, upon their children. The "greatest good to the greatest number," is the rule, and the intelligent worthy poor would cheerfully submit to such a rule, recognizing its necessity to prevent the unworthy from perpetuating in society an evil which "grows with what it feeds on." The same considerations justify the separation of husband and wife. Why should the race of paupers be extended? What right-thinking person would desire it? And the general good requires that those who should so desire should be prevented. It might be wise perhaps to have the men and women provided for in separate institutions. Time and experience would solve many questions of detail. One great advantage that I should expect would result from these district work-houses, would be that it

WOULD RID THE STATE OF TRAMPS.

It would stop professional begging if every one engaged in that occupation should be at once sent to one of these houses; and if the law were such that professional beggars could be arrested and put to work, they would find ways and means of getting out of the State very quick. There will always be cases where temporary relief will be required for those who are too sick to be removed; but those cases usually are not those who are permanent paupers; and in a great majority of cases voluntary relief would be offered sufficient to meet all such cases. The expense of supporting the worthy poor is comparatively slight; the main expense is for those who demand support, who act on the theory that the world owes them a living and they are only getting their right, when they get it out of the public. The support of this class and the support of children, which by this district system could be provided for more cheaply, and of far greater service to them, than at the present, constitute the heaviest item of expense.

Judging from the experience of the world elsewhere, if men are able to work and earn their living they would prefer to do it under their own guidance than under the guardianship of others, and that fact would relieve the public from the care of

THE ABLE-BODIED, WORTHLESS BEGGAR;

for if he found he must earn his living in the workhouse he would sooner earn it without guardianship, or he would leave the State without expense for transportation. I should think it well for the children of suitable age to aid in supporting themselves by working, say, three or four hours a day, the boys at some mechanical labor, and the girls at such work as would teach them how to earn their living honestly when they become of age, giving them also, suitable opportunity for school education at the same time. Especial pains should be taken to educate such children with a view to their earning their own living. Putting the children of paupers under guardianship in this way would, so far as it is possible to have it done, break up the succession of paupers in families. The hereditary instinct of pauperism might be educated out of them.

But these general ideas as to how the principle should be carried out are mere suggestions. The great object to be accomplished, as it strikes me, for the improvement of the treatment of the poor, both for their benefit and for the relief of the taxpayer, is to

DISCARD THE PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL RELIEF

and adopt the principle which devolves the duty entirely upon the State; defining by law what persons are entitled to relief, so that there shall be no discretion left to be abused; and providing a way of determining officially who are paupers, and declaring by law the effect of such determination. The law might also provide, and should provide, that any person having once been declared a pauper, who should afterwards by inheritance or otherwise, become able to take care of himself, might, by like official declaration, be restored to full rights of citizenship and self-control. I think we may safely assume that in this country where we have so much undeveloped wealth, any person with sufficient mental capacity of proper age and in good health can take care of himself. He can get work at some wages which will support him, or by the exercise of his wits open up some new employment, supply some want of community, and so earn a living. Those lacking that capacity in mental competence to do this are proper subjects for guardianship. If they lack a disposition to work, having the capacity, they are proper subjects for governmental control to keep them from being a burden on the community.

East Saginaw, January, 1878. WM. L. WEBBER.

THE WANTS OF THE POOR.

HOW FAR OUGHT THEY TO BE RELIEVED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE TAXPAYERS?

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF PENAL AND PAUPER INSTITUTIONS, AND THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR OF MICHIGAN, AT GRAND RAPIDS, JANUARY 8TH, 9TH, AND 10TH, 1878.

BY M. C. BURCH.

Under the system for the relief of poor persons, and the care and maintenance of paupers, provided by the laws of Michigan, full discretionary powers as to the manner in which the funds provided shall be disbursed, seem to be granted to the county superintendents of the poor. To them it is given to decide whether temporary or permant relief shall be furnished, and to what extent it shall be carried. In one sense, therefore, they are independent officers, and have a large freedom in the exercise of their official duties; while in another, their position is one of great delicacy, and often serves to bring down upon their heads storms of unmerited censure. There are few public offices in which it is not necessary to carry a weight of responsibility, and this burden increases in proportion to the amount of the people's money which passes through the officers' hands. But it is most weighty when it becomes the duty of the officer to disburse that money, in channels unfamiliar to the average citizen taxpayer; where he cannot directly see the effect produced by it and where often through no fault of the officer, no effect is ever, in fact, produced of a tangible character. The citizen often suspects the existence of that public work which he does not see, too often he doesn't take the trouble to see, and not unfrequently he is bound that he will *not* see. The disbursement of money by the superintendent is a work of this kind, and if he is high-minded and sensitive, there must be continually pressing upon him a fear that he has not done all in his power to satisfy the taxpayer of the fact that he has made the very best use of his money which the nature of the cases he had in charge permitted. Like many other officials, he may be said to stand between two fires. To him are committed the wants, the woes, and the sufferings of the poor; and on the other hand what a strict account of his stewardship must he give to the great body of jealous taxpayers who hold him morally, if not legally, responsible for the misapplication of every cent he cannot give some evidence of having put in the right place, and who too often gauge his capacity and efficiency by the amount of money he can keep from using with very little regard to the wants of the poor. It is human to yield to the strongest influence. The poor are weak, the taxpayers are powerful, and in many ways persuasive, and is there not danger that sometimes, unless great moral courage is shown by the poor-officer that the weak may be overlooked and the law may become a mere empty sound, rather than *a living, vital force?* With his heart aching from a knowledge of the sufferings of some poor creature or family he steers from the scylla, of parsimonious and grudging relief only to strike against charybdis in the taxpayers' charge of munificent and unjustifiable liberality with the people's money. At every step he is liable to find thorns in his pathway. Around him gather the shiftless, the profligate and the designing, with tales of sorrow calculated to melt the most obdurate heart, and on the other hand there are those who are only too glad to severely criticize every error in judgment, and condemn every failure to exactly discriminate between the *designing* and the *deserving* as a sample of the reckless and profligate expenditure of taxes.

A disposition is often apparent upon the boards of supervisors to select men for superintendents who are more characteristic for shrewdness in driving bargains and bluffing and buffeting the poor, than for broad and humane views, christian character and honesty of purpose. "Appoint Mr. A or Mr. B," it is often remarked, "and he will cut down these expenses!" without regard to whether those expenses have been consistent or inconsistent with the wants of the poor. It is obvious at a glance that choices made from such motives as these will insure anything but a policy of public *charity*. And this leads us to inquire what are our poor laws,—what their design, and what were the intentions of those who made them? Was it municipal *charity* or municipal *necessity?* And how far and within what bounds were the officers selected to execute them, to exercise their discretion in relief? Was it contemplated by those who framed these laws that the poor were to be so far relieved as to keep body and soul together until some kind neighbor or church, or benevolent society, could be found to take the case in hand and extend the relief from necessity into *charity?*

Was it contemplated by our law-givers, if outside relief did not come soon after the authorities had taken the case in hand, the poor were to be hustled off to the county poor-house and suffer all the shame and mortification which even a brief residence there implies? Was it expected that a commonwealth, with all its ability to equalize burdens, was poorer than a few benevolent ladies banded together with more of Christianity in their hearts than money in their purses, or the clergymen, with here and there a citizen regarded by his fellows as especially eccentric on account of his benevolence? Was it supposed that a poor person, or family, were to be held between the upper and nether millstones of poverty at the public expense, until the poor public could be relieved of its burden by some impecunious neighbor who should come and divide with him and thus relieve the body politic of its awful burden? Or were these poor laws a broad, enlightened, and humane scheme for the doing of good after the manner of Christian charity, with all that term implies, carried into the economy of the government, and placed by the people's representatives upon the people's statute books, as a guaranty of the fidelity of the people, *through* the people *to* the people?

There is no such thing as necessity upon the part of a government to protect or relieve its poor. Those in abject poverty do not ever comprise a large portion of the community, and those who get reduced to a starving condition are few in number. They might be allowed to starve outright and the government still exist and be outwardly and apparently prosperous,—the suffering might still suffer, the sick grow worse and die, and the maimed and wounded remain maimed and wounded still, and yet the great machinery of the State move on the same as ever. Hence the poor laws are not necessary parts of that machinery. If they are not the offsprings of necessity, what can they be but the result of that charity which is the outgrowth of Christian civilization, which prompts our legislatures to exempt churches and schoolhouses from taxation, and which recognizes and encourages in a broad and catholic spirit, religion, philanthropy, and everything which tends to make us better and happier.

If, then, we have decided that our poor laws are a system of *charity* to be carried on by the public, the expense of which is to be, and *is*, equalized, we have gone far toward arriving at a result. If the system is a charity we should apply it as a *charity*. Are we doing this in our practice, or have we reduced it to a grudging necessity in order to spare tax-payers? What would be said of a benevolent society of ladies, which placed the shrewdest and most parsimonious women that could be found upon its relief committees? What sarcasm would be leveled at it, and scatter the association into thin air! And yet, do not many of our tax-payers desire the superintendents to be stingy and parsimonious? Why should it be claimed that that which would be inhuman in an individual would not be in the government? Yet many seem to think that the mission of the superintendent is ended if, while leaving the load of wood and basket of groceries at the door a clergyman, or a neighbor, or the representative of a charitable society, comes along and in kindness of heart enters.

A great share of that which is done by individuals and societies, ought to be done at the public expense. I would not wish to have the inference drawn from this that those individuals and societies should cease their labors. We all understand how modest and how proud poverty sometimes is, and how many cases of distress the officers of the law would never know of but for these charitable enterprises, how many they are never allowed to know of, and how, after these officers have done their whole duty, generously, in providing for wants, there are sick-beds to be watched over, and pillows to be made smooth and easy, tears to be wiped away, fever-parched lips to be moistened, prayers to be breathed, and eyelids closed for the last time upon earth. All this is known and understood, often here, and always by Him who said, "as often as ye do these things unto the least of my children, ye do it unto me." But what I do wish to say is, that I believe the law contemplates that it should be so administered that the tax-payers should feed the hungry and clothe the poor in such a manner as that only luxuries or delicacies need be provided by private aid. And why should this be so? We answer, because it is the only system which can be made equal. There are always those who will not cheerfully bear their portion of any burden, however just that burden may be. If it was possible for a committee competent for the work to be appointed in every town and ward for a benevolent purpose, at a public meeting, and that committee should assess each inhabitant in proportion to his or her wealth, how many would indignantly deny the authority of the committee, or invent excuses for omitting to pay? It is unjust that one, because he is generous, should have to pay his own portion, and then in order to see the work completed, assist in paying for his less generous neighbor. No one will deny that the wants of the poor should always be relieved to a reasonable extent, and why then should the law take the matter in hand and half perform the service, and then leave the other half to be done only by the contributions of the generous. If there is to be a legal system it should be a complete system in itself, and not leave its work done in part only. It should aim at complete relief, and leave only to be done by philanthropy those kind offices performed at the expense of time, and kind words and cheerful society; offices prompted by love for the good of all mankind. This and this only ought to be required of individual or associated charity. But it may be said that individuals and societies should leave this work alone, and the laws would provide for all these wants. If this be so, why do Christian men and women beg from door to door for the absolute necessaries of life for the poor, and in support of their requests make statements the truth of which we cannot doubt? I do not wish to be understood as claiming that this is the fault of the superintendents, but it is evidently true that the intentions of our law-makers are not understood and that the spirit of our laws, as a consequence, is not carried out in their execution—and it seems further evident that this is the effect of the moral influence of that powerful body known as the tax-payers.

How do we know that this is true? Are there not articles continually published in our newspapers, are there not bitter words uttered upon our streets, are not officers censured continually on account of the estimates made by our boards, and they are cut-down here a little and there a trifle until those who are to disburse the funds to the poor are compelled to yield?

It is true that the rights of taxpayers are very dear to them—no one can doubt that, and this is especially true in times of great financial stringency, but a few thousands saved which are invested in the third and fourth and fifth useless stories of our school-houses and other public buildings, a few hundreds here and there by way of an income tax levied upon those who are piling up immense fortunes which they can never adequately enjoy, at the expense of those who are being gradually crowded down and out, would relieve fully the wants of those whose wants are but few, but who are *suffering* nevertheless. It is not possible to say, as a rule, how far relief should go, but beyond the one general principle we have endeavored already to make plain, and advocate, much might be profitably said. Though there may be cases often which would be exceptional, I believe that ordinarily no person or family should be sent to a county poor-house until all hope of that such person or family will ever again become self-sustaining has been exhausted. Is it not by far too common a custom to send parties to the poor-house on the mere score of economy who ought never to go? It may be cheaper for the time being, but how many who are only temporarily unfortunate are so overwhelmed by the disgrace attached to even a brief residence at such a place, be it ever so well kept, as to become reckless and careless of the future, and by such means become permanent charges. What must be the agony of the parents of young children, whom misfortune has suddenly overtaken, to have those children become accustomed to the ordinary associations of such a place; and what must be the effect upon the children? Again, how many cases are there where extraordinary relief would be economy in the end, as for instance a man has lost his sight and the loss threatens to become permanent unless he has excellent professional treatment: how much better it would often be to expend two or three hundred dollars than that he should become blind, and a permanent charge for the remainder of his life, at a cost to the public of the annual interest upon that amount at 30 per cent.

It is often the case too where temporary relief is furnished families, that no provision is made so that the children may continue in school and sabbath school. In a long winter of misfortune to the parents it cannot fail to operate prejudicially to confine children at home because they lack those things which are necessary to maintain them at school. The effect must be very demoralizing indeed; and is it charity to so poorly maintain an honest deserving man and his family that their lives are preserved, without one thing to make those lives seem pleasant or desirable? Why should the minds of young children be turned from the ordinary channels of childhood to the terrible question, shall we have anything to eat and shall we be clothed? If a man has previously struggled manfully in the battle of life, the condemned maxim that "the world owes him a living," is not so incorrect after all, and why, until his strength returns to him, should it not be given him; not grudgingly—not in such a spirit as to cause him to think the public wish him dead, and to turn his own thoughts bitterly in the same direction? but as a matter of right, due to him as an honest citizen of the commonwealth temporarily unfortunate. And if this should be so, why should it be so? Simply because there is enough for us all in such a land as this. There are beautiful houses, costly and elegant furniture, grand equippages and many other out-croppings of wealth all about us,—over against these are squalor, poverty and suffering,—it is a fact which stares us in the face, that many of us have far too much for our welfare, while some have far too little. I do not believe in communism,—on the contrary I think every man should have the right to enjoy the fruit of his own labor, but when he usurps the fruit of the labor of others, as every man must by some means do to become so enormously rich as many in our country are, then the law of the commonwealth should step in and say to him,—if with success you have grown purse-proud and unfeeling, and the well springs of your heart's generous impulses have become dried up in your thirst for gain, it is a duty of the public to remind you through the medium of the tax gather that "the poor ye have always with you;" that you cannot say that these matters belong to those who devote themselves to works of charity, since such always have heavy burdens to bear. It is idle for you to say that the government has no right to take from you to give to another since you derived your gains from the public, and that public has a right within reasonable limits to compel you to be just, though you refuse to be generous and charitable.

Do we understand the law then? If so, let us apply it according to its true spirit, and not permit the over-generous to do alone half the work in which all ought to share and share alike.

HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION.

CAN THE VICIOUS TENDENCIES OF A BAD HEREDITARY BE ARRESTED BY THE JUDICIOUS TRAINING OF THE CHILD?

AN ADDRESS BY L. P. ALDEN, SUPT. OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL AT COLDWATER, READ AT THE 5TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR, AT GRAND RAPIDS, JAN. 10TH, 1878.

The aim of this paper is to examine some of the well-proven facts respecting hereditary transmission, and from them draw a few practical conclusions.

That parents in some way transmit their qualities to their offspring has been universally believed. This belief has found expression in such proverbs as these: "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge;" "like father, like son;" "like begets like," etc. This belief is based on well known facts. The law of heredity is so regular in its operations that stock-growers rely upon it, in selecting their favorite breeds of horses and cattle.

In the human species, also, the qualities of the parent are often transmitted to their offspring, All know that this is true of *physical* qualities. The personal resemblance of the child to the parent is often very remarkable. It may be noticed in the general structure of the body, the height, size, tendency to obesity or leanness, in the color of the hair and eyes, in the gait, peculiar movements of the body, expression of the face, tones of the voice, and various other things.

Certain diseases, like scrofula, or consumption, are known to run in families for generations, scarcely a member, in many instances, escaping.

I have known a number of large families of children, apparently perfectly healthy in early life, who inherited this dread disease, and were swept off by it, one by one, on arriving at about the same period of life. The greatest care and precaution failed to arrest its development.

On the other hand, vitality and longevity seem to run in families. In the branch of the Alden family from which my father descended, the average age of six successive generations was 79 years. It would seem that heredity, ordinarily, has as much to do with determining how long an individual shall live, as food, climate, or the habits of life. Negro slaves, exposed to the greatest hardships, often live to a remarkable age. Sojourner Truth, who is supposed to be nearly 100 years of age, and "Father Johnson," who died a few years ago at Ypsilanti, at the age of 120 years, both for many years slaves, are remarkable instances of this. Livingstone and Cameron both speak of the remarkable longevity of many of the natives of Africa, who, notwithstanding the unfavorable influences of climate, wretched food, and filthy habits common to barbarous nations, sometimes reached the extraordinary age of 130 years.

Blindness and *deafness* are also inherited. Ribot relates that "in one family blindness was hereditary for three generations, and thirty-seven children and grandchildren became blind between their seventeenth and eighteenth year, and that a father and four children were attacked with blindness at the age of twenty-one, and two brothers, their father, their paternal grandfather, all became deaf at the age of forty."

Mental diseases are also sometimes transmitted. In one insane asylum, 88 out of 220 cases of insanity were found to be hereditary. In another, 75 out of 152 cases were found to be hereditary, and it is supposed that about 35 per cent of all cases of insanity are hereditary. I know of a family in this State, at least seven members of which have already committed suicide: The grandfather cut his throat, one of his sons committed suicide in the same way, another son took laudanum, a granddaughter cut her throat, a grandson took prussic acid, and two granddaughters drowned themselves last year.

Talents are also, sometimes, transmitted. Time will allow me to mention only a few familiar instances of this.

Dr. Lyman Beecher was the leading pulpit orator of his day. Six of his sons and daughters have a national reputation for distinguished talents either as preachers or writers. Three brothers of the Washburn family have been distinguished as Governors of three different States and as Congressmen. John Adams was second President of the United States; his son, John Quincy, also became President, and his grandson, Charles Francis, became an author and was Minister to England.

The talent for music is almost always inherited. It is well known that poets and musicians must be *born* so. A person without this natural gift may be taught to play an instrument mechanically, but no amount of training will make them *musicians*. Mozart, Rossini, Bellini, Beethoven, and Bach are noted examples of this. I know of a family consisting of six sons and three daughters, all of whom had fine musical talents. The father and mother of this family were excellent singers, the father having had for many years a local reputation as a successful teacher of vocal music. This gift is still perpetuated in all branches of the family, down to the fourth generation, which has numbered nearly one hundred singers.

Moral qualities may also be transmitted. The family of nine children, already alluded to, were the children of very excellent parents. The father was a man of great virtue and exemplary piety, and for many years a prominent deacon in his own church. All of his children became pious, and, through long lives, proved very useful members of society in the various places where they lived. Two of the sons and several of the grandsons became prominent church officers. The whole family has, up to the present time, numbered several hundred members, not one of which has ever become a pauper or criminal, and very few have ever used liquors or tobacco.

On the other hand, *vicious criminal* and pauper proclivities may be handed down from generation to generation. In the old world the examples are very numerous where vagabondism, pauperism, and crime have run in certain families for generations. In this country, while the instances of this are not yet so numerous, they still are found. It is stated that in the Jersey City almshouse there are pauper families of three generations, grand-parents, parents, and grand-children. I find in the last annual report of the proceedings of the directors of the poor of Pennsylvania, among the discussions, this statement: "Go back to the time when this almshouse was built, and what has become of the children that were with their parents there? Their families are in the almshouse to-day, grand-parents and grand-children. They are turned out at eighteen and come back again with a family of children, and they grow up and go out only to come back again." The Juke family, so often alluded to, the history of which has been carefully studied by R. S. Dugdale, of the New York Prison Association, is the most remarkable instance of this on record. In this family, out of a line running through six generations, numbering 834 persons, 206 were paupers, 76 persons were convicted of crime, and 128 were prostitutes.

But while a vast array of facts may be presented to prove that as a *general* thing the qualities of the parents are transmitted to their offspring, it is also true that the law of heredity is by no means uniform in its operations. The exceptions are very numerous—so numerous as to lead many to doubt whether there is any such law. One of these exceptions, called the transformation or metamorphosis of heredity, is where certain peculiarities, physiological or psychological, manifest themselves in various forms in the same family—one member suffering under epilepsy, another under mania, another under eccentricity or delusions. Epilepsy in the parent may appear as paralysis in the child, eccentricity may appear as insanity, and again insanity of progenitors may be changed in the descendants to kleptomania, genius, excessive ferocity, or imbecility. Several illustrations of this have come under my observation among the children of the State school. A boy eight years of age, who developed an unnatural propensity for lying and thieving, I found, on consulting our History Book, to be the child of an insane mother. A girl of feeble mind, who manifested the same propensities as those above described, and was withal very lascivious, was also a child of an insane mother. Two sisters and a brother, one of them feeble minded, all of them possessing morbid dispositions, who were periodically very morose and ugly tempered, while at other times they were quite docile and affectionate, I found, on consulting the History Book, to be the children of an insane mother, who died in the poor-house. Another exception is where the resemblance between the child and the parent is very slight, or does not appear at all. This exception, however, is claimed by many to be only *apparent*, and that on the contrary it rather proves the law of heredity. Often, in such cases, it is found that the child resembles the grandparent or more remote ancestors, and that it is simply an instance of hereditary reversion—a return to the ancestral type. Thus the child, instead of inheriting the diseases, virtues or vices of its parents, is skipped over.

A third exception, which is *real*, is, where not the least resemblance between the offspring and the ancestors, whether near or remote, exists. These cases are found in vast numbers. Great men often suddenly spring from the most obscure families—men who seem to have been raised up for a special end, like Moses, the great law-giver, David, Mohammed, Toussaint L'Overture, and Lincoln. Often parents of very limited intellectual faculties have children possessing remarkable gifts. Indeed, it would seem that *more* statesmen, generals, poets, painters, and authors have sprung from the lower classes than from the higher. Livingstone, Kitte, Hans Anderson, Randolph Rogers, T. Buchanan Reed, Hugh Miller Stanley, Edison, and multitudes of other distinguished men were the children of poor and obscure parents. Sometimes, too, the children of vicious and criminal ancestors possess all the virtues. Among the most degraded and barbarous nations, instances of this are occasionally found by travelers. On the contrary, children of the most virtuous ancestors sometimes become monsters in crime, though fortunately these cases are extremely rare. These facts are well established, however they may be accounted for,—whether by chance, spontaneity, the direct interposition of God, or by what is known as the law of variability.

Were this not true, there would be no progress in the race; there would be no differences among men. Physically, intellectually, and morally the present generation would exactly resemble each other and the first ancestor. But these differences do exist. Often, even in the same family, the various members have but the slightest resemblance to each other physically, and none whatever in mental and moral qualities. While one possesses a feeble mind, the other may be a genius. While one possesses all the cardinal virtues and is a model for all men, the other by nature is a fit subject for the prison and gallows. It would often seem that the peculiar circumstances attending conception and birth had more influence than heredity.

But a more pertinent inquiry is, whether evil hereditary tendencies which have actually appeared can be arrested in their development, and if so, how?

There are those who firmly believe that they cannot be. They believe that a child comes into the world bound hand and foot, as unimpressible as a marble statue, and that its whole career is determined by the circumstances of its birth. Intellectual, moral, and religious training will avail nothing in changing that career and breaking those bonds. Spencer says "the fact is that scarcely any connection exists between morality and the discipline of ordinary teaching. Mere culture ofthe i ntellect (and education as usually conducted amounts to little more) is hardly at all operative in conduct." Other evolutionists admit that it plays *some* part in changing the structure of society and in moulding individual characters, but that its influence is comparatively small. Ribot says "we restrict education" (and by education he includes the moral and religious training of a child) "as we think, within its just limits when we say that its power is never absolute, and that it exerts no efficacious action except upon mediocre natures. Suppose the various human intelligencies to be so graduated as to form a great linear series, rising from idiocy, the bottom of the scale, to genius, which is at the top. The influence of education is at its minimum at the two ends of the series. On the idiot it has hardly any effect. Unheard of exertions and prodigies of patience often produce only insignificant and transient results. But as we rise towards the middle degrees, this influence grows greater. It attains its maximum in *average* minds, which, being neither good nor bad, are much what chance makes them; but as we ascend toward the higher forms of intelligence we see it again decrease, and as we come nearer to the highest order of genius it tends toward its minimum. So variable is the influence of education that we may doubt whether it is ever *absolute*. It is not rare to find children skeptical in religious families, or religious in skeptical families, or debauched men amid good examples. We would not, however, in the least detract from its importance. Education, after centuries of effort, has made us what we are."

Conversely, there are those who believe that the environment of the child, which includes all the external influences which can be brought to bear upon its life, is the controlling factor in determining its career. Solomon said, "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Liebnitz said: "Entrust me with education, and in less than a century I will change the face of Europe." Locke believed that, "out of 100 men, more than 90 are good or bad, useful or harmful to society, owing to the education they have received." R. S. Dugdale, who made a study of the history of the Juke family, believes that morality can be organized in any healthy child by judicious training, and points to numerous instances in the history of that family, where children inheriting as bad proclivities as those of their brothers and sisters who became paupers, criminals, and prostitutes, were saved by being removed from the bad environment of their homes, and placed under better influences. He believes that while heredity is potent, environment is *pre-potent*. Doubtless the truth lies between these extremes of opinion. Facts are always of more value than the finest spun theories which have not been tested. Gathered on a large scale, they go to prove that the great majority of children, even though of bad parentage, and naturally inclined to evil, may be saved from crime, and fitted for good citizenship, by surrounding them with favorable influences at the most impressible period of their lives. From 65 to 95 per cent of the inmates of well-conducted reformatories for youth, the world over, become respectable citizens. The inmates of Mettray, France, are all of a criminal class, and yet, for nearly forty years, over 90 per cent of them, on an average, have become good citizens. In all of these institutions, however, there has been found a class whose inherited tendencies proved irresistible, and they remained incorrigible under the best influences that could be brought to bear upon them. Their peculiarities resemble the worst cases of insanity, to which they are doubtless intimately related, and spring from the same physiological and psychological causes.

The State School furnishes a fine field for observation in these things. The children gathered there are from the unfortunate classes. In the veins of many of them flows the blood of very respectable parents, or remoter ancestors. But misfortunes came, they were thrown upon the world, exposed to all manner of temptation, and some of them had already begun to walk in evil paths. If suffered to remain where they were, exposed to evil associations, without the counterbalancing influence of an education, they would, doubtless, in time, have swelled the numbers of the pauper and criminal classes. But transplanted to the State School, ordinarily, this class yield readily to the healthy influences which surround them, and soon surrender the evil habits they may have acquired.

Another class are the children of chronic paupers, not particularly *vicious*, but *lazy*. Their children often inherit this disposition in varying degrees of strength. They have no ambition or energy. Work, study, and play are almost equally distasteful to them. They are sometimes enormous eaters, and love to hang around sunny corners with their hands in their pockets. To compel them to work, is the very worst punishment that can be inflicted upon them, and yet for these, industrial training is the most important part of their education. They will surely drift into the pauper class unless habits of regular and continuous labor be fixed in them at an early period of their lives. Distasteful as it is to them, at first, I know that they can be so trained to work that they not only become quite useful, but, in time, take some pride and pleasure in it. As this class usually possess comparatively feeble constitutions and intellects, and are ill fitted by nature to engage successfully in the "struggle for existence," they are liable to take the road of the least resistance, whether that leads to the poor-house, the prison, or to a life of honest toil. They would rather be honest and self-supporting than otherwise, and *will* be, if the obstacles in the way are not too great. Education of the hand, head, and heart helps to remove these obstacles, and makes it possible that they should realize their desires. I know, too, for I have seen its effects, that such influences as prevail at the State school are uplifting to this class. They cultivate the tastes, foster self respect and pride, and awaken an ambitious desire for something better than they had ever before enjoyed. The higher their tastes are elevated the less probability there is that they will become paupers. For this reason, if for no other, I would surround them with beautiful things. I would ornament their cottages and school rooms with appropriate pictures. I would give them tasty and well constructed buildings, and cultivate their love for music. I would have fountains, flowers, and well kept lawns, and engage for them cultivated and pleasant teachers and managers. And this will answer the inquiries of those who ask if it is not "putting on considerable style to furnish pauper children with such surroundings?" The children of the State school may some of them float into prisons, but few of them, unless dire necessity compels it, will ever willingly go back to live in the poor-house.

A third group comprises the children of vicious, intemperate and criminal parents. This is a large class and their history is indeed a sad one. Many of them are scarred by lashings and blows they have received from those who should have been their protectors. One little girl from Grand Rapids is now confined to her bed, in the hospital, by the outbreaking of an old wound which a brutal father inflicted upon her, when three years of age, by running a pitchfork clean through her body. She, and others, however, carry many worse scars in their moral natures which no amount of care and training will ever entirely efface. Some of the children of this class, however, seem to have no moral resemblance to their parents. Two children were brought to the school at the respective ages of six and seven, taken from one of the slum holes of the State, whose parents were both intemperate, had quarreled and abandoned them. They were adopted by an excellent family nearly three years ago and are both, at this date, developing finely, and are as attractive, amiable and intelligent children as can any where be found. But among many other children of this class there are marked peculiarities of disposition and noticeable tendencies towards wrong doing which, without doubt, would have developed into great strength had they been suffered to remain for any great length of time under the unhealthy moral influences from which they were taken. These tendencies, however, are not so strong as to prove irresistible. They may be arrested in their development and controlled by judicious training, even though manifesting considerable strength. These tendencies may never entirely disappear, but the child can be furnished with weapons for battling with them which shall enable it at last to come off victorious, though the conflict may continue through life. I have heard of a clergyman, of distinction, who once confessed that he never entered the house of a parishioner without being strongly tempted to appropriate to himself things that did not belong to him. All through life he had been compelled to keep up a humiliating and bitter struggle against this tendency, yet his resistance was successful. I am told by Dr. Van Deusen that tendencies to insanity may often be arrested in their development by the symmetrical education of the child, and that educated persons are more easily cured of this disease, as they understand better the danger to which they are exposed and how to guard against it. I could relate numerous instances connected with the State School work where children inheriting very strong proclivities to wrong doing in one or more directions, seem to be gaining a control over them. But such children should have a special training and of longer continuance than can be ordinarily given at the State School, which is designed to be only a half-way house to a home, and where children cannot be legally detained after arriving at the age of sixteen years.

Then there is a fourth group, which comprises that sad class whose inherited proclivities to evil courses are so irresistible as to sweep over all obstacles that human agencies can oppose against them. I would not limit God's power to save them, but I firmly believe that no human agencies will or can. They are practically insane. Why they pursue their evil courses they can not themselves tell. They are to be pitied for this terrible inheritance, and should be treated very much as the hopelessly insane are. Society must, in some way, be protected from them, and it would be well if they could be prevented from perpetuating their kind. Fortunately this class is comparatively very small.

The great majority of the children sent to the State School will, doubtless, turn out very well. As this institution has not yet completed the fourth year of its history, it is too early to speak, with certainty, of what the final result will be, but present indications are that at least 80 per cent of them will become, *not ideal*, but respectable citizens, and live lives of honesty and industry. I shall be disappointed if even yet better results are not shown in coming years.

I will now recapitulate some of the conclusions already hinted at:

1. The viciousness or criminality of parents should not discourage any one from laboring to save the children, nor should it exclude the child from such institutions as the State School. The blood of many generations flows in the veins of each child, and when vicious habits have not been fixed by passing through successive generations, the child is quite likely to resemble remoter, and perhaps virtuous, ancestors.

2. As acquired habits may in time become fixed, and perpetuated through many generations, when the environment runs parallel with the heredity, it is of the greatest importance that such family careers as that of the Juke family should be arrested in the first generations, if possible, by the removal of such children from pernicious influences, and placing them in good families, or well-ordered institutions. As no such long lines of criminals or paupers have become established in this State, Michigan has commenced this work at a very favorable time.

3. Inherited tendencies to evil courses, if developed in moderate strength only, should not exclude a child from the State School if sent at an early age, say under ten or twelve years. Continued good influences, if they even fail to remove these tendencies, may arrest their development so that in the second generation they may entirely disappear.

4. Children over twelve years of age whose vicious proclivities have already been developed into great strength, should not be sent to the State School, not only because they may exert a corrupting influence on more innocent children and block up the way for others for whom homes could readily be found in families, but also because the time allowed a child to remain in that institution is

too short to effect a complete reformation, even if it were at all possible. They should be sent to the Reform School, where they can be detained till the moral faculties are more fully developed. A boy that at sixteen proves incorrigible, under the best of influences, if held under them till he is twenty-one, may develop into a useful man. Vicious girls of lascivious tendencies, particularly, should never be sent to the State School if over ten years of age. No special facilities exist there for separating such from more innocent children. For these, a girls' industrial school should be established where a special training, extending through a number of years, can be furnished. Such girls placed in almost any family before their will-powers are developed are pretty certain to fall sooner or later. The temptations to which they are exposed are too great, and the facilities of ordinary families for watching over them are too limited.

5. It is not always possible to distinguish at first between inherited *tendencies* and acquired *habits*. But the latter, being the result of a bad environment, usually disappear in a short time if the environment is changed before the habits have become fixed. *Inherited* tendencies, however, are not so easily removed, and sometimes they prove irresistible. Notwithstanding the greatest care on the part of the superintendents of the poor, some such incorrigible children have been and doubtless will be sent to the State School; but when, after a full and patient trial, this fact has been ascertained, the greatest good to the greatest number demands that they shall be removed. The law now allows the Board of Control of the State School to return such children to the counties from which they came, but I fully believe that it would be far better to send them directly to the Reform School, without the expense and trouble of going through the courts.

DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

THE CONCLUDING PORTION OF HENRY W. LORD'S ADDRESS TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR, AT GRAND RAPIDS, ON THE SUBJECT OF DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

NO REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

The State of Michigan has no prison reformatory or school for erring and fallen women and girls; no asylum, no home, no refuge.

The Reform School for boys at Lansing, provides for 250 or more, who are sent there on criminal process; the smallest offense giving eligibility to entrance, being larceny to the amount of five dollars. It is not in the least degree probable that these 250 include one-half of the boys who under the rule might properly be sent there for discipline and restraint.

We may safely conclude therefore that there are at least 500 bad boys in the State, emanating from families deficient in moral training, so disturbed in domestic relations, or in such demoralized condition, that the education they have received is in the direction of vagrancy and crime. Vagrancy always implies crime on the part of boys, and almost always immorality on the part of girls; indeed vagrancy is itself a crime, on account of the certainty with which it is associated with crime.

From the same families, or from the same class of families, there will emanate an equal number of bad girls, or at least an equal number of exposed girls. The worst of this is, that while, of the whole number of boys that commit faults cognizable by the courts, 75 out of 100 will be guilty of larceny as a first offense, it is also found to be true of girls that the first offense, within the same ages, will be prostitution in about the same proportion.

On this class of girls,—and there are more than 500 of them in Michigan,—the State, with all its public-spirited men, and charitable women, turns its back absolutely, excepting as to the very inadequate relief afforded at Coldwater, so small in this particular respect, as but slightly to affect the aggregate of the evil, yet of inestimable value as far as it applies.

Officers of the law know all these girls; at least they know more than 500 of them, but they arrest them with reluctance, or not at all; generally not at all, unless compelled to do so on the complaint of some one, and complaints in such cases are not numerous; while, if a vagabond boy is known to commit a theft or other crime, accusation and arrest are almost certain.

Magistrates and police justices feel embarrassed when young girls are brought before them. The justice is at his wits' end, and knows not what to do; the culprit is often a mere child, and there is no place within the State to which the magistrate may send her. He is likely to be deeply moved with compassion, and generally feels obliged to discharge the accused, or, what amounts to the same thing, releases her on suspended sentence. Often times he admonishes such an one with kindliest manner; and the strong man's tears have been known to fall upon the cold books of the law that lie upon his table. He endeavors to see and persuade the girl's relatives or friends, if she have any, to more carefully watch over her.

The probability strongly is, unless her conduct is ignored by the police, that, within a few days or weeks, she will appear in court again, and in the course of a few months go through a series of arrests and discharges; the case becoming more and more flagrant as she grows older, until finally she is sent, perhaps, from some distant county to the Detroit House of Correction. That is the only prison for women and girls within the State,—only a prison for men, with a department for women,—a very bad thing in itself; moreover, it is a prison in which the State has no interest, beyond a kind of tenancy at will, or on transient contract, and over which it has no control. From this place again, when the day arrives for the expiration of the girl's sentence, if she be comely and attractive in manner, it is not uncommon for a carriage to be in waiting at the gates to convey her to some house of infamy, where, with changed garments, and sometimes in luxurious apartments, she begins again a course of life from which she might have been rescued at an early age by the great, good State in which she lives, if those who knew of her exposed condition at the time, and could, with certainty, forecast her career, had at their command any well-devised system for her protection and restraint.

This being so, and largely in consequence of this state of things, the magistrates sentence girls very reluctantly to the prison referred to, for offenses under circumstances that appeal to their compassion, and it thus becomes the policy of the State, or results from its lack of policy in this particular, that almost the whole number of disorderly girls that live within its borders, are kept afloat on the surface, or dwell unrestrained beneath the surface of society; while as to a like number of equally bad boys, the State does try, with ample facilities, to afford asylum, school, and rescue, with most encouraging success.

While we are not certain that a depraved girl, or woman, is in any degree morally worse than a boy, or man, delinquent in the same way, yet it is incumbent on the guardians of public interest to adjust the treatment of the subject to the effects produced upon the public welfare, rather than with sole reference to the actual or relative moral turpitude of the conduct involved.

Viewed in this light, it is of vastly more consequence to the moral well-being of the State that the exposed girls should be looked after than the boys, if it were possible to suppose that an enlightened community would neglect either.

It is not solely for reasons connected with the certainty of parental obligations, without which there could be no families, that all governments have exacted under severe penalties, legal and social, perfect purity and fidelity on the part of women, involving a severity of judgment where woman is at fault that is sustained and executed socially with augmented force and severity by women themselves; but there are also reasons in the very extraordinary nature of the case that force themselves upon the attention of all who observe the course of poverty and crime, and which demand of the politica economist as well as the moralist, an *exceptional* view of unchastity in women, as compared with unchastity in general.

As the world goes, an unchaste man is not considered, by either men or women, as utterly worthless. An unchaste woman is; and is called *abandoned;* and, though an abandoned woman implies an abandoned man, we hear less of abandoned men.

If it were asked concerning a man, is he a respectable man? how different the inquiry in its meaning than if made concerning a woman. With what change of signification the word *virtue* appplies to the sexes respectively.

Men have been said to have many virtues. A woman that lacks one in particular is not credited with having any. I beg not to be misunderstood here. I am speaking of what *is;* not maintaining that "whatever *is*, is right."

If a woman is heard to utter a profane expression upon the city street, or elsewhere in public, it does not indicate, with *certainty*, any other fault, but men who hear it will so far presume unchastity as to regard the profane utterances as intended to call attention to and advertise it.

If a girl, or woman, is seen intoxicated in a public place; if she is arrested for larceny; if she is, in any *way*, delinquent before the criminal courts; if she is, in any way, involved in *public disturbances*, the public generally will infer and with probable cause, that she is unchaste.

Virtue, in this respect, comports with *modesty;* and where modesty is so far displaced that crime in other respects, is committed, chastity is at least considered doubtful by the world generally.

These statements do not imply a severity of *man's* judgment; and it is, perhaps, an indication that they are not *wholly* unjust, that women apply such tests of character to women, and ask for judgment with fewer recommendations to mercy.

When we consider the grace, the glory, even, of those sweet influences, that form themselves in a nimbus of light about the heads of sisters and wives and mothers, commanding respectful deference from strangers, and bathing all domestic affections in such purity, that the atmosphere of the home circle appears to be close upon the celestial gates, so that a

"Charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,"

it is not suprising that worse than outer darkness ensues when the light of the household has gone out in the one most essential particular; and in view of this is the care which men have taken in all ages and countries that this fault shall not be even suspected.

Savage and barbarous countries may punish such offenses with death to both parties; and in the more enlightened, though there may not be *always* present at the judgment those who may be qualified to cast the first stone, yet all join to make the penalty capital, in its social aspect at least.

The wreck of womanhood is the saddest casualty that ever falls upon the human family. There is such a radiance of beauty in the virtuous household. There is heard the mother's voice. The ear is more tenacious of its memories than any other faculty, and the old man far out on the sea of life hears across long intervals of years and wide wastes of sin, always in tears, and often in penitence, the gentle voice, *in its old tones*, of her who stood by the far away shore and wept over his departure, when he launched his little bark, perhaps while storms were gathering, and sailed away.

The pure mother's influence has no equal, and for its loss there is no earthly substitute, and for criminal default in which the world tolerates no expiation. The *withholding* of condemnation by Charity's most pitying eye, and the sorrowing expression from one whose compassion was boundless even for all: "Go and sin no more," is, at the best, about all the light that ever shines on such dreary dwellings as have thus bordered on the shades of death.

Yet it is a relief to remember that when the great sacrifice was made upon Calvary, and its illustrious victim about to bow His head, in token that all was finished, there was not only a man, who was a thief, and was forgiven while nailed to the cross, but there was also a woman, who had been a magdalene, and to whom much had been forgiven, who, with other women, came and wept over that scene, looking on, afar off, it was true, yet with all womanly sympathy, and *nearer* to that turbulent and excited mob of executioners than any *man* among the friends of Jesus *dared* to go. In *her* all was pure, womanly.

You, gentlemen of the several counties, almoners as you are of the public bounty, delegated as you are by the people of the commonwealth to look after the welfare of those who are orphaned of all other care, need no admonitions to prompt your sense of duty toward the wards of the State. Many of you have grown gray and old while *pondering* with anxiety, and laboring hard to nourish and protect those who seem not only to have been orphaned of parents, *but of God's providence* as well, in their utter desolation.

What you most need is not only an intelligent awakening of the solicitude you already feel, but some additional facilities for making your work more effective.

The pauper house is necessarily a fearfully bad school for dependent children, especially for girls; the jail is much worse still for the delinquent.

Bad as is the hereditary tendency to crime and poverty, the surroundings, or the environment of a child in jail, or poorhouse, is much worse than any moral taint in the blood, or any natural depravity of the heart.

If a little girl, whose parents may have been of the purest for many generations, is orphaned in infancy, or by such changes in social condition as are not infrequent, be committed to the care of vicious persons, and left at large in *back alleys,* with corrupt associates, as she grows toward womanhood, or if she be reared with prostitutes in an almshouse (and they are all more or less infested with them), she will, in all probability, become corrupt; indeed, it is hardly a question of probability,—the case is one that approaches nearly to certainty.

Conversely, the child of the most depraved ancestry, if she be not physically impaired, if rescued early from a demoralizing *environment,* and subjected to such sweet influences as prevail in a virtuous family will, with a high degree of certainty, grow up religiously and good, according to the teaching she may receive, and the example she may be privileged to follow.

If we may reflect upon this subject in the light of probable consequences, then, although the careful training of boys is vastly important, yet, when it is considered that the demoralizing influence emanating from a really depraved girl is twenty-fold greater than from a vicious boy, the question assumes additional consequence from that fact, and demands attention.

The ranks of fallen women are not so largely recruited from the industrious and orderly classes of society as may be supposed. For the honor of humanity, the cases in which a studious series of deceptive influences, designed to betray, are deliberately practiced by one party to beguile the other from the paths of virtue, are not nearly so numerous as popularly assumed.

There are seducers, indeed, very acomplished and very dangerous; but their numbers are not great; nor are they so nearly all of one sex as commonly alleged. The statements that lewd girls so often make in regard to the manner in which their innocence was betrayed are sometimes true, as dicer's oaths are sometimes true; and the stories that lunatics relate as to treatment received from their keepers are sometimes true; but more generally the whole narrative is substantially false.

The ranks of abandoned women that so infest all our towns and cities are mainly recruited from the abodes of poverty and crime, where vice already has at least partial possession. Little boys and girls are reared on back streets and dark alleys, or in squalid neglect elsewhere, without the least restraint, and with all possible evil example before them, many of them never having heard of virtue, and not knowing of its existence. As the girls grow up they acquire feminine grace of person, and the boys steal on their behalf and on their own. The means of fashionable attire are at least obtained, and a course of criminal life is fully established.

The young courtesan, having thus entered upon her career, goes forth to prey upon mankind. The admitted fact that her victims are often as bad as herself does not in the least diminish the obligations of society to check the evil. The victims of their own faults, by reason of the strange woman, are more numerous than from all other casualties, including war and pestilence, and taking the whole world and all historic times into view, the victims of intemperance, thickly as their bones strew the valley of death, are *relatively few* compared with those to whom the wise man in the proverb referred when, intending to sum up all the horrors, he said: "Yea, many strong men have been slain by her, and her house is the way to hell, going down to the chamber of death."

From her destruction no whole classes of men escape. Prophets and priests, nobles, senators, and kings, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, alike are among those who have met thus with worse than death, and death also.

Among all "the infections that the sun sucks up from bogs, fens, flats," there are no diseases that afflict the human family that are so severe, or so deadly as those by which God makes, in this respect, the way of the transgressor hard, whether man or woman; vitiating the blood often for many generations after the offense has been committed; it attests to children's children, though happily they do not always know it, the fearful outrage that had been committed against their nature before they had any being.

The great number of wanton women and girls abroad make it very dangerous for your sons in all their necessary walks and journeys in the business of their lives.

Such, in this country, is the chivalrous regard for and devotion to the protection of modest women, that one of your *daughters* may travel by night and day with almost complete safety throughout the entire extent of the great country. Molestations and outrages sometimes occur, but very rarely, and danger, or even the appearance of it, is not often to be apprehended.

One the contrary, one of your *sons* is never free from danger under similar circumstances, by highway, railway, or steamer, walking to business, or returning from church; near home, or in distant States; the net, often not in vain, is spread plainly in his sight. Endowed with instincts and passions that nature transmits with more certainty than she bestows sight, or hearing, or any other sense, how shall he escape, if legislators and law-givers will make no attempt to restrain and virtuously rear the great number of neglected female children that annually grows into, and from mere destitution, swells the number of those to whom we refer?

"What shall we do," writes a citizen of Baltimore, "to protect the 60,000 young men and youths of our city from the two or three thousand immoral girls that are so diligent in temptation?"

It is not the project of a prison for females, much as it is needed in our State, and certainly as they must be had, that we wish to press upon your attention here and now. It is not for a place to confine, restrain and punish those whose fixed manner of life is thought by some good people, and almost always thought by the unfortunates themselves, to be hopeless of amendment, and to admit of no remedy after a criminal record had been made in the courts; but we urge upon you, who so closely represent the people here, the necessity of providing shelter and refuge for the very young girls who are exposed, in behalf of whom there is the most ample encouragement for the interposition of restraining influences, and such substitutes for good homes as, to the homeless, may have many of the attributes of real good homes; where education, good example, industrious habits, loving sympathy, religious observances, may all combine to give a new and upward tendency to a course that may have already begun to acquire momentum in the direction of irretrievable disaster.

Your reader, at the last session of the Michigan Legislature, prepared and caused to be introduced, a bill to appropriate $20,000 to commence the construction of a State Refuge for girls between the ages of ten and fourteen years.

An establishment was proposed within very moderate expense, and for a class of girls restricted to ages within which the most distrustful of men would concede the great probability of doing good.

The bill passed the House with a large majority, but failed in the Senate. The Senators nearly all favored the provisions of the bill, but were unwilling to add to the list of appropriations already so large, for public buildings, at that session. I remarked to one of the Senators that the money was thus saved to the treasury in one sense; yet I feared it would cost the State more than $20,000 per year to do without the use of it in the manner proposed.

Many of the States that have made advance in charitable institutions have reformatories for young girls, and in the attempted good education of them, as well as of the boys, they meet with a high degree of success, and with many failures, as other *parents* do in the best regulated families with children generally; but the duty in either case is none the less apparent or incumbent, and we may here quote to such States as are deficient in this particular, and to such persons as are incredulous of the possibility of doing good in this direction, the words that were by Divine inspiration addressed to mankind:

"As thou knowest not what is the way of the spirit, nor how the bones do grow in the womb of her that is with child; even so thou knowest not the works of God who maketh all. In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike *good*."

PROPER PROVISION FOR THE BLIND.

CONCORD, Mich., Nov. 27th, 1878.

Hon. Chas. I. Walker, Detroit, Mich.:

DEAR SIR:—As you are Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for general supervision of Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions, and are therefore looked to for recommendations as to needed changes in the legislation relative to these institutions, among which is classed the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Flint, and knowing that you have given the subject considerable attention, I take the liberty of writing, to make a few suggestions.

In her liberal and intelligent provision for educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions, Michigan holds a high rank among her sister States. One interest, however, that of the education of the blind, has been allowed to lag somewhat behind the same noble work in neighboring States. This will appear from an examination of the following:

TABLE A.—Showing for the United States and for the States mentioned, the aggregate population in 1870, the density of population, the total number of blind inhabitants, the average number of blind in each one million inhabitants, and the number and per centage of blind persons under instruction in public institutions for their benefit in 1875.

STATES, ETC.	POPULATION, 1870.			Average No. Blind in one million inhabitants.	1875. BLIND UNDER INSTRUCTION.		
	Aggregate.	Per Square Mile.	Blind.		Number	Per Centage.	Order.
1. United States	38,558,371	13.2	20,320	527	2,324	11.4	......
2. Michigan	1,184,059	21.0	425	358	39	9.2	15
3. Massachusetts	1,457,351	186.8	761	522	164	21.6	1
4. New York	4,382,759	93.3	2,213	505	379	17.1	6
5. Pennsylvania	3,521,951	70.7	1,767	505	166	9.4	14
6. West Virginia	442,014	19.2	168	381	26	15.5	7
7. Ohio	2,665,260	66.7	1,366	512	198	14.5	8
8. Indiana	1,680,635	49.7	991	530	120	12.1	10
9. Illinois	2,539,891	45.8	1,042	410	107	10.3	12
10. Wisconsin	1,054,670	19.6	409	388	82	20.0	3
11. Minnesota	439,706	5.3	103	211	20	19.4	4
12. California	560,247	3.0	179	319	38	21.2	2
13. Maryland	780,894	69.8	427	547	81	19.0	5
14. Virginia	1,225,163	30.0	895	730	42	4.7	16
15. Kentucky	1,321,011	35.1	978	740	95	9.7	13
16. Arkansas	484,471	9.3	323	687	35	10.5	11
17. Missouri	1,721,295	26.3	904	525	110	12.2	9

It will thus be seen that, in the proportion of blind under instruction, to total blind population, Michigan ranks fifteenth: and her proportion is less than that of any State having a school for the blind, for the State of Virginia has a dual institution like our own.

In 1874, according to the general State census of that year, there were in Michigan 548 blind and 615 deaf and dumb; and in 1870, there were 425 blind and 543 deaf and dumb. But it seems probable that only a portion of the deaf and dumb, or the partially deaf and dumb reported with the deaf and dumb in 1870, were returned in 1874. For, if the rates of increase from 1870 to 1874, indicated by the census returns, have since continued, the number of these classes in the State in May, 1878, must have been 707 blind and 697 deaf and dumb; but it hardly seems likely that the number of blind persons has actually become greater than that of deaf-mutes. Of course it is now impossible to determine with certainty, what fault in the enumeration, has lead to such results; but there seems no good reason for supposing that the number of deaf-mutes is not increasing quite as rapidly as the aggregate population; yet these returns make the average annual increase of deaf-mutes 3.16 per cent, and that of the blind 5.94 per cent, while the average yearly increase in the aggregate population is 5.19 per cent.

If this rate of increase has continued since 1874, the present population of the State (Nov. 1878), is about 1,525,898; and if the proportion of blind to total population, is the same as in 1874, there can not be less than 627 blind persons now in the State; and it is well known that the number of blind inhabitants generally increase more rapidly than the aggregate population.

The general census does not return the ages of the defective classes reported; but, according to the annual enumeration of 1877, 115 or about 15 per cent of the 767 deaf and dumb, partially deaf and dumb, deaf, and dumb reported, were under ten years of age; 141 or 18.38 per cent were between ten and fifteen; 141 or the same 18.38 per cent, between fifteen and twenty. Of the 550 blind and purblind persons reported, 19 or only 3.45 per cent were under ten years of age, 32 or 5.82 per cent were between ten and fifteen; and 37 or 7.73 per cent between fifteen and twenty. Thus about three-eighths of the deaf-mutes, and only one-eighth of the blind reported, are between the ages of ten and twenty years. It seems quite natural, however, that a much smaller proportion of the blind children and youth should be reported, than of the deaf and dumb. Yet even these very imperfect returns indicate that there are at least seventy-five blind persons in the State, who ought to be under instruction in a school for the blind, while only three-fiths of this number are actually attending school. According to the annual abstract for 1877 (pages 35, 53 and 74), 356 deaf and dumb and only 93 blind of all ages, had been inmates of the Michigan Institution; while 67 deaf-mutes and 25 blind had been inmates of similar institutions in other States. Now, the State of New York, with but little over three times the population of Michigan, has about 400 blind pupils under instruction; and Wisconsin, although less populous than Michigan, is educating 87 or nearly twice as many blind persons as there are in our own institution at Flint. It would perhaps be unfair to attribute this disparity wholly to the fact that we have a dual institution, while they have separate schools for the blind and the deaf and dumb; but I believe it has been the invariable experience of States attempting to provide for the education of these very dissimilar classes in one institution or under the same general management, that the system has worked to the disadvantage of one or both classes, and particularly so for the blind, who are uniformly less numerous than the deaf-mutes. As this is a point of much importance, I beg leave to quote the expressed opinions of the leading educators of both classes, at length, as follows:

OPINIONS CONCERNING DUAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

Prof. E. L. Bangs, in the eleventh biennial report of the Michigan Institution at Flint (pages 46-47), said:

"I wish briefly to refer to the fact that our Institution, as at present conducted, undertakes to carry on the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind together. In the seventh biennial report I took occasion to call in question the wisdom of such an arrangement, and as the question is now a far more important one than it was then, I will venture to repeat here a part of what was then submitted. The question may be asked, why is there any need of an institution for the deaf and dumb at all? Why not have them educated at our common schools and academies? And we answer, because they are so unlike children who can hear and speak, and the processes of instruction are so different that the thing is impossible. Deaf mutes differ so much from children who can hear and speak that their education cannot be carried on together. But the blind: Do they differ as much from the children in our common schools as the deaf and dumb do? They do not. They can be instructed orally just as the children in our common schools are, and a large portion of the instruction that they receive in institutions for their education is of that character. Would we then have the blind made dependent upon the public schools for their education? By no means. The blind differ from children who can see, hear, and speak, so much that they should by no means be brought together for the purposes of education. Could they see, they would be precisely like other children, but they would still differ widely from the deaf and dumb. As the case now stands they differ from the deaf and dumb almost infinitely more than they do from those who can see, hear, and speak. Deafness gives the mind peculiarities in one direction,—blindness gives it peculiarities in the opposite direction. Hence deaf mutes and blind persons are as dissimilar as they can well be. If, then, the fact that the blind differ materially from those who can see, hear, and speak is a valid reason for not educating them together, then surely the fact that they differ vastly more from the deaf and dumb, is a very good reason for not associating them in the same institution. *There may be economy, but there is no wisdom in bringing together two classes of unfortunates who have absolutely no points in common.* The experience of numerous institutions, both in this country and in Europe, where the experiment has been tried, has been that nothing has been gained by uniting the two classes. The wants of both can be better provided for by gathering them into separate institutions.' At the time when the foregoing remarks were made it seemed premature to urge the erection of a separate institution for the blind. It may be premature now. But I present the question from a different standpoint at this time (1874). Some parts of this institution already have as many occupants as they can well accommodate, and some of them more. The excellent report of the physician gives you all the information needed as to the crowded condition of our dormitories. Very soon they will hold no more. Very soon our dining-room will be crowded to its utmost capacity, and we shall also need more rooms for school-rooms and for the use of domestics. I do not see how we can get along if the next Legislature makes no provision for the removal of the blind. If they continue with us two years longer, and we then have to renew our application for a separation, before that separation can be effected we shall certainly be obliged to refuse admission to some who will then be seeking for privileges that it would be painful to withhold.''

2. The American association of instructors of the blind, representing the various institutions for the blind in the United States and Canada, at its convention at Indianapolis, in August, 1871, unanimously adopted the following resolution, with the reasons therefor, as reported by the special committee appointed for that purpose:

Resolved, That it is not expedient to instruct the blind in the same institution with deaf mutes.

The committee to whom the foregoing resolution was referred, would present the following, as among the reasons sustaining it:

1st. Deaf mutes and the blind differ from each other, even more widely than either class differ from those having all their senses; these differences, constitutional or incidental, are such that they can not be intimately associated without unpleasant results.

2d. The modes of instruction peculiar to each class are entirely unlike and incompatible.

3d. When both classes are instructed together, the mutes, being usually more numerous than the blind, are likely to engross a still larger proportionate share of the attention of the officers.

4th. The experience of the institutions for both classes shows, that, while the department for mutes prospers, and its inmates increase with the population, the growth of the blind department is almost invariably retarded.

Your committee believe, that in new States, where the number of blind pupils is not sufficient to warrant the establishment of an institution, it is far better to provide for the instruction of these pupils in some neighboring institution, till such time as the State has some twenty-five or thirty blind pupils, and has established an institution of its own.

Respectfully submitted.

A. D. LORD,
T. H. LITTLE,
J. F. TOMLINSON,
G. L. SMEAD,
Committee.

And this action was unanimously re-affirmed by the same association at its recent meeting at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1878.

3. In support of this resolution, Prof. H. H. Johnson of West Virginia, said: "This short and terse expression of opinion, has in it about all that we wish to say; yet it is so short, that if it be introduced into our reports with a view to the instruction of the minds of our boards of trustees upon this important subject, I fear they will look upon it as a thing gotten up in a hurry, and passed upon the spur of the moment, and that it is not, perhaps preëminently and decidedly the sense of the representatives of education of the blind in the United States, that the union of the two departments in the same institution is no special economy, and does not serve the purpose of alleviating both afflictions. * * * * * Simply to state to a body of intelligent men, in so many words, that a thing is not expedient, is not enough to accomplish the end in view. If I go before the regents of the West Virginia

institution, and say that the convention of the teachers of the blind say by a simple resolution of this kind, that it is inexpedient for the deaf and dumb and blind to be educated in the same school, the question will come from the Hon. William G. Brown: 'Why, sir, is it inexpedient?' I would like to be able to meet that question with an answer bolstered up by reasons for it, as well as by the dignity and authority of this convention. I would like to be able to state, not simply the result of my own experience, but that I am authorized to say so by a resolution that embodies the wisdom, discretion, and experience of those who are acknowledged as lights in the profession, and not be compelled to rely upon myself to represent to a body of intelligent men the reasons why so important a step should be taken."

4. The late Dr. Asa D. Lord, superintendent of the New York State institution for the blind at Batavia, N. Y., said: "I do not know that it is necessary to enter into any discussion of the reasons assigned in the report, for the course that the committee recommend. It is too true that many of our States have gone forward and established their institutions, without regarding the intimations they have received in regard to this subject; and, in some cases at least, have deeply regretted, when subsequently in the east, or in other parts of the country, they saw well-established institutions, that they had taken the course they did. It is time now that we should speak authoritatively upon such points. I know we can not expect to control legislatures in such a manner as to command regard for our utterances; but if we can speak in an advisory manner, and be heard by the public, or by those who have the control of these interests, it is certainly desirable to do so. I have in my mind, several institutions with whose history I am familiar, from having received all their reports and read them with care; and I have no hesitation in saying, that, in the case of many institutions, it would have been infinitely better for them if they had not been established for ten or fifteen years after they were; not reaching above the number of fifteen, seventeen, or twenty pupils, better, much better, would it have been if they had not had an existence at all. It seems to me that the State of Minnesota had better, by far, have provided for the instruction of its pupils in the Wisconsin institution for some years to come, and thus made it more efficient in every respect; the classes larger, the teachers would be more ambitious to excel, with increased power to act upon their pupils as they could not upon smaller classes. After the institution of Maryland was opened in a fine building at Baltimore, if the State of Virginia had been pleased to send its blind pupils there for a period of five, ten, or fifteen years, it would have been very greatly to the advantage of that class in both States. I will not enlarge upon the evils connected with the commencing of a feeble institution. I think it must be seen at a glance, that the expense must be very much greater than where there is anything like a reasonable number; and there are likely to be objections awakened in the minds of the people, to the whole plan of attempting to educate the blind. * * * * * From the lack of discipline and scholarship in every department, which seems to be incidental to a feeble existence of this sort, I feel that this matter should be urged upon the public, so far as it is possible for us to exert any influence."

5. Mr. S. F. Tomlinson, formerly superintendent of the North Carolina institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, said: "As I am probably more interested in this matter of dual institutions than most superintendents present, I wish to make a few remarks upon the subject. Our institution is probably the largest one of the kind in the United States. I believe at the last conven-

tion held by the instructors of the deaf and dumb, a similar resolution to this was passed, and yesterday, in conversation with Mr. McIntire, superintendent of the Indiana institution for the deaf and dumb, he requested that we should get up some such resolution as this, and pass it, giving some of the reasons stated here. It seems desirable on the part of all, that these two classes of institutions should be separated. The blind always disdain the deaf and dumb, while the deaf and dumb are equally inclined to look down upon the blind. It seems to be the case in our institution; and it is not at all unfrequent, for the blind boy to receive a new phrenological bump from the fist of the deaf mute. Even if we have different sleeping rooms and different recitation rooms for the two classes, yet if they so much as pass each other anywhere about the premises, it is never improbable that something of this kind will happen. There is another objection to keeping these two dissimilar classes together. It is impossible for the superintendent to do as well by both as he might be able to do by one alone; because, in the first place, his attention is divided; and, in the next place, the two classes in their requirements and peculiarities, are very unlike. The deaf and dumb require more attention than the blind, especially on account of their peculiar language; they are therefore apt to receive more attention, and, as a consequence, the blind are apt to be neglected. There is great danger of overlooking and neglecting the trades and occupations which should be taught to the blind. They should be especially cared for in this regard, because, while the pupils of the other class, when they leave the institution can go home and at once become tillers of the soil, or engage in almost any other kind of manual labor, the blind cannot. In the North Carolina institution, the blind pupils have increased in numbers, and not decreased. I do not know whether they would have increased more rapidly if they had been separate from the deaf and dumb or not; but they have not increased in the same ratio that the deaf and dumb have. I think the reason they have not increased in a greater degree, is that the institution is pretty well filled, and while the parents of the deaf and dumb are always ready and willing to let them come to the institution, the mother of the blind child very much regrets to part with him, and the superintendent, having a great many applications from the deaf and dumb, does not exert himself to bring in the blind, whereas it requires exertion to do so. I think perhaps that is the reason. I have done all in my power to show no partiality, and to look after one class as much as the other; but I have been afraid sometimes that I am a little remiss in this direction."

6. Mr. W. H. Churchman, the present worthy principal of the Indiana institution for the blind, has thus stated the result of his wide observation, in his report to the trustees of the New York state institution for the blind, of 1866: "You will have noticed, that six of the twenty-one institutions in the United States, are organized with a view to the education of both blind and deaf-mute persons; and permit us to say, that we cannot but deem this a most unfortunate arrangement for the blind at least. As might be expected, there is not one of the institutions so constituted, which offers equal advantages to its blind pupils, with those provided in schools designed expressly for them. One of the main reasons for this is that their superintendent must needs be selected from among experienced teachers of the deaf and dumb, who are seldom acquainted with the instruction of the blind, and who, because of their great interest in the former class, are naturally inclined to give less attention

to the latter. But there are other arguments against this dual system which are so ably set forth by the present superintendent of the Wisconsin institution for the blind, himself for some time a teacher in an institution of the kind in question, that we are constrained to insert the following extract from one of his reports:

7. "In passing, one may be permitted to remark, that it is astonishing that the policy adopted in a few states, of committing to one institution the education of both the blind and the deaf and dumb, could ever have been seriously thought of. The founders of such institutions would seem to have thought that, because the blind and the deaf and dumb differ frem other people, therefore they resemble each other; whereas, it is clear that the true difference between the two classes must be expressed by the sum of their respective differences from other men. Neither class has nearly so many wants in common with the other, as it has in common with people that enjoy the usual number of senses. No other two classes of sane persons can be so widely different in their habits of thought and action, or in their educational requirements. Their means of acquiring knowledge are as unlike as can be. The very fields of knowledge in which they are to receive instruction, are for a long while the most remote and dissimilar possible to conceive of; and they never become similar. The conduct in life for which each needs preparation is very different from that of the other. No process of instruction, and no article of school apparatus adapted to one is suitable for the other. School-rooms, playgrounds, and many of the provisions for health, comfort, and safety, require to be differently arranged for each. Association as schoolmates is disagreeable to both and beneficial to neither. The education of either class abounds with difficulties. Until it is claimed that institutions for either have accomplished everything that their officers and friends desire, is it too much to say that the skillful administration for an institution for one, will sufficiently tax the energies of the ablest superintendent, and the full realization of his hopes will abundantly reward the most ambitious. The expense of carrying on one institution for the two classes may very probably be a trifle less than that of conducting one for each; but if so, the example will only furnish an illustration of the rule that the cheapest article is commonly the poorest. Friends of the blind have the greatest reason to regret the establishment of these composite institutions; because, for obvious reasons, the interests of the blind suffer greatest detriment by them. These views are supported by some experience in such an institution, and may, perhaps, on that account be deemed more worthy of consideration. It is believed, also, that some confirmation of them might, if the means were at hand, be derived from a comparison of the relative numbers of deaf mutes and of blind receiving instruction in states that support separate institutions, with the relative number of the same classes under instruction in states that support institutions for their joint benefit."

And at the Indianapolis convention, already referred to, Mr. Little added the following:

"Having had some experience myself in the working of the Louisiana institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, I have had an opportunity to observe, and have observed personally, all of the evils Dr. Lord has referred to, and more too. I think it is high time that some action in regard to this subject were put upon record, and within the reach of those persons who have the regulation of such matters. It is high time that the institutions for the blind be no longer sacrificed to the interests of the deaf and dumb."

8. Rev. P. Lane, principal of the Louisiana institution for the blind, whose large experience in various institutions of the kind, dual and separate, has amply fitted him to judge of the relative merits of the two systems, in his first report (1873), says: "The placing mutes and blind in one institution is an attempt to connect classes separated by a gulf which no device can bridge, to join the dwellers in the most widely separated zones of misfortune, and in fine, to put together what God has put asunder. The notion that the mute possesses what the blind man needs, and that the blind man has what is serviceable to the mute, is the misconception of the genius of stupidity. * * * * * The signs of the mute are addressed to the eye, and the speech of the sightless man to the ear. True, it is possible for two persons so circumstanced to communicate, but the intercourse is painfully slow, embarrassing in the process, miserably meagre in substance, and serves only to mock each with the deprivation of which he is the victim. * * * * In a dual institution, the mutes will always be numerically greater than the blind. This circumstance is sure to secure the direction of the institution to a man accustomed to training mutes but unfamiliar with the blind. The educator of mutes relies upon his eyes to communicate with his pupils, and all his efforts to instruct are addressed to the eye of the learner. The habit of mind thus acquired induces an exaggerated, almost a distorted conception of the importance of the eye as a channel of instruction, and by an oblivious mental reaction there is created a doubt even of the possibility of acquiring instruction when the eye is wanting. The cast of mind thus fastened upon the trainer of mutes disqualifies him to educate the blind. * * * * * If effort is made at all to instruct the blind it is made under the approximate or full conviction that it is useless, and of course is slovenly and perfunctory. The relatively small number of the blind is made the premise from which to wrest the conclusion that their claims are small, and deserve and ought to receive but small attention. In the dual institution, the department for the blind is rarely thought of as a coördinate department, but is practically accounted a subordinate appendage. As a consequence of the small number of pupils, the cost of the thorough organization of the department for the blind is relatively greater than the cost of organizing the department for the mutes. * * * * * These and other considerations render it impracticable to train the blind in an institution with mutes, and even were it practicable it would be injurious, and therefore undesirable. * * * * A convention of educators of mutes was held in 1872, at Flint, Michigan. I have been informed * * * * that all concurred in the declaration that mutes and blind ought not to be united in one institution. * * * * * It is alleged that it is cheaper to train mutes and blind together than to train them separately. It is not denied that the cost per person for serving a large number is less than the cost per person for rendering a like service to a small number; but if to secure cheapness there result prevention of the achievement of the end proposed, then cheapness cannot be adduced in support of the usefulness of the dual institution. If cheapness be the premise on which to rest a valid argument in support of herding the victims of wretchedness, then the widest application of the asserted benefit ought to be made. The penitentiary, lunatic asylum, charity hospital, institution for mutes, and institution for blind, ought all to be agglomerated in one heterogeneous establishment. This certainly would secure the *minimum* of expenditure and the *maximum* of misery. An argument which will warrant a conclusion so extrav-

agantly absurd is more than worthless. It is an outrage upon common sense, a blasphemy against sanity and right."

9. Supt. W. Wilkinson, of the California institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, who, under exceptionally favorable circumstances, advocates retaining the two classes under one management, thus closes a discussion of this subject in the eighth report of that institution (page 15): "It may be safely asserted that where the family relation is lost sight of, and pupils come to be governed like armies by delegated authority and the discipline of fear, the highest results will not be achieved. It follows, therefore, that I do not favor large educational establishments; and whenever the building we now occupy is full, though its plan contemplates enlargement, I shall advocate a separation."

10. In the third biennial report of the Board of Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable Institutions, etc., for 1876 (pages 31–32), occurs the following eminently just and truthful statement of the matter:

"We renew our objections made in previous reports, to the incongruous mixture of two classes of defectives in this institution. The deaf-mute and the blind have nothing in common as to their mode of treatment, and instruction, that should prompt the idea of classing them for such purposes under the same roof, and submitting them to the same system of management. Their influences upon each other are mainly injurious to both classes; and the administration of the affairs of the asylum is in many ways complicated by the different interests to serve, and the methods of promoting them. The whole capacity of the building is now needed for the deaf and dumb. * * * * * * * * Since the last visit of the Board of Commissioners, Professor Egbert L. Bangs has resigned as Principal of the Institution. His period of service was twelve years, and covered nearly the whole history of the asylum. His services were ever faithfully and efficiently rendered, but to preside over two institutions in one and do it well, is almost too much for the State to expect for any considerable number of years."

11. I would also add the following brief expressions of the opinions of other prominent instructors of the blind and of the deaf and dumb, taken chiefly from the report of commissioners on the Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Feeble-minded in the State of New Jersey for the year 1873 (pages 25–28), and from private correspondence, the originals of which are in my possession:

"They should by all means be taught in separate buildings."—Mr. Otis Patten, of Little Rock, Ark.

"Aggregating the three classes into one institution might have the advantage of economy, but I think it would be highly disadvantageous to the health, morals, and the proper care of them or their proper training, mental and industrial. I decidedly favor separate institutions."—W. D. Williams, A. M., Principal of the Georgia Academy for the Blind:

"Each class of unfortunates should be educated in separate institutions." —Joshua Rhoads, M. D., of Jacksonville, Ill.:

"I am very firm in the conviction that no two of the classes named, can be properly cared for in one institution; and I think I am safe in saying, that, with a single exception, all of the educators of these classes throughout our country, entertain the same view."—Wm. H. Churchman, M. A., of Indianapolis, Ind.:

"The blind ought to be educated by themselves, but not separated from the seeing to such an extent as to produce segregation. * * * * * The line of direction in their education should tend to make them homogeneous with the mass of mankind. An institution for the blind is not an asylum. It is established strictly for educational purposes. It is not intended to take care of the blind, but to enable the blind to take care of themselves."—Mr. John D. Parker, of Wyandotte, Kansas:

"They require to be treated in separate institutions."—Mr. F. D. Morrison, of Baltimore, Md.

"We are to separate the blind from the deaf and dumb next year."—Mr. J. L. Noyes, of Faribault, Minnesota.

"Conventions of principals and superintendents of the deaf and dumb have uniformly declared it prejudicial to the best interests of each of the above classes to bring any two of them into one institution, increases expenses, promotes discord."—Franklin A. Rising, M. A., principal of the institution for the instruction of deaf-mutes, New York city.

"When the blind shall see, the deaf hear, the dumb speak, and the idiotic reason, then may they all, or any two of them, be educated and cared for in one institution, and not before."—Mr. Wm. B. Wait, superintendent of the New York institution for the blind.

"No two of the classes can with any propriety be cared for in the same institution."—Dr. Asa D. Lord, late superintendent of the New York state institution for the blind, Batavia, N. Y.

"Schools for the deaf and the blind have nothing in common, and should for no consideration be united under the same roof. If in educating either of these classes you aim at economy rather than at moral and intellectual development, put them all in country alms-houses."—Mr. J. M. Sturtevant, superintendent Tennessee institution for the blind, Nashville, Tenn.

"Separate institutions are most advantageous."—Mr. H. H. Hollister, superintendent West Virginia institution for deaf-mutes and blind, Romney, W. Va.

"By no means together. If you have buildings to erect, have some man acquainted with the specialty to prepare plans, instead of a mere architect."—Mr. Thomas H. Little, late superintendent of Wisconsin institution for the education of the blind, Janesville, Wis.

"I believe that the interests of both the blind and the mutes suffer by the attempt to educate the two classes together. There is no excuse for Michigan maintaining her present inefficient system."—B. B. Huntoon, superintendent Kentucky institution for the blind, Louisville, Ky., 1878.

"Much better to educate these classes separately."—G. L. Smead, M. A., superintendent Ohio institution for the education of the blind, Columbus, O.

"It is a piece of great injustice to the blind to tuck them away in one corner of an institution for deaf mutes."—Otis Patten, principal Arkansas institution for the blind.

"It is the desire of all the trustees and the superintendent that the separation should take place, * * * * and the case has come to be urgent because of lack of room at the institution."—Hon. Charles G. Johnson, trustee of the Michigan institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind (Oct. 1878).

"The institution is now full to its utmost capacity; and we have to close the doors against any further admissions. In two years more, the deaf and dumb of the State will have so far increased as to demand all the space the present buildings afford. * * * * I, in common with the other officers of the institution, most earnestly hope to see something done during the next session in this important matter. Humanity and expediency alike demand that the blind shall have an institution of their own, and be wholly separated from the deaf and dumb."—Hon. A. L. Aldrich, treasurer and acting commissioner, Michigan institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind, (Oct. 1878).

"The institutions for the blind and mutes ought not to be under the same board of trustees, nor in any way connected. The managers of the one are by a psychological necessity unfit for the management of the other. * * * * I solemnly believe the dual institution, no matter how modified, a great wrong to the blind."—Rev. P. Lane, 1878.

LOCATION IN A LARGE CITY IMPORTANT.

In the third biennial report of the worthy commission, of which you, sir, are chairman (page 31, already referred to), you truly observe: "There should be in one of the largest cities of the State, an asylum built for the blind alone. The building need not be expensive, and need not have expensive lands in connection. Proximity to a large town is of more importance in the education of the blind than in that of any other class, as in consequence of being shut out from all appliances of education, to which sight is necessary, they should have all opportunities that hearing affords, and public lectures, and especially musical entertainments, are of the utmost importance to them. As for musical instruction, it prepares many of them for success as musical professors and teachers, and is an art in which they often excel, and to which they in many cases seem especially adapted."

In support of this view, the opinions of the following prominent educators of the blind may be cited:

"An institution for the blind should be in a large city, in order that the pupils who intend to make music their vocation may have an opportunity of improving themselves by attending concerts and listening to first-class performers, and that those learning to tune pianos may be able to exercise their vocation. A market will also be afforded for the articles manufactured in the institution. * * * * Within walking distance of the churches, concert-halls, and lecture-rooms."—Otis Patten.

"In cities you have a large number of intelligent, public-spirited, benevolent citizens to choose your directors from (an important point); and local strifes are not so likely to affect your asylum as in smaller communities."—W. D. Williams.

"Should be in a town with paved streets."—Joshua Rhoads.

"Adjacent to a large town. * * * * Great care should be exercised in selecting a plan for the buildings, which ought to be constructed with special reference to educating the blind. The buildings should be heated with steam, as hot-air furnaces will not heat them in cold windy days."—John D. Parker.

"Adjacent to a large town; better in it than more than one mile distant. * * * * Should be in a place easily accessible from all parts of the state, susceptible of good sewerage, with an abundance of good water, high enough to be above malarial causes."—J. A. McWhorter, Esq.

"Should be in a large town or city."—F. D. Morrison.

"The blind should be near a large city."—J. L. Noyes.

"In a town or near one the graduates are more likely to obtain situations and earn a livelihood. Teachers are more easily retained. The hearty interest of the towns-people stimulates both teachers and pupils."—Franklin A. Rising.

"An asylum may, perhaps should be in the country; but a school for the education of the blind should be in a large city, and should in no sense be an asylum or infirmary."—Wm. B. Wait.

"Should be in or near a large town or city to insure church and musical privileges. Also for convenience of transportation."—G. L. Smead, M. A.

"A school for the blind ought to be where they can have the very best opportunity to hear first-class music often. This will require you to select a large city, and will much influence the choice of location in the city itself, so that too much difficulty in getting to and from concerts, etc., may be avoided. If it be designed to have a manufacturing department, this will require the commercial facilities of a city,"—Thomas A. Little.

In deciding as to a suitable location for an educational and industrial establishment of this kind, in Michigan, I would respectfully call attention to the following:

TABLE B.—*Showing for the State and for the leading Cities of Michigan, the Aggregate Population in 1874, the Average Annual Rates per cent of Increase of Population from 1870 to 1874, from 1864 to 1874, and from 1854 to 1874, the present Population (Nov. 1878) Estimated on the Basis of the Rates of Increase from 1870 to 1874, and the years of Incorporation.*

STATE AND CITIES.	Population. 1874.	Average Annual Rates per cent of Increase.			Present Population. Nov., 1878.	Incorporated.
		1870 to 1874	1864 to 1874	1854 to 1874		
The State of Michigan	1,334,300	3.03	5.20	4.95	1,525,873	......
Detroit	101,255	6.20	6.65	4.83	132,728	1815
Grand Rapids	25,923	11.94	10.25	9.47	43,070	1850
Jackson	13,859	4.92	9.60	....	17,212	1857
Lansing	7,445	4.48	7.62	....	10,804	1859
Saginaw City	10,064	7.57	12.14	....	14,093	1859
East Saginaw	17,084	10.76	11.55	....	27,063	1859
Bay City	13,690	17.99	....	....	28,819	1865
Flint	8,197	11.07	9.53	....	13,147	1855
Kalamazoo	11,748	6.29	....	....	15,500	......
Adrian	8,863	1.23	2.32	3.11	9,366	1853
Ann Arbor	6,692	....	1.56	3.59	6,010	1851
Ypsilanti	5,211	....	2.21	....	5,179	1858
Monroe	5,782	3.26	5.62	2.08	6,679	1837

TABLE C.—*Showing the Latitude and Longitude of the Principal Cities of Michigan.*

CITIES.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Detroit	42° 19′ 47″	83° 02′ 24″
Grand Rapids	42° 57′ 59″	85° 39′ 59″
Jackson	42° 14° 46″	84° 23′ 01″
Lansing	42° 43′ 53″	84° 30′ 42″
East Saginaw	43° 26′ 25″	83° 55′ 43″
Bay City	43° 35′	83° 52′
Flint	43° 01′ 01″	83° 40′ 58″
Kalamazoo	42° 17′ 39″	85° 52′ 37″
Adrian	41° 54′ 26″	83° 59′ 27″
Ann Arbor	42° 16′ 48″	83° 43′ 43″
Ypsilanti	42° 14′ 12″	83° 37′ 06″

It will be seen that Detroit is far more favorably situated, and can better supply the many requirements of an efficient school for the blind, than any other city in the State. The towns in the Saginaw valley are so far north of the center of population, and have so rigorous a climate, that I suppose that it will hardly be claimed that they can adequately supply the requisites of a successful institution of this kind; and it seems quite evident that it will be long before either Adrian, Ann Arbor, Lansing, or even Flint will rise to the rank of a large city. If it be urged that the State might save expense by erecting the new Institution upon a portion of the land now owned by the State, at Flint, it may be replied that in all probability the citizens of Detroit would readily furnish by subscription, the requisite site, etc., if an opportunity were afforded them, thus to secure the location of the school at that most desirable point.

The buildings need not be of an expensive architectural design, but should be arranged with special reference to their adaptedness to subserve the purpose for which they are to be erected, the problem being to secure the greatest amount of intellectual and industrial training consistent with the health and capacity of the pupils, and at the least possible expense consistent with the dignity of a State institution.

But if for any reason it should not be deemed expedient to establish a separate institution for the blind, at present, I think that, rather than to retain the two schools together at Flint, as at present, it would be far better to place the blind under one of the boards controlling the other three leading educational establishments of the State, viz.: The State Normal School at Ypsilanti, the University at Ann Arbor, or the Agricultural College at Lansing, or else to provide for their education in one or more of the neighboring State institutions.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

From the forgoing facts, I think it clearly appears exceedingly desirable, I had almost said imperative, that the Legislature should take immediate action upon this important subject. And I hope, therefore, that you will lay the matter before them in such a manner as to obviate the necessity for longer delay in establishing and organizing the school. And to this end I would respectfully suggest that, in your report, you present the forms of two acts, one to reorganize the Michigan Institution for the Education of the Deaf and

Dumb at Flint, and to consolidate and amend the various provisions of law relating thereto, and the other an act to establish and provide for the government of an Academy or Collegiate School for the Blind, and recommend their passage; and also that you endeavor to give emphasis to the fact that such institutions are educational establishments, and not asylums or homes for indigent, aged, or infirm persons, nor infirmaries for the treatment of blindness. This, I think, may be done in a great degree, by employing phraseology suited to educational institutions, and particularly by avoiding the inappropriate term asylum, which so often leads to an utter misconception of the character and aims of these schools. The three-fold character of the institution—literary, musical and industrial—should never be lost sight of; and each of these departments should be adequately equipped and provided with competent and faithful instructors.

I humbly trust that you will allow my firm conviction of the great importance of this work and the deep interest which I feel in its prosecution, to apologize for the length of my communication.

Earnestly hoping to see some more effective provision made for the education of the blind of Michigan, I am, sir, with great respect, very truly yours,

AMBROSE M. SHOTWELL.

TOPICS TREATED IN THE APPENDIX.

PAGE.
Idleness more demoralizing than Ignorance—address by Henry W. Lord, . 67
International Prison Congress at Stockholm—report by Hon. C. D. Randall, . 80
Extracts from Governor's Message, ... 90
Proceedings of Fifth Annual Convention Superintendents of the Poor, . . 96
Poor Laws: How can they be improved?—paper by Hon W. L. Webber, . 102
The wants of the poor—paper by Hon. M. C. Burch 108
Hereditary transmission—paper by L. P. Alden, Esq., Superintendent of State Public School, ... 114
Exposed and delinquent girls—paper by Henry W. Lord, ... 123
Proper provision for the Blind—paper by Ambrose M. Shotwell, . . . 128

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

FOR

DEPENDENT CHILDREN,

FOR THE

Year ending Sept. 30, 1878.

E PLURIBUS UNUM
TUEBOR
SI QUAERIS PENINSULAM AMOENAM
CIRCUMSPICE

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING, MICH.:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

BOARD OF CONTROL:

Hon. JAMES BURNS, President, - - - - - Detroit.
Hon. HENRY H. HINDS, - - - - - - Stanton.
Hon. C. D. RANDALL, Secretary and Treasurer, - Coldwater.

SUPERINTENDENT,

LYMAN P. ALDEN.

CLERK AND STEWARD,

DANIEL G. BLACKMAN.

MATRON,

Mrs. LENA P. ALDEN.

COTTAGE MANAGERS:

Mrs. LUCRETIA CHAMPLIN,
Mrs. MARTHA BISSELL,
Mrs. AGNES McCOLLUM,
Mrs. SARAH WATSON,
Mrs. FANNIE RUSSELL,
Miss SARAH D. PARSONS,
Miss JENNIE HALL,
Mrs. ANN GLYNN,
Miss HATTIE L. EVARTS,
Miss SARAH TEN EYCK.

TEACHERS:

Miss ANNA SANDERSON,
Miss ANNA FRENCH,
Miss ELLA CRETORS,
Miss LUCELIA E. STAPLES,
Miss FRANCES C. STAPLES,
Miss FLORENCE McCOLLUM.

HOSPITAL MANAGER,

Miss AGNES WALTER.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN,

Dr. S. S. CUTTER.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

◆

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The "State Public School" of Michigan is situated one mile north of the heart of the city of Coldwater, and just outside the corporation limits. The distance from the depot is about one and three-fourths miles. Several hacks are always in waiting on the arrival of trains, any one of which will take strangers to the School for fifty cents per passenger.

Coldwater is located on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., about 156 miles east of Chicago, 86 miles west of Toledo and 115 miles southwest of Detroit.

The buildings consist of the administration building, with the ground plan in the shape of a cross, having a frontage of 198 feet by a depth of 175 feet, in the central part, around which are grouped eleven others, one of which is used for a boiler house and laundry, one for a hospital, and the other nine for cottages. All of these are warmed with steam, and lighted with gas brought from the city. They are constructed of brick, and have not only a solid, but cheerful and even elegant appearance. The latest improvements in steam heating, cooking, laundry, bathing and ventilating apparatus have been introduced.

The site is a very commanding one, about twenty feet above that of the city, having a charming prospect in every direction. There is a small farm of 44 acres connected with it, on which is a bearing orchard of 300 apple trees. The total cost of the whole outfit is about $177,000.

The system is the family and congregate combined. The children work, eat and school together in the main building, but in all other respects live as families, except that the families are somewhat larger, numbering from twenty-five to thirty members. The cottages are the homes, over which preside cultivated ladies, who care for the children as a mother is supposed to, though, as a matter of fact, much better than most of their own mothers ever did.

The price of admission to the institution is dependency on the public.

The aim is to relieve the poor-houses of the State of all children under fourteen and over three years of age, who are healthy and capable of receiving instruction, and fit them for good citizenship.

The school was opened for the reception of children May 21st, 1874, since which time 669 children have been admitted.

The accommodations are sufficient for 300 children.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL;
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
September 30, 1878.

To the HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of Michigan:*

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency, herewith, as required by law, the Report of the Board of Control of the State Public School, to the Legislature and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the transactions of that institution for the fiscal year closing Sept. 30, 1877, and the fiscal year closing this day.

Very respectfully yours,

C. D. RANDALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan and the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The fifth annual Report of the Board of Control of the State Public School, including that of the Treasurer and Superintendent, is herewith presented.

This school is now recognized by the people of the State as one of their established institutions; and considered no longer, if it ever was so, an experiment. Its operations and results have been very satisfactory to those having it in charge, and are apparently so to the people. It is demonstrated that it is economical for the State and highly beneficial to the dependent classes. It has become necessary to the State as a most useful agency to rescue dependent children from permanent pauperism and possible crime, and make of them self-supporting and good citizens. Its merits become more apparent as the work progresses and its continued and more extended usefulness is, from past experiences, confidently predicted.

FORMER CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Since the establishment of this school by the Legislature of 1871, the attention of your Board has been largely occupied in organizing and construction work. Unlike most of our other public institutions, this did not at first receive in land, buildings, personal property, and appliances an outfit adequate to the demands upon it. As the merits of the project developed, and the needs of the dependent classes became better known, appropriations have been made by different Legislatures for the erection of additional buildings, and for other purposes to increase the capacity of the institution. In the Report of this Board for 1876, recommendations were made to increase the capacity further to meet the pressing applications for admissions, and also for other purposes, including a more efficient system of protection against loss by fire. The Legislature of 1877, to which that Report was addressed, and which was noted for thorough investigation of proposed appropriations, made in discussion, and by committees, an extended examination of the system and operations of the school. The joint committee visited the institution and made a complimentary and unanimous report, recommending the following appropriations, which were made:

APPROPRIATIONS IN 1877.

For current expenses for 1877, for 240 children	$33,000 00
For current expenses for 1878, for 300 children	37,000 00
Building an engine-house, water tower and laundry combined and for fire apparatus, new boilers, etc.	10,000 00
Barn and sheds	1,000 00
Furniture and one musical instrument	1,500 00

Trees, fencing, grading, sidewalks, etc.	$1,000 00
Repairs and painting	2,000 00
Horse, cutter, carriage, etc.	400 00
Steam heating apparatus for three cottages and one school-room.	400 00
Books for the children	300 00
Farm implements	200 00
Deficit in former construction account of cottages and for sewerage, etc.	6,000 00
Building and furnishing one large cottage for sixty children	8,000 00

To carry into effect these judicious and liberal appropriations, this Board early in the spring of 1877 awarded to the lowest bidder the contract for building the engine-house and new cottage. In the same manner the contract was let for building a barn and for the steam heating and water-works. The names of all bidders, the amounts bid and contracted for have been given and will be found in the report for 1877. The construction work provided for in 1877 has been completed, and with the new buildings the capacity of the school has been increased to room for three hundred children. With this additional room, with the new water and steam works and other improvements, the operations of the school are conducted more satisfactorily, safer, and more successfully. All this work has been done within the appropriations made and there are no deficits to report in the special or current expense accounts. The new buildings are substantially and well constructed and add very much to the appearance as well as usefulness of the institution. All this construction work has been done at the lowest rates, and, in fact, for less than cost to the contractors. The institution at its present stage of completion has been established at a per capita cost for each inmate that is commendable and unusual.

FUTURE CONSTRUCTION WORK.

The cottage system is found to be well adapted to this school, furnishing homes, and, as near as may be, separate families. All additions or changes heretofore suggested have been in the line of a settled policy, to perfect the present approved cottage or family system. The recommendations made to this Legislature are to perfect the present buildings, appliances, etc. No extended additions are at this time asked for. No increase of capacity is advised, except that the use of the present hospital building is suggested as practicable for a cottage for 30 or 35 children. It has been found to be much larger than necessary for hospital purposes, and the unavoidable erection of the Star Cottage near it, leaves it too close to other buildings for a hospital, though it was placed as far away as the State lands would permit. This building was constructed so that it could be used for a cottage if wanted. It is in fact constructed very similar to the cottages. It is believed that the construction of a wooden pavilion hospital, at an expense not to exceed $1,500 to $2,000 would be sufficient for the care of the probable sick, and would give an increase of capacity for 30 to 35 children in the present large brick hospital. Your attention is respectfully asked to this suggestion.

After a full and careful consideration of the needs of this School, with a desire to make as limited requests as an intelligent economy would permit, this Board respectfully recommends the following appropriations for the years 1879 and 1880:

Current expenses for 1879 and 1880 for 300 children	$75,000 00
Furniture for main buildings and cottages	1,000 00
Repairs of buildings, steam and water works	2,500 00
Rear additions to the five cottages first built and perfecting their ventilation	2,500 00
Sidewalks, cement floors, drainage, grading, fencing, trees, and lightning rods	1,000 00
Kitchen on west side of dining room and changing present kitchen to employés dining room	1,500 00
Storehouse for fuel	500 00
Books for the children	100 00
Additional hydrants, pipe connections for the same, hose, an additional steam pump for supplying water, and for hay and platform scales	1,000 00

The above are considered necessary. For explanation of some of the items reference is made to Superintendent Alden's report.

In addition to the above your Board would name other improvements believed to be wise and for the economical working of the institution. Without enlarging upon the subject the statement is only made that milk is the best and cheapest food for these young children. It cannot always be purchased in sufficient quantities and at satisfactory prices. There is not sufficient room on the State lands to pasture cows. Pasturage cannot be obtained under one and a half to two miles, and then at high rates. In the opinion of the Board twenty-five or thirty cows should be kept, and the institution should have fifty or sixty acres of land for pasturage. Besides this more room is needed around the buildings, also for a one-story hospital above referred to, and for cemetery purposes at a greater distance from the buildings. Only a temporary burial place is now had. The cost this year for milk was $1,005.51, besides that obtained from eight cows belonging to the school.

The continuance of the present sewer, which now ends in a dry ravine, one half mile away to the creek is recommended. So far as it extends, the sewer is in the right direction, but it should go to the creek or lake about 160 rods farther, to make it thorough and permanent. If this is not done, some other method should be adopted to more thoroughly dispose of the sewerage. Its continuance might, at its present terminus, in time, make it obnoxious, cause its suppression and seriously embarrass the institution.

There can be no more important subject connected with this school than the purity of its air and water.

STATE VISITING AGENCY.

Four years' experience has only made deeper the impression on this Board that however excellent this school is, it should be only a temporary educational home. That as soon as practicable the children should be placed in a permanent family home under a contract providing for an elementary education and good treatment. During the time named such agencies as were within the control of the Board have been used to the best extent possible to secure the best attainable results. But all along it has been seriously felt that these agencies were insufficient for the work to be done. In the annual reports of this school the attention of the Legislature has been called at different times to the expediency of carrying into effect the law of this school as first enacted, which provides for a special State agent, charged with the work of procuring homes for these children. No such agent has been appointed, as the current expense appropriations have not warranted it. The Superintendent has performed the duties of that office since the opening of the school. Its duties are now so extended and varied that one person can not do the work required at the school and among the children indentured. Each year increases the number of the wards of the State placed in families requiring supervision. There have been 669 children received, about half of whom have been placed in homes. All these are wards of the State, even after indenture and during minority. It is the duty of this Board to see that all contracts of indenture in regard to treatment and education are honestly complied with, and if not to cancel the contract, returning the child to the School.

Four years experience has shown that the agents of the State Board of Charities, who have been appointed in 28 counties, have been very useful and their assistance indispensable. They have done much excellent work. There are among them efficient and devoted workers. But in many counties it is found impossible to secure proper persons who will or can accept the office for the limited compensation; and when they are found they are employed in other occupations and cannot always attend to the work when needed.

What is wanted is an agent under control of this Board, well informed in the laws and regulations of the School, thoroughly in harmony with the project, who should devote four to six of the warmer months especially in procuring homes for children and in visiting those indentured. If this is done, it is confidently believed that for many years no extensive additions need be made to the capacity of the school, and that the number placed annually in families can be largely increased, making more room in the School, thus removing all from the poor-houses, where none should be retained. In this way the work could be done thoroughly and at much less expense than by constructing an overgrown establishment. It should in some way be efficiently done. The State has established the policy that all children of sound mind and body, capable of instruction, should be cared for as wards of the State in an educational home, then placed in a family home and watched over till majority. Having taken this sound position, it becomes its duty, acting in *loco parentis,* to see that these children are placed in suitable homes. Having done this, the work is not half done unless they are followed by the State into these families and there protected fully in their rights, prevented from neglect and abuse which will occasionally occur, and their interests generally promoted. A suitable home may not be found at first, but an agent of intelligence and judgment will soon learn to adjust the right child to the right home, and secure many good homes by going among the people—to their homes—thus bringing this School and its children to the personal attention of the people. While this Board desires the continuance of the present county agency system, it recommends the introduction of the State agency system as better adapted to the work, more comprehensive and thorough. The experience of Massachusetts is given here as an illustration. The visiting agency of that State began work in 1866. Up to that time for twelve years the number of children placed in families had been about 70 per annum. In the first year of the agency it placed out from Monson State Primary School, an institution in some respects similar to this, 156 children in families, more than twice the former average. There were 759 children indentured and the agent visited personally 495. He made 609 visits, about two for each working day. All this was at a cost of $1,200 for salary and $300 for expenses. In the second year he placed out 114 children, visited the indentured children, collected over $2,000 due them from employers, all at an expense of less than $1,600, including salary.

F. B. Sanborn, Esq., the well known intelligent and efficient Secretary of the State Board of Charities of Massachusetts, in summing up this work says: "Thus in two years, this single agent, at an expense of little more than $3,000 in all, visited more than 1,000 children, wards of the State, of whom more than 200 were placed in families during the two years by his activity; righted many wrongs, of which these poor children were the victims; exposed and corrected many abuses, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Legislature and the people that such a work was both necessary and beneficial."

The efficiency of this work has continued since it began. The experience of Massachusetts shows that the increased numbers placed out by a State Agent relieves the State of expenditures several times above the expense of the agency. If the cost of support per capita for each child is $125, placing out twelve to fifteen children in addition, paid the expenses of the agency in that State. At that rate per capita Massachusetts saved by the first year of the agency $8,750 after deducting the cost of the agency $1,500, the calculation being on the 86 additional children placed, which would have cost the State to support, clothe, and educate, say $125 per capita. In addition to the saving is the more efficient administration of the whole system, obtained by securing homes and personal visits to the children. It is confidently believed by this Board that with an intelligent and active agent, with the right heart and head, many more good homes could be procured for the dependent children of this State, the poorhouses could be relieved of all admissible children, and no extensive enlargement of this institution would be necessary for many years, if at all.

Mr. Gardiner Tufts, the present Visiting Agent of Massachusetts, says in his report for 1878: "The work of the year was satisfactory in its results; they enforce the conclusions of other years in favor of the policy of the State in relation to its minor wards. * * * For more than twenty years the State has successfully pursued the plan of placing its minor wards in families, under indentures or agreements, based upon the idea of self-support. * * * The duties of institution officers are enough without adding thereto the care of minor wards who are outside the institution. The entire suitableness of any family for the home of a child, especially for any particular child, or the fitness of a child for the family, cannot be determined except by trial; but the carefulness exercised in seeking out persons to take charge of children, and thoroughness in examining places offered for them, generally secure good homes, and exclude those wherein children would be ill-treated."

In regard to a suggested change of the State Agency system to local agencies, he says: * * "The need is unity rather than further division. The changes suggested in visitation would hinder the progress of the children and increase the expenses of the State."

THE STATE HOSPITAL AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

This being a school, and not an asylum or infirmary, only those of sound mind and body are admissible to it. As it is an agency to procure homes for those having none, the law contemplates receiving only those that will be admitted into families. All diseased children must remain in the institution a permanent charge on the State, preventing the admission of others, unless cured or returned to the counties. Though the law forbids their admission, yet occasionally they obtain entrance. In some the hereditary or chronic disease is latent when the child passes the examination of the county physician, before coming here, and the disease develops with the growth of the child, and may be is discovered only after the child has been here six months or a year. Many of these children inherit mental and physical disease. Hard and meagre lives cause disease in others. In both cases want of good medical treatment,—want of healthy food, pure air and pure water prevents nature from effecting a cure, there being no physician, and the disease becomes chronic. All cases, whether acute or chronic, have in this institution excellent medical treatment, and kind, efficient nursing. The health of these children of poverty is jealously guarded and promoted. For the chronic cases all has been done that was possible. The best surgical and medical aid of Coldwater has been employed. Some serious cases have yielded to medical treatment and healthy diet; and comfortable clothing and kind treatment with youthful growth have benefited those with a less tendency to disease. But without necessary appliances, buildings, and facilities proper for a regular hospital, it is impossible to afford such a treatment of diseases as shall lead to the best results. The theory of this institution being that it is a school, the diversion of its work into hospital treatment would undermine its usefulness in the direction intended.

A number of these cases, covering various forms of chronic diseases, some contagious, as inflammation of the eyes, have not yielded to treatment, and the Board has reluctantly been compelled to return them to the counties sending them. The average county poorhouse affording no facilities for the treatment of such cases, the condition of the child returned is hopeless, but safety for the other children has required this action. Not only the children improperly sent to this School, but those remaining in the county poorhouses, needing skillful treatment, are included in these remarks. For the dependent children, wherever they are,—in this School, in the county poorhouse, or in the streets,—is this appeal made; that they should have proper medical and surgical aid. This is asked not only for its humanity, but for its economy. Many of these cases would yield to skillful treatment, and the child would then be admissible to this school, be received into a family, be self-supporting, and the public be forever relieved of the support of those who might otherwise, for a life-time, be a public charge. This Board naturally turns to the State Hospital at Ann Arbor as the proper place for the treatment proposed. The State already provides there for the treatment of dependents. But dependents are excluded, for there is no provision for maintenance during treatment. What is wanted is the maintenance of say twenty to thirty of these cases at one time of dependent children, their reception, treatment, and discharge to be under regulations made by a medical board in charge of the State Hospital. The public already support these children, and such a work would only change the form of that support from county to State aid: the effect being to sooner relieve the public from the charge. As only those cases affording some probability of being cured would be received after a medical examination, and those found incurable returned, it is believed that provision for the reception of 20 or 30 at one time would be sufficient. Reports received by the Superintendent from the superintendents of the poor this year, showed that there were only about 25 diseased children in the poor-houses. Some of these would probably not be received, being incurable, reducing the number to be treated at the State Hospital below 20. This Board respectfully recommends an appropriation for the use of the State Hospital for the purpose here stated.

In behalf of this Board, in June last, the Secretary laid this matter before the Board of Regents of the University, which has taken action thereon, stating its willingness to execute the wishes of the Legislature, when expressed, by an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the children while under treatment.

The following is from the record of the proceedings of the Board of Regents on the 25th day of June last:

* * * "The President read a communication from Hon. C. D. Randall, Secretary of the Board of Control of the State Public School, Coldwater, Michigan, which was referred to the Committee on the Department of Medicine and Surgery." * * *

"Regent Rynd, Chairman of the Committee on the Department of Medicine and Surgery, submitted a report accompanying the letter of Hon. C. D. Randall, Secretary, which letter was read at the morning session of the Board, and moved that both letter and report be printed in the minutes. The motion prevailed. The following is the letter and report referred to:

COLDWATER, June 19, 1878.

DR. J. B. ANGELL, *Ann Arbor, Mich.:*

Will you oblige me by bringing the matter here referred to to the attention of the Board of Regents, and if I have not addressed the proper officer, will you please refer this letter to such an one as you shall deem proper. It would afford great relief to the State Public School, and the class it would aid, if the State would make provision for the maintenance and treatment of dependent children who are afflicted with chronic diseases, or requiring surgical operations. They are not admissible to this school, and when they are sent here we are obliged, reluctantly, to return them to the poor-houses, where they have no proper treatment. If the Board of Regents would recommend the action here suggested to the Legislature, it would have much influence in the desired direction. The proper place for such maintenance would be, of course, at the State Hospital at Ann Arbor. Should it be desired, I will write more in full, giving statistics, number requiring treatment, reasons for State aid, etc.

Yours truly,
C. D. RANDALL,
Sec'y of Board of Control State Public School.

To the Honorable Board of Regents:

The Committee on Medical Department, to whom was referred the above communication from Hon. C. D. Randall, have given the subject careful consideration, and would respectfully report that we are ready to afford accommodation to all such afflicted persons to the extent of the room at our disposal, and that we will guarantee to them kind and careful treatment. As we have no fund for the support of such persons, or, indeed, of any persons brought to the hospital for treatment, we must await the action of the Legislature for the necessary funds for the work. We shall cheerfully join with the State Public School officers in asking that such afflicted, dependent children be provided for, and hereby express our entire willingness to give them all the advantages of the University Hospital.

C. RYND,
SAMUEL S. WALKER,
ANDREW CLIMIE.

FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Only children in "suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction" are admissible, yet occasionally the feeble minded are sent here; sometimes, possibly, by evasion of the law, but doubtless, generally, by the failure of the county examining physician to detect, especially in the quite young child, a feebleness of intellect that will become more apparent with growth and age. After admission, it sometimes requires months and may be years to determine, in some cases whether the intellectual inactivity arises from simple dulness, timidity or feebleness. Though the law contemplates the retention here of none except temporarily, yet patient and continued efforts have been made with these weak minds. After extended trial with those who could not be helped, they have been reluctantly returned to the county poor-houses, where many others are also waiting for the day when, in a special school provided for them, under special training, the dark cloud shall be removed from their mental vision, and many of them shall become, as they have in other such schools, self supporting and reasonable beings. Such a school, for the feeble minded, would greatly relieve this institution from the embarrassment of retaining or returning that class. It is with pleasure this Board has witnessed the increase of public opinion in favor of provision for these children—a provision for which there appears to be a positive demand. So much concerning this matter coming under the observation and experience of this Board, it considers it to be its duty to express its clear conviction in favor of such a school.

LIGHT.

The buildings are all lighted by gas from the works of the Coldwater Gas Light Company, under a contract which expires the 21st day of April next. The price paid is $3 per thousand, with the privilege of extending the contract to such time as the State may elect. It is desired by this Board to submit to the Legislature the question whether the institution shall continue the purchase of gas, or whether it would be more economical to provide some method of its own for furnishing light.

A FOUNTAIN FROM EX-GOV. BAGLEY.

Last summer Ex-Gov. John J. Bagley presented to the institution an "Out-in-the-Rain" fountain, which has been placed, and is in operation. The design represents two children, a boy and a girl, out in the rain, which is falling on and over their umbrella, is an interesting picture of child-life, and is very unique, chaste and appropriate. It adds very much to the appearance of the grounds and is fully appreciated by the children and others.

This Board in behalf of the institution and the State takes this occasion to extend to the donor grateful thanks for the thoughtful and generous gift.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Especial attention is called to the provisions of Act No. 58 of the Legislature of 1875 by which the person having a child indentured to him may adopt it as his own. Many having children, by indenture, seem to think they have adopted them as their own. The process of adoption is in the probate court of the county where the child lives, on special consent given by this Board. On compliance with the law referred to, the guardianship of this Board ceases, and the "person or persons so adopting such child shall thereupon stand in the place of a parent or parents to such child-in-law, and be liable to all the duties and entitled to all the rights of parents thereto, and such child shall thereupon become the heir at law of such persons, the same as if he or she were in fact the child of such person or persons." [Compiled Laws of 1871, page 1489.]

This Board desires to encourage the adoption of children under the above law, and any person wishing to adopt a child they already hold by indenture, will on request receive from the Superintendent at Coldwater, all necessary blanks and instructions for the procedure named in the probate court.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The need of such an institution impresses itself so strongly on this Board, that an expression of satisfaction is ventured, in the increase of public sentiment favoring some provision for delinquent girls. Such girls occasionally find their way into this school. Some have been helped here, but others have a bad influence on younger impressible children. Some have had to be returned to the counties, but this has only been done after long and patient labor for their reformation. The lack of place to send these girls is one of the worst defects in our State penal system. Only prisons and houses of correction that receive the worst State and United States criminals are open for them in Michigan. In such places there is little encouragement for the redemption of the young girl who has committed her first offense. Michigan, that has one of the best educational, charitable, penal and reformatory systems in the world, while she is so nobly providing for the educational demands of her daughters in schools, seminaries, colleges, and our university, should not forget her daughters of sin and sorrow, whom a helping hand in the right hour might save to a better life. Such an institution our neighboring State Indiana now has, and is properly in the charge of women. It has been in operation for about seven years. The intelligent and efficient superintendent is Mrs. Sarah J. Smith. The directors are Mrs. Rhoda M. Coffin, president, Mrs. Eliza C. Hendricks and Mrs. Emily A. Roche. This and the woman's prison at Sherborn, Mass., in charge of Mrs. Eudora P. Atchinson, are at present the only penal institutions in exclusive charge of women, and are successful. Both women and girls are received. The inmates of the former number about 150.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Reference is made to the Reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Physician. It is a source of gratification that the financial report shows no deficits, with sufficient funds in each account, which will be also the showing at the close of the appropriation year, Dec. 31st. This result has been reached by a most careful economy. All purchases are made at trade rates, where the best terms can be obtained.

The health of the institution is remarkable. There are 300 children from all kinds of broken homes, some inheriting tendency to disease, and still during the past two years there has been no prevailing sickness, and none worthy of report. This desirable result has been reached by the best preventive methods known, and they are simply pure air, pure water, a healthy, plain, wholesome diet at regular hours, and comfortable clothing.

The institution is now and has been, especially since the completion of the last buildings erected, in excellent working condition in all its departments. Especial attention is given to the care of the children in the cottages, training them in their schools, finding homes, indenturing them, and supervising them in those homes. The general business management, the agreeable social relation existing between all the employés who work in commendable harmony together for the one object of the School,—the good of the children,—is worthy of remark. Large credit for these excellent results are due to Superintendent Alden and his efficient corps of employés.

It is a source of gratification that the success of this institution still continues to attract the attention of social scientists and legislators in the several States in this country and also in Europe. The Michigan system of State support for dependent children, in a school, no taint of crime attaching to any inmate by reason of the manner of its admission, is so original in its plan that its career has been watched with unusual interest. And now that it has been demonstrated that all the most desirable results are reached here, at less expense than bare support is had in the average county poor-house, the interest has become greater among legislators. With experience, with a better knowledge of the School among the people, and with facilities still to be furnished by the Legislature, it is believed that the best attainable results are yet to be secured for these children of the poor.

The Board of Control, in conclusion, respectfully solicits, at your hands, by your committees, and in person, a thorough examination of this school in all its departments, believing confidently, you will find much to commend in the system and the affairs of the institution well and economically administered.

JAMES BURNS,
H. H. HINDS,
C. D. RANDALL.

C. D. Randall, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL,
Coldwater, September 30, 1878.

To the Board of Control:

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Board of Control of the State Public School, in compliance with Sec. 20, Act No. 58, of the year 1875, hereby respectfully submits his biennial report of the receipts and disbursements in his office for the two fiscal years, closing respectively Sept. 30, 1877, and Sept. 30, 1878:

CURRENT EXPENSES.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1877:		Sept. 30, 1877:	
To vouchers paid during fiscal year	$32,825 50	By balance Sept. 30, 1876	$580 54
To balance	5 04	" cash received during the year from the State Treas.	32,250 00
	$32,830 54		$32,830 54
Sept. 30. 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid during the fiscal year	$34,935 16	By balance Sept. 30, 1877	$5 04
To balance	1,135 48	" cash rec'd during the fiscal year from the State Treas.	36,000 00
		By cash from other sources	65 60
	$36,070 64		$36,070 64

SPECIAL FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1877.

FOR BUILDING AND FURNISHING ONE LARGE COTTAGE.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1876	$7,105 35	By cash rec'd from the State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1876	$8,000 00
To balance on hand	894 65		
	$8,000 00		$8,000 00

FOR BUILDING ENGINE HOUSE, WATER TOWER, AND FOR WATER-WORKS.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1876	$9,512 14	By cash rec'd from the State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1876	$10,000 00
To balance on hand	487 86		
	$10,000 00		$10,000 00

FOR REPAIRS AND PAINTING.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1876	$2,000 00	By cash received from the State Treasurer since Sept. 30, 1876	$2,000 00
	$2,000 00		$2,000 00

FOR TREES, FENCING, GRADING, AND SIDEWALKS.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1876	$1,011 15	By cash received from the State Treasurer since Sept. 30, 1876	$1,000 00
		From other sources	11 15
	$1,011 15		$1,011 15

FOR BARNS AND SHEDS.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1876	$1,000 00	By cash received from the State Treasurer since Sept. 30, 1876	$1,000 00
	$1,000 00		$1,000 00

FOR FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1876	$147 58	By cash received from the State Treasurer since Sept. 30, 1876	$200 00
To balance on hand	52 42		
	$200 00		$200 00

FOR HORSE, BUGGY, CUTTER, ETC.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1876	$400 00	By cash received from the State Treasurer since Sept. 30, 1876	$400 00
	$400 00		$400 00

FOR FURNITURE FOR MAIN BUILDING, ETC.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1876	$1,500 00	By cash received from the State Treasurer since Sept. 30, 1876	$1,500 00
	$1,500 00		$1,500 00

FOR BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1876	$313 44	By balance Sept 30, 1876	$41 07
To balance	27 63	By cash received from the State Treasurer since Sept. 30, 1876	300 00
	$341 07		$341 07

FOR STEAM HEATING FOR THREE COTTAGES AND ONE SCHOOL-ROOM.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1878:		Sept. 30, 1878:	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1876	$400 00	By cash received from the State Treasurer since Sept. 30, 1876	$400 00
	$400 00		$400 00

There is $744 in the account for building and furnishing the large cottage and $466 in the engine house, etc., account belonging to the creditors of the contractor for the construction of those buildings. Vouchers for the same have been signed by the contractor and are on file in this office. Payment of the same has been claimed by various persons to whom the contractor had assigned his interest. A suit in chancery, by bill of interpleader, has been instituted to determine to whom the money should be paid, and the case is now pending in the Branch county circuit court.

All disbursements are fully shown by the duplicate vouchers for each account, signed by the payee, certified by the Superintendent, and approved by the Board of Control. One is on file in this office and the other in the office of the Auditor General. To these for names of payees, the several sums paid, and purpose of disbursement, reference is made. Their production here would make too voluminous a report. Reports are made by this office once in three months of all receipts and disbursements to the Auditor General with whom quarterly settlements are made. These reports are on file in the office of the Auditor General. Each year the Treasurer appears before the Board of State Auditors at one of its regular meetings where again the year's accounts are re-audited.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. D. RANDALL, *Treasurer.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Public School:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor of presenting you, herewith, a statement of the transactions of this institution for the biennial period ending Sept. 30th, 1878, which is the Fifth Annual Report of the State Public School:

CURRENT EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1877.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Amount expended	$32,825 50	Inventory Oct. 1st, 1877	$8.257 14
Bills payable Oct. 1st, 1877	1,548 29	Paying last year's bills	2,249 60
Inventory Oct. 1st, 1876	7,070 74	Balance representing real current expense	30,937 79
	$41,444 53		$41,444 53

CURRENT EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1878.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Amount expended	$34,935 16	Inventory Oct. 1st, 1878	$8,673 33
Bills payable Oct. 1st, 1878	677 36	Paying last year's bills	1,548 29
Inventory Oct. 1st, 1877	8,257 14	Balance representing real current expense	33,648 04
	$43,869 66		$43,869 66

CLASSIFED STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

MONTHS.	TOTAL.	Bedding.	Butter and Eggs.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Furniture.	Farm and Barn.	Flour and Meal.	Groceries.
October, 1876....	$3,649 22	$103 00	$93 69	$816 72	$295 29	$86 33	$87 60	$130 00	$406 25
November, "	2,558 15	....	48 74	619 89	76 13	50 54	156 88	166 25	79 19
December, "	1,913 47	....	13 60	100 55	....	7 23	....	81 90	158 48
January, 1877....	4,667 94	15 00	131 56	662 26	1,186 49	49 33	76 49	517 66	315 18
February, "	2,143 17	....	26 57	71 65	527 60	42 25	27 27	....	59 47
March, "	1,926 30	....	....	76 95	8 94	....	12 75	22 50	....
April, "	15 80	....	8 80	....	....	....	....	....	....
May, "	6,753 82	....	330 52	987 28	337 05	262 54	291 52	683 38	544 73
June, "	949 74	....	13 22	10 15	....	....	6 50	....	....
July, "	3,247 66	....	151 79	345 34	31 11	85 05	45 00	851 84	208 09
August, "	1,990 53	....	42 63	269 11	....	34 20	21 50	169 10	147 71
September, "	3,009 70	....	122 03	564 71	10 18	15 77	26 43	133 40	403 76
	$32,825 50	$118 00	$983 15	$4,524 61	$2,472 79	$633 24	$751 94	$2,750 03	$2,322 96

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

MONTHS.	TOTAL.	Bedding.	Butter and Eggs.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Furniture.	Farm and Barn.	Flour and Meal.	Groceries.
October, 1877....	$2,210 90	....	$83 28	$351 84	$13 48	$44 72	$74 16	$156 04	$142 72
November, "	2,576 00	....	100 59	272 74	156 51	71 41	142 28	214 00	224 46
December, "	3,471 53	....	80 15	572 79	576 08	14 23	132 15	230 44	229 60
January, 1878....	3,121 25	$10 42	41 30	172 28	416 38	331 91	156 03	153 40	171 58
February, "	2,959 68	31 32	60 40	366 74	212 96	4 00	66 80	218 55	320 83
March, "	3,165 83	30 33	99 52	139 48	1,114 87	....	54 30	226 10	36 84
April, "	2,579 66	....	32 25	389 46	47 50	71 06	75 41	203 85	160 25
May, "	2,773 66	....	58 16	200 70	129 64	21 72	52 38	279 70	188 90
June, "	3,020 39	133 80	92 48	293 02	603 90	33 97	47 73	88 30	228 24
July, "	2,164 31	....	32 66	187 97	36 30	56 63	47 35	160 50	185 74
August, "	3,041,54	18 00	52 13	382 42	267 96	56 18	73 20	239 42	404 16
September, "	3,850 41	5 15	103 80	272 24	166 95	132 58	30 95	100 00	199 94
	$34,935 16	$229 02	$836 72	$3,601 68	$3,742 53	$838 41	$952 74	$2,270 30	$2,49326

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.

Hospital Stores.	Lights.	Meat and Fish.	Miscellaneous.	Officers and Employes.	Printing, Station'ry, and Postage.	Repairs.	School.	Vegetables.	Milk.	Live Stock.
$36 85	$57 90	$147 24	$144 95	$954 86	$19 40	....	....	$203 70	$15 44	$50 00
....	93 00	124 42	34 90	1,009 20	7 00	$11 50	$14 95	41 24	24 32	......
10 45	142 50	102 14	164 10	968 07	4 50	38 71	....	69 00	52 24	......
24 66	162 00	146 92	155 44	942 51	49 93	31 25	26 49	47 28	127 49	......
....	144 00	139 76	67 90	902 02	15 00	16 46	....	....	103 12	......
....	110 10	109 37	131 63	1,342 47	14 67	....	....	....	96 92	......
....	....	....	....	7 00	....	....	....	....	....	......
37 18	210 00	386 59	151 39	1,907 20	1 90	63 09	163 01	105 74	290 70	......
....	....	....	7 48	907 39	5 00	....	....	....	....	......
....	64 81	189 13	138 79	916 49	28 20	9 84	28 20	25 33	66 15	42 50
142 80	....	....	145 61	892 07	....	....	78 12	11 77	39 13	......
32 29	42 00	103 78	147 23	1,245 03	96 25	....	11 31	11 75	46 78	......
$284 23	$1,026 31	$1,449 35	$1,289 42	$11,994 31	$261 85	$170 85	$322 08	$515 59	$862 29	$92 50

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

Hospital Stores.	Lights.	Meat and Fish.	Miscellaneous.	Officers and Employes.	Printing, Station'ry, and Postage.	Repairs.	School.	Vegetables.	Milk.	Live Stock.
....	$63 00	$111 40	$43 72	$919 73	$41 19	$11 71	$33 84	$54 77	$44 30	$20 00
$39 21	94 50	121 66	91 56	983 56	7 00	6 64	....	5 52	44 36	......
....	151 50	90 80	199 14	931 85	....	77 79	63 18	59 47	62 36	......
17 79	170 40	91 70	148 11	970 31	30 34	140 36	17 28	....	81 66	......
4 44	156 30	83 04	90 42	958 23	73 10	230 60	....	14 47	67 48	......
....	113 40	70 97	184 04	960 97	18 00	....	....	23 10	77 91	16 00
15 48	99 60	90 76	46 00	972 82	9 75	172 57	41 18	38 99	112 73	......
....	70 50	97 01	170 78	1,173 10	45 91	18 45	51 17	18 21	197 33	......
10 76	56 40	101 81	131 37	1,061 19	19 00	3 85	19 44	59 93	35 20	......
3 45	45 30	122 29	119 43	1,028 62	7 00	32 24	....	28 73	70 10	......
4 05	33 30	87 85	228 19	1,048 29	3 80	37 65	20 74	13 00	71 20	......
8 85	108 30	187 06	145 06	2,112 91	22 96	72 08	27 00	13 70	140 88	......
$104 03	$1,162 50	$1,256 35	$1,597 92	$13,121 48	$278 05	$803 94	$273 83	$330 89	$1,005 51	$36 00

TABLE I.—*Number Received from each County.*

COUNTIES.	LAST YEAR.		PREVIOUS.		TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Alcona	----	----	1	2	3
Allegan	4	----	8	7	19
Alpena	----	----	----	3	3
Antrim	----	1	----	----	1
Barry	1	2	4	2	9
Bay	2	2	4	2	10
Benzie	----	----	1	----	1
Berrien	4	2	14	4	24
Branch	2	----	16	6	24
Calhoun	4	4	19	5	32
Cass	3	----	10	3	16
Cheboygan	2	----	----	----	2
Clinton	----	----	----	2	2
Delta	2	----	----	----	2
Eaton	8	----	6	5	19
Genesee	3	----	12	6	21
Grand Traverse	----	1	1	1	3
Gratiot	----	----	4	----	4
Hillsdale	3	1	4	2	10
Houghton	3	3	5	4	15
Huron	2	----	----	----	2
Ingham	----	2	6	3	11
Ionia	3	2	2	2	9
Isabella	----	----	2	----	2
Iosco	1	----	----	1	2
Jackson	2	2	10	6	20
Kent	9	4	17	8	38
Keweenaw	----	----	2	2	4
Kalamazoo	6	----	12	5	23
Lenawee	3	----	12	11	26
Livingston	----	----	2	----	2
Lapeer	1	3	4	1	9
Lake	2	1	1	1	5
Menominee	2	1	----	----	3
Mecosta	1	1	2	2	6
Manistee	----	----	5	4	9
Marquette	5	2	14	12	33
Mason	2	1	3	2	8
Midland	----	----	6	2	8
Macomb	1	----	3	----	4
Monroe	----	4	6	3	13
Montcalm	2	----	4	4	10
Muskegon	1	2	8	1	12
Newaygo	----	----	3	----	3
Oakland	6	----	3	1	10
Oceana	1	1	1	1	4
Ontonagon	----	----	2	----	2
Osceola	2	----	5	4	11
Ottawa	1	1	5	2	9
Saginaw	2	3	6	4	15
Shiawassee	----	----	8	7	15
St. Clair	1	3	14	----	18

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	LAST YEAR.		PREVIOUS.		TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
St. Joseph	2	2	12	....	16
Tuscola	....	....	2	5	7
Van Buren	....	1	8	4	13
Washtenaw	2	....	9	2	13
Wayne	5	1	33	12	51
Wexford	....	1	2	....	3
Totals	106	54	343	166	669

TABLE II.—*Whole Number Received, Indentured, Died, etc., since Institution Opened.*

Number Received	......	669
" Indentured	283	......
" Returned to counties whence they came	33	......
" Sent to Reform School	4	......
" Absconded	4	......
" Died	32	......
" Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1878	313	......
Total	669	669

TABLE III.—*Number in School, etc.*

	Beginning of Month.	Received.	Indentur'd Children Returned.	Indentured.	Returned to Counties.	Died.	Sent to Reform School.	At Close of Month.
October	252	1	4	11	1	1	......	244
November	244	13	7	4	....	......	......	260
December	260	8	....	4	....	......	......	264
January	264	8	4	9	1	......	......	266
February	266	....	3	4	4	......	2	259
March	259	17	7	15	2	......	......	266
April	266	14	3	28	....	......	......	255
May	255	27	9	13	2	......	......	276
June	276	15	7	21	4	1	......	272
July	272	18	6	9	1	......	......	286
August	286	13	6	16	1	......	......	288
September	288	26	5	6	....	......	......	313
Total	....	160	61	140	16	2	2	......

TABLE IV.—*Sex, Parentage, etc., of Children Received during past Year.*

Males	113
Females	47
Whites	149
Colored	11
Native parentage	128
Foreign parentage	32
Orphans	20
Half-orphans	58
Whose parents are both living	20
Who came from poor-house	67
Whose parents were convicted of crime	6
Whose parents were intemperate	75

TABLE V.—*Present Standing of the School.*

Number reading in Chart	78
" reading in First Reader	56
" reading in Second Reader	37
" reading in Third Reader	80
" reading in Fourth Reader	38
" able to write letters	120
" able to add practical examples	155
" able to subtract practical examples	63
" who know the Multiplication Table	68
" who are studying Outlines of Geography	112
" who are studying Colton's Grammar School Geography	83
" who are studying Hager's Primary Arithmetic	61
" who are studying Hager's Elementary Arithmetic	57

TABLE VI.—*State of Education of those Admitted during Past Year, when Received.*

Number who could not count or read	99
" " " count or read	61
" " knew nothing of Geography and Arithmetic	146
" " " something of " " "	14
" " could not write	146
" " " write	14
" " were not advanced enough to study Practical Arithmetic and Guyot's Geography	151
" " could pursue such such studies intelligently	9

TABLE VII.—*Present Age of School.*

Number between 3 and 4	1
" " 4 and 5	12
" " 5 and 6	15
" " 6 and 7	18
" " 7 and 8	36
" " 8 and 9	38
" " 9 and 10	49
" " 10 and 11	48
" " 11 and 12	38
" " 12 and 13	27
" " 13 and 14	15
" " 14 and 15	10
" " 15 and 16	4
" " 16 and 17	2
Total	313

Average age 9 1-5 years.

TABLE VIII.—*Course of Study.*

CHART ROOM.

Calisthenics, Singing, Geography of the School-room. Making figures.	Learning to count. Spelling and reading from Chart, Model First Reader commenced.

FIRST PRIMARY.

Model First Reader (Word Method), Spelling, Oral Arithmetic,	Addition and Sublraction Tables, Map of Michigan, and Script Writing on Slates.

SECOND PRIMARY.

Model Second Reader, Independent Child's Speller, Oral Arithmetic, Script Writing on Slates,	Drawing on Slates, Sheldon's Object Lessons, Oral Instruction in Geography.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

Model Third Reader, Spelling, Hagar's Primary Arithmetic, Coe's Drawing Cards No. 1,	Shelden's Object Lessons, Colton's Introductory Geography.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Harvey's Third Reader,
Third Model Reader,
Swinton's Language Primer,
Colton's Common School Geography.
Coe's Drawing Cards, No. 2,
Intellectual Arithmetic,
Spelling, Writing,
Hagar's Elementary Arithmetic.

THIRD INTERMEDIATE, OR GRAMMAR.

Swinton's Language Lessons,
Intellectual Arithmetic,
Hooker's Child's Book of Nature,
Colton's Common School Geography,
Coe's Drawing Cards, Nos. 3 and 4.
Analytical Speller,
Hagar's Elementary Arithmetic,
Anderson's Junior Class History of the United States.

TABLE IX.—*Names of County Agents of the Board of State Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable Institutions, who have been appointed up to date, to find homes for the Children and look after the indentured.*

NAMES.	COUNTY.	RESIDENCE.
James McMahon	Washtenaw	Ann Arbor.
O. F. Hyde	Kent	Rockford.
H. S. Russell	Lenawee	Adrian.
Sylvester L. Morris	Ottawa	Grand Haven.
Willard McConnell	Oakland	Pontiac.
Thomas C. Brownell	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo.
Charles E. Mott	Hillsdale	Hillsdale.
J. Clark Pierce	Branch	Coldwater.
A. O. Hyde	Calhoun	Marshall.
Thos. Dawson	Macomb	Memphis.
Silas Ireland	Berrien	Niles.
S. S. Staut	Allegan	Cheshire.
John Barter	Saginaw	South Saginaw.
Judge A. Miller	Bay	Bay City.
Benjamin J. Graves	Mecosta	Big Rapids.
Bradford Smith	Wayne	Detroit.
H. P. Wards	St. Clair	St. Clair.
James O'Donnell	Jackson	Jackson.
John N. Foster	Mason	Ludington.
Franklin Wells	St. Joseph	Constantine.
David B. Hale	Eaton	Eaton Rapids.
Geo. M. Dewey	Barry	Hastings.
Alfred G. Bates	Monroe	Monroe.
Richard C. Miller	Montcalm	Greenville.
A. Van Auken	Van Buren	South Haven.
Frank C. Sibley	Ionia	Ionia.
Hezekiah Brown	Osceola	Evart.
Daniel C. Jacokes	Oakland	Pontiac.
Wm. Van Buren	Ingham	Lansing.
James Greaceu	Kalkaska	Kalkaska.
Chas. Lazelere	Cass	Dowagiac.
Benj. T. Smith	Iosco	Alabaster.

TABLE X.—*Productions of Labor in various Departments.*

FARM.

Tons Stalks	7	Bunches Celery	1,200
" Hay	5	Bushels Radishes	35
Bushels Peas	11	" Turnips	450
" String Beans	19	" Lettuce	11
" Carrots	44	" Lima Beans	15
" Green Corn	54	" Cranberry Beans	10
" Cucumbers	57	" Parsnips	44
" Potatoes	342	Quarts Strawberries	416
" Onions	25	" Raspberries	32
" Tomatoes	12	" Currants	40
" Beets	25	" Gooseberries	120
" Apples	670	No. Squash	400
Pounds Pork	3,858	" Cabbage	3,250
" Asparagus	626	" Melons	600
Doz. Eggs	64	Quarts Milk	1,600

SEWING ROOM.

Dresses	104	Spreads	79
Aprons	466	Table Cloths	14
Shirts	290	Pants	7
Drawers	30	Pillow Slips	441
Cloaks	8	Overalls	8
Sheets	208	Bed Ticks	62
Napkins	53	Night Gowns	54
Towels	303	Cotton Flannel under shirts	50
Handkerchiefs	1,315	Suspenders	140
Waists	117		

SHOE SHOP.

Boots made	13	Shoes repaired	1,611
Shoes "	257		

KNITTING ROOM.

Socks knit	133	Mittens knit	92

BAKERY.

Loaves of Bread	53,087

TABLE XI.—*Dietary.*

BREAKFAST.

SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Coffee. Oat Meal. Bread. Meat Gravy.	Milk. Fine Hominy. Bread. Cream Gravy.	Milk. Rice. Bread. Cream Gravy.	Coffee. Coarse Hom'y Bread. Codfish.	Milk. Oat Meal. Bread—Hash. Molasses.	Milk. Oat Meal. Bread. Codfish.	Milk. Rice. Bread. Cream Gravy.

DINNER.

Bread. Potatoes. Cold Meat. Cream Gravy. Pickles. Pie.	Bread. Pickles. Fruit. Butter. Vegetable Soup.	Bread. Potatoes. Pot-pie. Fruit. Cabbage.	Bread. Potatoes. Meat Gravy. Pork and Beans.	Bread. Potatoes. Salt Fish. Meat Gravy. Fruit. Turnips.	Bread. Bean Soup. Cabbage. Fruit.	Bread. Pork and Beans. Pickles. Fruit. Turnips.

SUPPER.

Bread. Milk. Gingerbread.	Bread. Milk.	Bread. Milk. Molasses.	Bread. Mush. Milk.	Bread. Milk.	Bread. Milk. Molasses.	Bread. Mush. Milk.

The above is the regular dietary; but in addition to this, during the season when vegetables and green fruits were abundant, the children's table were furnished with string beans, peas, squash, berries, etc., etc.

TABLE XII.—*Number of Officers and Employés, and Salaries.*

GRADE.	SALARIES.	GRADE.	SALARIES.
Superintendent	$1,500	1 Foreman Bake Shop	$384
Steward and Clerk	800	1 Foreman Shoe Shop	500
Matron	360	1 Farmer	300
6 Teachers, each	300	1 Night Fireman or Watchman	300
9 Cottage Managers, each	300	1 Superintendent Dining Room	192
1 Substitute Cottage Manager	300	1 Cook	240
1 Hospital Manager	300	1 "	144
1 Seamstress	192	1 Laundress	216
1 Engineer	660	1 Ironer	192
2 seamstresses	144	1 House Cleaner	192
1 Carpenter and Painter	400	2 Domestics, each	144

INVENTORY.—*Presented in Accordance with the Requirements of Section 7, Act No. 148, Laws of 1873.*

45½ acres land	$14,200 00
1 main building, 9 cottages, 1 hospital, 1 engine-house, 2 barns, various out-houses	107,852 77
Barns and out-houses	2,675 00
Trees, fence, and grading	2,428 07
Sewerage	3,033 84
Steam heating apparatus	20,013 53
Cooking and washing apparatus	2,160 92
Plumbing and gas-fitting	6,820 32
	$159,184 45

FARM IMPLEMENTS, STOCK, HAY, OATS, ETC.

8 fat hogs, @ $10	$80 00
19 spring pigs, @ $6	114 00
38 chickens, @ 30c.	11 40
3 horses	500 00
8 cows, @ $30	240 00
5 breeding sows, Poland China, @ $20	100 00
1 boar, Poland China	25 00
2 cultivators	10 00
2 stone boats	4 00
1 stone roller	10 00
3 wheel-barrows	6 00
4 measures	80
4 corn-baskets	60
1 hand-cart	5 00
7 shovels, @ 50c.	3 50
2 scoop shovels	2 50
2 pick axes	2 00
9 pitch forks, @ 25c.	2 25
3 iron rakes	1 20
1 hay knife	1 00
3 spades	3 00
2 wrenches	20
12 grain bags	2 40
1 pruning shears	2 00
13 hoes, @ 40c.	5 20
5 potato hooks, @ 50c.	2 50
1 buffalo robe	5 00
4 lap robes, @ $2.00	8 00
3 ladders	3 00
240 bushels oats, @ 25c.	60 00
2 tons hay	12 00
1 seed sower	5 00
1 log chain	2 00
1 drag	8 00
2 axes	1 50
2 corn cutters	50
1 ton wheat bran	10 00
2 double harness	40 00
1 single “	30 00
1 “ buggy	100 00
1 double “	175 00
1 lumber wagon	45 00
3 horse blankets	3 00
1 sleigh	50 00
2 plows	$16 00
2 saws	1 00
1 set bits and stock	1 50
1 single Portland cutter	60 00
Curry combs and brushes	2 00
	$1,773 05

SCHOOL FURNITURE AND BOOKS.

70 recitation seats, @ $4.50	$315 00
39 rear seats, @ $3.00	117 00
28 front seats, @ $3.00	84 00
200 single desks, @ $3.90	780 00
6 teachers' desks, @ $12.00	72 00
245 slates, @ 6½c.	15 92
93 Colton's Primary Geography.	55 80
47 “ Grammar School Geography, @ $1.25	58 75
48 4th Readers, @ 85c.	40 80
81 3d “ @ 52c.	42 12
131 2d “ @ 33c.	42 23
64 Elementary Arithmetic, @ 60c	35 40
45 Child's Book of Nature, @ 30c.	13 50
85 Writing Speller, @ 25c.	21 25
5 gals. ink	5 00
36 writing books, @ 7c.	2 52
42 Swinton's Language Lessons, @ 30c.	12 60
6 Swinton's Language Primer, @ 26c.	1 56
6 Object Lessons	6 00
2 set Outline Maps	21 00
1 Globe	9 00
17 boxes slate pencils, @ 16c.	2 72
	$1,754 17

FURNITURE.

1 side-board	100 00
1 wardrobe closet	12 00
1 book case	25 00
1 “ “ library room	80 00
1 “ “ and desk in private office	75 00
1 book case in main office	45 00
1 large table in “ “	15 00
1 hall tree	40 00
1 library table	20 00
1 piano and stool	300 00
5 large pictures in parlor	60 00
1 “ portrait, presented	77 00
6 cane chairs in library	14 59
4 “ “ “ parlor	27 59
1 parlor set,—6 chairs and sofa	135 00
1 marble center table	16 00
4 camp chairs	9 00
1 fountain, presented by Gov. Bagley	110 00
259 yards body Brussels carpet, @ $1.00	259 00

INVENTORY—CONTINUED.

133 yards border Brussels carpet, @ 40c.	$53 20
32 yards tapestry Brussels carpet, @ $1.00	32 00
19 yards border, @ 50c.	9 50
54 yds. lining, @ 5c.	2 70
102 yds. nearly new ingrain carpet, @ 70c.	71 40
101 yds. fair ingrain carpet, @ 50c.	50 50
395 yds. well-worn carpet, @ 25c.	89 75
10 34-ft. dining-room tables, @ $15	150 00
7 large work-tables, @ $5	35 00
6 extension tables, @ $7	42 00
21 center-tables, @ $4	84 00
13 6-drawer tables, @ $8	124 00
29 bedsteds, @ $6	174 00
38 double iron bedsteads, @ $5	190 00
121 single " " @ $4.50	544 50
64 wooden bedsteads, @ $1.75	112 00
18 spring beds, @ $4.50	81 00
16 mattresses, @ $3	48 00
2 coal stoves	25 00
2 ironing stoves, @ $4	8 00
2 cook stoves, @ $30	60 00
4 ironing tables, @ $3	12 00
2 common square tables	4 00
1 wood stove	5 00
8 large office chairs	16 00
140 cane-seat chairs, @ 90c.	126 00
305 wooden chairs, @ 40c.	122 00
17 rockers, @ $1.50	25 50
417 boat stools, @ 30c.	125 10
13 couches, @ $8	104 00
25 wash stands, @ $4.00	100 00
16 quartette stands, @ $2.00	32 00
21 bureaus, @ $10.00	210 00
24 bowls and pitchers, @ $1.50	36 00
25 looking glasses, @ 25c.	6 25
1 large lawn mower	75 00
1 small " "	15 00
6 fire-place grates	3 00
1 Fairbank scales	25 00
1 baby crib	3 00
2 cupboards	20 00
1 mangle	225 00
1 set iron feet in shoe-shop	1 75
1 splitting machine	3 00
36 awl hafts	23
12 hammers	1 44
13 pincers, @ 40c.	5 20
1 float	2 00
3 clamps	1 20
37 pair lasts	14 80
1 iron wash stand	5 00
1 refrigerator	90 00
1 water cooler	6 00
1 calendar clock	12 00
40 pictures in office, cottages and school-rooms	50 00
23 iron match safes, @ 40c.	9 20
6 casters, @ $6.00	36 00

2 caldron kettles	$8 00
1 bread balances	12 00
4 sewing machines, @ $35	140 00
200 ft. 1½ in. rubber hose, @ 30c	60 00
3 nozzles	4 50
18 clocks, @ $2.50	45 00
5 coal hods, @ 50c.	2 50
16 dust pans, @ 15c.	2 40
15 dust brushes, @ 15c.	2 25
6 brush brooms, @ 10c.	60
63 pails, @ 12c.	7 56
13 slop-pails, galv. iron, @ 50c.	6 50
128 brooms, 16c.	20 48
19 mops, 20c.	3 80
2 stand covers	50
339 nearly new towels, @ 20c.	67 80
98 fair towels, @ 15c.	14 70
65 well worn towels, @ 8c.	5 20
16 small bells, @ 40c.	6 40
22 ladles, @ 20c.	4 40
15 wash basins, @ 20c.	3 00
13 thermometers, @ 20c.	2 60
14 chambers, @ 80c.	11 20
16 hampers, @ $1.75	28 00
10 work baskets, @ 30c.	3 00
20 table cloths, @ $1	20 00
6 molasses jugs, @ 60c.	3 60
74 plated table spoons, @ 23c.	17 02
70 plated tea spoons, @ 10½c.	7 35
13 goblets, @ 11c.	1 43
51 tumblers, @ 5c.	2 55
7 carvers and forks, @ $1.50	10 50
324 table knives, @ 5c.	16 20
360 table forks, @ 5c.	18 00
217 dinner plates, @ 11c.	23 87
220 breakfast plates, @ 10c.	22 00
50 tea plates, @ 8c.	4 00
9 milk pitchers, @ 20c.	1 80
15 water pitchers, @ 62c.	9 30
325 tea cups, @ 5c.	16 25
326 tea saucers, @ 5c.	16 30
3 tea pots, @ 20c.	60
2 coffee pots	60
1 " urn	1 00
84 sauce dishes, @ 6c.	5 04
386 bowls, @ 12c.	46 32
29 vegetable dishes, @ 25c.	7 25
10 tureens, @ 90c.	9 00
37 platters, @ 65c.	24 05
9 gem bakers, @35c.	3 15
11 butter dishes, @ 12c.	1 32
29 clothes baskets, @ 62½c.	18 12
34 dish pans, @ 50c.	17 00
346 dessert spoons, @ 26c.	89 96
57 scallop dishes, @ 25c.	14 25
47 plated knives and forks, @ 35c	16 45
9 sugar bowls, @ 60c.	5 40
9 flat stands, @ 5c.	45
25 soup dishes, @ 10c.	2 50
44 boxes matches	88
154 gallons stone ware, @ 10c.	15 40
4 large milk cans	8 00
9 milk pails, @ 40c.	3 60

INVENTORY—CONTINUED.

48 milk pans	$8 00
4 market baskets, @ 20c.	80
89 napkins, @ 16c.	14 24
3 wash tubs, @ 30c.	90
2 wringers	4 00
1 chopping machine	21 00
14 bread pans, @ 80c.	11 20
24 small bread pans, @ 60c.	14 40
36 scallop tins, @ 10c.	3 60
1 yeast tub	25
42 flour bags, @ 20c.	8 40
1 tailor's goose	85
23 doz. coarse combs	11 50
11 " fine combs	7 15
6 " pocket combs, @ 50c.	3 00
31 papers pins	1 24
60 wooden guns	6 00
2 drums	20 00
50 carbines	
25 gals. engine oil, @ 60c.	15 00
5 lbs. soap stone packing, @ 20c.	1 00
7 lbs. hemp, @ 10c.	70
4 oil cans	80
100 ft. cotton hose and nozzle	147 00
1 trowel	50
3 step ladders	3 00
1 bread knife	2 00
1 coffee mill	17 00
128 yds. table linen, @ 47c.	60 16
	$6,248 99

CLOTHING.

324 nearly new woolen coats, @ $2.00	$648 00
82 fair woolen coats, @ $1.50	123 00
137 well worn woolen coats, @ 75c.	102 75
347 nearly new woolen pants, @ $2.00	694 00
109 fair woolen pants, @ $1.25	136 25
48 fair cotton coats, @ 75c.	36 00
254 well worn cotton coats, @ 25c.	63 50
27 fair cotton pants, @ 75c.	20 25
362 well worn cotton pants. @ 20c	72 40
5 overcoats, @ $2.75	13 75
86 nearly new vests, @ 35c.	30 10
98 fair vests, @ 25c.	24 50
76 well worn vests, @ 10c.	7 60
46 overalls, @ 20c.	9 20
55 nearly new waists, @ 45c.	24 75
94 fair waists, @ 35c.	32 90
103 well worn waists, @ 15c.	15 45
93 suits underclothes, @ 50c.	46 50
73 nearly new woolen shirts, @ 95c.	69 25
130 fair woolen shirts, @ 65c.	84 50
34 well worn woolen shirts, @ 45c	15 30
44 nearly new cotton shirts, @ 50c.	22 00
200 fair cotton shirts, @ 40c.	80 00
187 well worn cotton shirts, @ 25c.	46 75
185 nearly new caps, @ 40c.	$74 00
49 fair caps, @ 30c.	14 70
53 well worn caps, @ 20c.	10 60
185 nearly new shoes, @ $1.50	277 50
128 fair shoes, @ $1.00	128 00
96 well worn shoes, @ 40c.	38 40
239 nearly new stockings, @ 10c.	23 90
24 fair stockings, @ 8c.	1 92
249 well worn stockings, @ 5c.	12 45
459 handkerchiefs, @ 3c.	13 77
52 nearly new aprons, @ 56c.	29 12
74 fair aprons, @ 45c.	33 30
87 well worn aprons, @ 15c.	13 05
38 sacques, 10c.	3 80
156 night-dresses, @ 50c.	78 00
125 girls' drawers, @ 25c.	31 25
28 chemise, @ 25c.	7 00
107 dresses, @ $1.20	128 40
63 skirts, @ 25c.	15 75
22 waterproof cloaks, @ $1.25	27 50
2 pr. rubber shoes	1 50
160 balls knitting cotton, @ 8c.	12 80
192 doz. agate buttons	1 92
86 doz. rubber buttons, @ 5c.	4 30
25 boxes pant " @ 15c.	3 75
481 skeins linen thread, @ 2½c.	12 02
52 papers needles	2 08
10 boxes collars	1 00
6 doz. Barbour's thread, @ $1.40	8 40
94 yds. heavy bro. denim, @ 14c.	13 16
306 " denim, @ 12c.	36 72
33 sheets wadding	66
100 yds. navy blue flannel	35 00
63 " hair cloth, @ 40c.	25 20
79 " plaid flannel	28 65
50 " crash, @ 15c.	7 50
162 " black muslin, 9-4, @ 21c.	3 64
138 " Lawrence L.L. sheeting, @ 6c.	8 28
130 yds. sheeting, @ 12c.	15 60
9 " paper cambric, @ 5c.	45
55 " cotton flannel, @ 11½c.	6 32
30 " water-proof cloth, @ 70c.	21 00
247 " economy check, @ 11½c.	28 40
57 " silesia, @ 11½c.	6 55
92 " cambric, @ 6c.	5 52
72 " gingham, @ 12c.	8 64
39 " scotch check, @ 12c.	4 68
209 prs. woolen socks, @ 40c.	83 60
38 " mittens, @ 10c.	3 80
12 lbs. yarn, @ 60c.	7 20
9 pieces elastic frill	5 85
55 lbs. sole leather, @ 23c.	12 65
70 ft. kip, @ 45c.	31 50
35½ lbs. calf skin, @ 60c.	31 30
12 lbs. russet, @ 42c.	5 24
36 boxes blacking. @ 5c.	1 80
1½ doz. shoe brushes, @ $1.85	2 77
4 oz. bristles, @ 75c.	3 00
2 gro. awls, @ 90c.	1 80
2 " laces, @ 47c.	94
3 lbs. thread, @ $1.35	4 05
16 balls wax	16

INVENTORY—CONTINUED.

15 papers iron nails, @ 7c	$1 05
3 " zinc " @ 13c	39
4 bottles edge blacking, @ 27c	1 08
3 bush. pegs, @ $1.25	3 75
7 boxes eyelets, @ 17c	1 19
	$3,887 97

BEDDING.

90 nearly new mattresses, @ $1.30	$117 00
168 fair mattresses, @ 80c	134 40
5 well worn mattresses, @ 40c	2 00
468 fair comfortables, @ 70c	327 60
44 well worn comfortables, @ 50c	22 00
22 woolen blankets, @ $2.25	49 50
272 " " @ 90c	244 80
68 nearly new bed spreads, @ 75c	51 00
128 fair bed spreads, @ 65c	51 00
101 well-worn bed spreads, @ 35c.	83 20
327 nearly new pillow slips, @ 28c	91 56
295 fair pillow slips, @ 25c	73 75
123 well-worn pillow slips, @ 15c.	18 45
366 pillows, @ $1.25	457 50
254 nearly new sheets, @ 30c	76 20
540 fair " @ 25c	135 00
113 well-worn " @ 10c	11 30
42 rubber sheets, @ $1.00	42 00
4 yards rubber sheeting, @ 56c	2 24
95 yards 6-4 bed ticking, @ 45c	42 75
6 lbs. feathers, @ 58c	3 48
5 " batting, @ 25c	1 25
	$2,037 98

GROCERIES.

60 lbs. Japan tea, @ 57c	$34 20
65 " Rio coffee, @22c	14 30
30 " honey, @ 10c	3 00
60 " grd. Rio coffee, @ 20c	12 00
80 " cracked wheat	2 50
5 bbls. pickels, @ $5.00	25 00
43 gallons preserved fruit, @ 40c.	17 20
119 cans fruit, 2 qt., @ 30c	35 70
33 tumblers jelly, @ 10c	3 30
6¼ lbs. grd. pepper	1 62
27 " ginger, @ 20c	5 40
20 " alspice, @ 20c	4 00
4 bbls. vinegar, @ $4.00	16 00
7 lbs. corn starch, @ 12c	84
30 cans pumpkin, @ 7c	2 10
7 " corn, @ 15c	1 05
27 " peaches, @ 14c	3 78
250 " hominy	5 62
512 " dried apples, @ 2c	10 24
25 " soda, @ 6c	1 50
2 gals. boiled cider	1 20
46 lbs. dried currants, @ 6c	2 76
150 " brown sugar, @ 9c	13 50
44 " oat meal, @ 2½c	1 10
45 lbs. hops, @ 15c	$6 75
30 " dried berries, @ 27c	8 10
	$232 76

REPAIRS.

125 lbs. yellow ocher, @ 2½c	$3 12
18 door springs, @ 25c	4 50
Gas pipe and fittings	85 47
14 rim locks and knobs	6 95
4,000 feet lumber, @ $44.00, 200 lbs. nails, @ $6.00	50 00
3 pad lumber	75
	$150 79

STATIONARY, PRINTING AND POSTAGE.

¾ reams linen paper	$3 18
2 " judges orders	10 00
2 " indenture blanks	4 00
1 " applications	2 00
1¼ M large envelopes	2 50
1 letter press and book	11 00
4 reams letter heads	21 75
1 M blank abstracts of deportment	2 00
300 deportment records	4 00
20 lbs. drawing paper	1 51
1 Edison's electric pen and press	45 00
½ M small envelopes	62
Engraving and lithographic view of school	50 00
4 dozen pigeon-hole boxes	10 00
200 rules and regulation pamphlets	15 00
	$182 56

FUEL.

6 tons coal, @ $4	$24 00
27 cords wood, @ $2.75	74 25
1 ton coke	6 00
5 cords stove wood, @ $1.25	6 25
	$110 50

LIBRARY.

850 volumes	$582 00

BUTTER LARD AND EGGS.

157 lbs. butter, @ 15c	$23 55
12 doz. eggs, @ 14c	1 68
	$25 23

FLOUR AND MEAL.

1,500 lbs. flour, @ $2.15	$32 25

HOSPITAL STORES.

Medicines, etc	$34 29

INVENTORY—CONTINUED.

MISCELLANEOUS.	
84 lbs. S. G. starch, @ 7½c.	$6 30
1,850 lbs. salsoda, @ 2¼c.	41 62
47 bars soap, @ 4¾c.	2 23
10 lbs. Castile soap	1 00
¼ gross toilet soap	50
	$51 65

VEGETABLES.	
30 bush. beans, @ $1.20	$36 00
200 " potatoes, @ 50c.	100 00
2 " Lima beans, @ $4	8 00
15 " radishes, @ 20c.	3 00
550 " apples, @ 25c.	137 50
450 " turnips, @ 25c.	112 50
2,550 cabbage, @ 8c.	204 00
15 bush. beets, @ 30c.	4 50
44 " carrots, @ 40c.	17 60
100 " parsnips, @ 47c.	47 00
1,200 bunches celery, @ 6c.	72 00
	$742 10

RECAPITULATION.	
Real estate, buildings, etc.	$159,184 45
Farm, implements, stock, hay, oats, etc.	1,773 05
School furniture and books	1,754 17
Furniture	6,248 99
Clothing and material for the same	3,887 97
Bedding	2,037 98
Groceries	232 76
Material for repairs	150 79
Stationery	182 56
Fuel	110 50
Library	582 00
Butter, lard, and eggs	25 23
Flour and meal	32 25
Hospital stores	34 29
Miscellaneous	51 65
Vegetables	742 10
Total	$177,030 74

Since my last report few things have occurred, specially new, that require extended mention. The school has moved along smoothly, largely in the old channels.

All the holidays have been appropriately observed, and the children have been provided in addition with many pleasant entertainments and recreations, with the aim of realizing, as fully as possible, the ideal of a home. Several troupes of singers have visited the school and kindly sung for the children, and they have been the recipients of many kindnesses from the citizens of Coldwater, the officers of the agricultural society, the Coldwater Light Guards, and the City Cornet Band. The kindly feeling manifested by the people of Coldwater toward the institution from the beginning, has rather increased than diminished. Instead of the usual Christmas gifts, a fine Marcy sciopticon with 100 slides was purchased for the school, partly with money presented Gov. Croswell and ex-Governor Bagley, which is a perpetual source of amusement and instruction to the children. A sciopticon entertainment, given on Christmas evening, delighted the children more than anything we had ever done for them. In addition to other gifts, ex-Governor Bagley, who still retains his strong interest in the school, presented it with a beautiful fountain, called "Out in the Rain," which many saw and admired at the Centennial. A large box of choice candies was also presented to the children on Christmas by the Hon. James Burns, of Detroit.

Four hundred and twelve children have been cared for during the past year either in the institution or placed, through its agency, in families, at a cost to the State of $33,648.38, or $81.67 *per capita*.

The health has been remarkably good. Only two deaths have occurred among the 450 children and employés who have been connected with the institution during some portion of the year. One death was that of a young woman, formerly an inmate, but afterwards employed by the institution.

The schools are in a more satisfactory condition than at any former time, and the children are making fair progress.

With the exception of the potato crop, which was a partial failure owing to the severe drouth of July and August, the farm has been unusually profitable. The apple, turnip and cabbage crops were particularly fine. Premiums were taken at the County Fair on several kinds of vegetables. Quite a large bed of strawberries and over an acre of Snyder blackberries have been planted, mostly by the children. This blackberry is found to be very hardy, prolific, and produces fruit of fine quality. Seven acres planted with this berry in Illinois, yielded last summer 1,361 bushels of fruit, or an average of 194 bushels per acre, which sold for about $2.56 per bushel. If the canes do as well on Michigan soil, it might be made a source of profit to the institution, as the fruit could all be picked by the children, which would save the chief expense of producing it. Ten acres would yield a handsome income.

No improvements have been made during the year with the exception of finishing up the engine-house, the new cottage, and the grading and laying out of the grounds, which, though commenced, were not completed at the date of the last report. The buildings and water works fulfill all our expectations respecting them, but the steam pipes have caused us considerable expense and inconvenience by repeatedly bursting, owing to the expansion and contraction of the pipes, for which sufficient allowance was not made. The main five-inch supply pipe has burst at the elbow and other places four times. But it is hoped and believed that the difficulty is now remedied by putting in expansion joints and wrought iron elbows.

As this is the biennial report it may not be amiss to insert here a description of these improvements copied from my last report:

"Over 100 rods of board fence, and about 80 rods of picket fence, a very convenient and tasty barn, a pig pen and wagon shed have been built. A new barnyard, hen park, and pig yard have been laid out, fenced and graded. One hundred apple, one hundred peach, and a few pear trees have been planted. An engine-house, laundry, and water-tower, situated northwest of the most western cottage, is in process of construction. The engine-house proper is 38x56 feet, one and one-half stories high, the upper part being designed for a laundry and drying-room, while the basement story will contain four boilers for steam heating purposes, and the engine pump for running the washing machines, etc. The water-tower connected with it, at an angle, is octagonal in shape, twenty feet in diameter, and to the top of the wind-vane will be about 97 feet high. The lower story will be used for a boy's bathing tank, and will be supplied with hot and cold water, and warmed with a radiator. The story above will be used for storing soap material, and for the manufacture of soap. The third story can be used as a store-room, and the fourth story will contain the water tank, which has a capacity of 500 barrels. Above this, in the lantern, is a little observatory. Water will be forced into this tank in the top of the tower from the well by the old steam pump in the well-house, that formerly supplied water to the reservoir near the main building. From this tank a four-inch cast iron pipe, to which are attached hydrants at suitable intervals, conveys the water in the rear of the cottages, till it connects with the old system of water pipes, whence it is distributed to all parts of the various buildings. By the aid of the engine pump, an inch stream of water can be thrown over the highest point of the main building. It will be necessary to extend the large pipe about five hundred feet farther, and add five more hydrants before the buildings are thoroughly protected against the danger of fire. One hundred feet of the best two and a half-inch cotton hose, with the Fehy coupling, has been purchased, and a fire company will soon be organized for handling the apparatus.

The "star" cottage will be the most convenient, the most perfectly ventilated, and, in many respects, the best cottage on the grounds. Its size is 57x66 feet. It will be heated on the "indirect radiation" system, the coils being placed in the basement over which will flow into the various rooms a stream of warm, pure air, introduced into the coil room from without the building. Each coil will be separately boxed and connected with the particular room to be warmed, so that each room must receive the share of heat appropriated to it.

A large ventilating shaft extends from the lower floor through the roof of the building, where it is protected by a galvanized iron hood. This shaft is divided into apartments to ventilate each room separately. Coils of steam pipe are inserted in this shaft to enforce ventilation. The whole building is roofed with slate and tin. This cottage is designed to accommodate from 50 to 60 children who have been on the Roll of Honor for six months and won stars. Hence the name, "star" cottage.

CHILDREN REMAINING IN POORHOUSES.

Early last spring I sent out circulars to the superintendents of the poor to ascertain how many children were left in the county-houses who were admissible to the School. Fifty-seven counties, comprising those most thickly settled, reported 162 children admissible at that time, and 121 feeble-minded, diseased, and children under three years of age, who were not admissible. Since then over 100 of these have been admitted into the School, which would leave about fifty still in the poor-houses. But, as the fall and winter months come on, this number will largely increase, and though the institution is crowded to its utmost capacity, it is not quite equal to the demands made upon it.

FURTHER ENLARGEMENT.

I have no recommendations to offer with respect to the further enlargement of this institution at this or at any future time. Doubtless its capacity can be still further increased, conducted as it is on the village or family system, without at all impairing the efficiency of its work. One of the chief advantages of the cottage system is, that it allows of the indefinite enlargement of an institution without the necessity of reconstructing buildings, and at the same time, securing as good, and sometimes, even better results than could be secured in a smaller institution. On the congregate plan the moral results must depend almost entirely upon the personal influence of the Superintendent, and I do not believe it possible to secure the best results with over one hundred children. But on the village plan, the institution is divided into a number of families consisting of about thirty members, over each of which is placed a lady who acts as mother, who is soon able to learn the peculiarities and wants of each child, and upon whom the chief responsibility of its moral development rests. The chief difficulty in this system is in finding competent and efficient cottage mothers who are, in all respect, adapted to their work, and who will be mothers in *reality*. If these are wisely chosen, each child will have particular and individual attention, whether the school numbers one hundred or six hundred inmates; whether there be one cottage or twenty. As, in a large town, where the parents are parents indeed, and good churches, Sunday schools, day schools, library and lecture associations are sustained; where, in short, all the influences are uplifting, you often find a higher type of morality and intelligence among the youth, than in some small village where all these things cannot be sustained, so in a large institution, conducted on the family plan, with a perfect outfit, where better libraries and schools and officers can be provided, than would be possible in a small institution, and where some of the trades, such as shoemaking, telegraphing, printing, brushmaking, etc., can be taught, the very best results may be realized. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan School at Xenia, Ohio, conducted on the same general plan as ours, has twenty cottages, and numbers over 600 children, and has been quite successful, though greatly hindered in its usefulness by the frequent political changes that have disturbed all Ohio institutions for some years past.

APPRENTICE CHILDREN.

Up to the present time 283 children have been apprenticed and, from a large part of these, reports have been received. Out of 176 who have been in families from one to four years, 163 are reported as doing fairly or well; or, about 93 per cent of the whole number. Some of those reported as doing poorly may yet turn out well, and we may yet be greatly disappointed in the after lives of some of those who are now giving satisfaction to their masters. Children who fail to give satisfaction in one family often do well in another, and sometimes it becomes necessary to change their homes repeatedly before they become permanently located. So much depends upon adaptation of the home to the child and of the child to the home. Nor does it always follow that a boy will go to the bad when he runs away from a home. Some of the boys who have left their places without permission have since hired out at good wages, and are now doing well. In such cases it is thought best to let them remain without being indentured.

I find that boys of fine physical development and good minds, who are ambitious, dislike to be apprenticed till they are twenty-one years of age, feeling that they can do better. They would be contented to remain till eighteen, but it seems a long time to serve a master, even though a kind one, till they arrive at the age of twenty-one. It is a serious question in my mind whether it would not be wiser to apprentice them for a somewhat shorter period. I am inclined to think that it would be better for guardian and child and produce more content all around, for I find that the guardians hesitate often about being bound to provide for the child so many years, with all the uncertainties of its development. I understand that this has been the experience of other institutions, and some do not bind out the children for any given time, but only so long as the arrangement is satisfactory all around.

MORAL RESULTS.

Out of the 669 children who have been received into the school during the past four and one-half years, four have been sent to the Reform School for stealing, and thirteen have been returned to the counties for incorrigibility. There are a few still in the school whose influence on others is very bad, and whose removal may become necessary, but the number is not large, and I think that it can be safely said that the moral condition of the school is, to-day, better than at any former period, though we are constantly selecting out our best children and placing them in families. Considering the heredity of these children, and the influences which surrounded most of them previous to entering the institution, I am myself surprised at these results. There is no doubt that a large majority of them, left where they were, would have become criminals or chronic paupers; but it looks now as though from 80 to 90 per cent would become respectable if not ideal citizens. Coming years alone can determine what the complete results will be. It is a work requiring great faith and patience, for these transformations of character cannot be secured in a day. Of many who enter the school we are often led to exclaim "Oh, their ways, which are past finding out!" Greater care should be taken by the superintendents of the poor in sending criminal children to this school—children who have been in jail repeatedly for various offenses. Some such have been sent here, as we have found afterwards to our sorrow. The design of this institution is not to admit such, though some of them may be, and *are* benefited by coming here. But they prove a disturbing element in the school—exert a corrupting influence on those who are comparatively pure, and if sent here in any large numbers would bring a stigma upon the institution, and change its entire character, and largely interfere with the work of finding homes. The Reform School was designed for this very class, while the aim of ours is to save those who are in danger of becoming criminals before they have actually become such. In other words, this is a *preventive* institution as distinguished from a reformatory, though in many of its features the work is alike.

DISEASED CHILDREN.

The law also requires that feeble minded and diseased children shall not be admitted, and that each child sent to the school shall be examined by a competent physician in the county from which it is sent, and that a sworn certificate from him shall accompany each child, stating that it is sound in body and mind; but, notwithstanding, quite a number of this class have been sent to us, twenty of whom have been returned to the counties since the school opened, at considerable expense to the institution. It is utterly impossible, I find, to procure homes for such children, and if we should continue to receive them without this outlet, the character of the school would, in a few years, be changed into that of an infirmary, and the process of finding homes would be arrested. Of those sent back to us who have been placed in homes a large number have been troubled with scrofula and incontinence of urine. Few families will retain children for any length of time who soil their beds, and they are sent back to me with the sharp injunction to send them the next time sound children. There is, however, an improvement in this respect, and a better class of children have been sent us this year than formerly.

COUNTY AGENCY SYSTEM.

I again call attention to the fact that in only twenty-eight of the seventy-eight counties of the State, have we county agents to represent the School. It seems indeed, a difficult thing to secure competent men to do this work, whose duties will allow them to devote the necessary time to it. Many of those appointed are spending more time than they feel they can really afford for the small pay allowed, which, in many cases, barely pays livery bills incurred in looking after the children. I think that the time has come when a traveling agent should be employed during a part of the spring and summer months, to supplement the county agency system, in looking up homes among the farmers, and visiting the children where there are no agents. The work would not only be better done, but it would be an economy to the State.

Should such an agent find not more than twenty homes per year, in addition to what would have been found in other ways, it would pay the entire cost twice over, estimating that each child costs the State $120 per year.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS.

It occurs to me that the laws regulating the State School and the Reform School should be so amended that incorrigible children who evidently belong to the Reform School, could be sent there from the State School, by the Board of Control of this institution, with the approval of the Agent of the State Board of Charities who lives in this county, without the expense of a trial before the courts. There are children occasionally in the State School who more properly belong to the Reform School, if the system of classification adopted by the State is carried out; and no one can determine the *status* of the child so well as the officers of the School. As it is, thieving and incorrigible children must be taken before a magistrate and sent up at some expense to this county, or returned to the county whence it came, at considerable expense to the school, and from there be sent, at additional expense, sooner or later, in most cases, to the Reform School. All this expense and trouble could be saved. Nor have I ever learned that there are any constitutional difficulties in the way of doing this. The Legislature created the State Public School and the Reform School, and enacted all the laws regulating the admittance of children to either. At present the law provides that the child can be sent to the Reform School by a magistrate only, on the approval of the county agent. Cannot the Legislature say that the Board of Control of the State School also, in connection with this same agent, shall be competent to decide to what classification the child really belongs? In Ohio, children can be sent to the Reform School at Lancaster, on the application of parents and guardians, without any form of commitment except the following:

"A B, of ———, represents that he is the parent (or guardian) of C D, a minor, of the age of ———, born ———; that his son or ward is ———, and that C D is a proper subject for the State Reform Farm, and requests that C D may be received into said institution according to the provisions of the act to provide for the establishment and government of Reform Schools, passed April 2d, 1858.

"A. B."

This application is made to the acting Commissioner, who is also Superintendent of the Reform School.

THINGS NEEDED.

1. An out-door vegetable cellar or root house. Our basements are so warm that apples and vegetables will not keep for any length of time. Besides the odor of a large quantity of vegetables is very unpleasant and unhealthy, and we have room to store only a small part of the crop raised on the farm, or needed to carry the institution through the year.

2. Sidewalks are needed. Most of those in use are of a very temporary character, and were not intended for permanent use, and are nearly worn out already. Particularly is a walk needed to connect the institution with the city walk, distant about half a mile. A two-plank walk would answer for this purpose. Experiments made by me last fall with Akron and Portland cement, mixed, leads me to think that cement walks for the institution grounds would

be the best, and in the long run the cheapest of any. A good one can be laid for about seventy-five cents per square yard.

3. A new engine for pumping water from the well-house to the tank is needed. The one in use is too small, and should it become necessary to send it to the shop for repairs, as it must be sent sooner or later, the institution would be entirely deprived of steam and water until they could be made. It is fortunate that no such calamity has yet befallen the institution, but, as the pump has been constantly in use for nearly five years, it will be necessary to bore the cylinder before long. This pump could be fitted up with all its connections ready to be used as a substitute in case the new one should at any time give out.

4. When the institution was first opened a contract was made with the Coldwater Gas Company to extend their pipes to the State School and furnish it with gas for five years at $3.00 per thousand feet, with the privilege of continuing the contract at the same price. This contract will expire in the spring, and I believe that some arrangement can be made for reducing our heavy bill for lights. With coal at $3.40 per ton, gas is manufactured at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home at Xenia, Ohio, for $1.02 per thousand feet. This includes all expenses for coal and labor, and interest on an investment of over $4,000 at seven per cent. Coal can be delivered at the State School for from $4.15 @ 4.40 per ton, and I have no doubt that gas can be manufactured by us at a cost not to exceed $1.75 per thousand feet, as no additional help will be required. Should the electric light invention prove practicable, as now seems probable, this would be much cheaper than any other. Would it not be well to ask for an appropriation that can be used at the discretion of the Board of Control, for the erection of gas-works or for the introduction of electric lights, as future developments may determine.

5. The sewer constructed two years ago is operating well. It now discharges into a dry sandy ravine, about 134 rods west of the institution, where most of the water is absorbed by the soil or evaporated, leaving a little pool a few rods in diameter. Of the odor of this pool, however, the person owning the adjacent farm has complained to the town board of health, and further trouble may grow out of it. I would recommend that the sewer be extended west for about half a mile to the lake, which will forever settle the sewer question.

6. About 60 rods of picket fence are still needed to protect the garden and grounds.

7. It is very desirable that the institution should have more land connected with it, not only for general farming purposes, but to afford, also, scope for its operations. We are consuming the milk from 25 or 30 cows, most of which is purchased, as we have had pasture sufficient only for eight cows, and next season there will be none, as it became necessary this fall to plow up the old pasture, the land having become foul with weeds. Our dead are now buried in the children's play-ground, which is a very unsuitable place. Excellent use could be made of from 30 to 50 acres more of ground for orchards, pasture, garden, and cemetery.

8. The five old cottages are poorly ventilated, and too small for the wants of thirty children. I would recommend that an addition of about 12x15 be built on the north side of these cottages, two-stories high. This improvement will add very much to the appearance of these buildings as well as to the convenience, comfort, and health of the inmates.

9. The present kitchen is very badly located. The odors of the food when the doors are open penetrate every part of the main building. Strangers and

visitors passing to the dining room or cottages, must always pass through the kitchen. The room is needed very much for an employés' dining room, and is admirably adapted to that purpose. They are now obliged to take their meals in the large dining room, after the children have been served, amid the din of rattling dishes, which 46 children are capable of making, without much effort, in clearing off the tables and washing the dishes

10. While lightning rods are not an absolute protection to any building, statistics gathered by the General Government demonstrate that good rods properly erected, are a *great* protection. Last year our west cottage was struck by lightning, and thirty children in the room through which it passed narrowly escaped. The chimney which was struck, fortunately, was built up from the moist earth of the cellar and acted as a conductor. I think that there should be two good rods on each cottage, and at least four on the main building.

11. With the appropriation granted by the last Legislature, four hydrants and about 600 feet of four-inch water-pipes were laid, but it will take not less than 500 feet more of pipe, 100 feet of hose, and five hydrants to complete our system of fire protection. Quite a number of the buildings cannot be reached with our present facilities for extinguishing fires, and this system should be completed at once, since no insurance is carried by the State.

12. Among miscellaneous things needed, I might mention a pair of hay scales, a steam whistle, tackle for hoisting soap stock into the laundry, a pair of Dickey's Automatic Gates, a refrigerator large enough to hold a whole beef, carpets to replace those worn out, sixty rods of picket fence, fruit and shade trees, cement bottoms for basements, new floors to replace those portions worn out in verandahs, passage ways, kitchen, dining-room and other places, the under-draining of the play-ground and lawns, and a coal house large enough to store enough coal to carry the institution along a few months when the roads are in bad condition.

CONCLUSION.

With thanks to those who have in a great variety of ways befriended the institution, to the teachers who have assisted me in the Sunday school, to my fellow-workers who have coöperated so pleasantly in all things, and to you, gentlemen, for the kind support and encouragement you have given me, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

LYMAN P. ALDEN,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control of the State Public School:

The past year has been attended with very gratifying results so far as the maintenance of general good health among the children of this institution is concerned. The death rate has been only about one-half of one per cent of the over four hundred children who have been cared for during the last twelve months. Only two deaths have occurred during that time,—one of which was from acute disease, the other from the results of a chronic disease (diabetes) contracted before his admission to this school.

Although, under the excellent arrangement that none of the children shall be treated for any ailment, however small, in the cottages, a large proportion of them have been in the hospital during the last year, yet by far the greater number has been speedily returned cured, without the administration of medicines, simply by placing them under hygienic regimen. Under the intelligent care and nursing given in the hospital, this result has been attained to a degree that could not be reached by any other means. The good health, and the amenable condition of most of the acute diseases among these children afford a striking illustration of what simple and regular diet and good sanitary conditions can do in lessening the prevalence of many disorders, and, indeed, nearly if not entirely abolishing some of quite common occurrence in the cities and country. No case of diarrhœa or dysentery, requiring medical treatment has occurred during the last year.

Most of the chronic diseases treated here have been those contracted by the children before their admission to this institution, such as incontinence of urine and skin diseases, or from contagious ophthalmia, brought here by those who were admitted with the disease. These difficulties have caused considerable trouble; and are, especially the urinary difficulty, quite intractable to treatment; and probably many of those thus affected will remain on your hands for a long time, in spite of the best efforts we shall be able to make to restore them. These cases, and those of a similar nature in the poor-houses in the State, could be better cared for in a regular hospital, where they could receive especial care and treatment which cannot be given them here. Either many of them will have to be sent to such an institution or they will have to be returned to the counties whence they came, or this school will become to a greater or less extent, converted into a hospital, which I apprehend would very much lessen its usefulness, and would not be in accordance with the spirit of the laws establishing it.

All disabled children belonging to the dependent class, if they live, must grow up to be non-producers, and will have to be supported by the producing class so long as their disability exists. They must be clothed and fed at the expense of the tax-payers, always, unless their disability be removed.

A small outlay of money to simply provide for their bodily wants in some suitable place near, or at the hospital in connection with the Medical Department of the University at Ann Arbor, would insure to these invalids, whose condition of helplessness arouses the strongest emotions of philanthropy, the best surgical and medical aid in the country, entirely free from cost to the people. In my opinion the legislature should be asked to make an appropriation for this object. By so doing they will lessen very soon the burdens of the tax-payers by converting many non-producers into producers and self-sustaining citizens, and aid the cause of medical education by increasing the means of clinical observation. It will cost no more to sustain this class under the very best medical care in a regular hospital than it will at the State Public School, or in the poor-houses. They will have to be cared for at some place.

S. S. CUTTER, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF AGENTS, GUARDIANS, AND CHILDREN.

AGENTS' LETTERS.

Sept. 26th, 1878.

L. P. ALDEN, SUP'T.—DEAR SIR:—At this time I can only report generally in regard to the children from the State School located in this county. As a general rule the children are happy, and improving as fast as could be expected. You are familiar with most of the cases that would be exceptions. Many of the families in which the children live have become as much attached to them, apparently, as they could be to their own offspring. In the case of the boy at G— D—s, he is doing nicely, and only a few days since Mr. D. told me that he thought his boy the best, in all respects, that ever left the school. Mrs. C—— has ceased for the present to trouble me. It looks as if a little common sense had broken in on her and she had concluded to let the boy remain where he could be taken care of.

Very truly yours, —— ——

September 18, 1878.

MR. L. P. ALDEN, DEAR SIR:—Inclosed you will find reports with regard to various children from the State School who are located in this county. Since July 1st I have not reported any. Charlie Nelson, with G. E. T. is doing well. Willie Bennett is doing first rate. Some children have been located so recently that I have not felt it best, as yet, to visit them. I have heard concerning most of the children from time to time, and know that they are doing first rate. Concerning most of them, I have not yet inquired the length of time they have attended school nor whether they regularly attend church and Sunday school. I have reason to believe, as a general thing, they do attend. As regards health, obedience, industry, general good improvement, I can report favorably, and could wish that all children of the State were as favorably situated. If there is any thing else you think of you would like to inquire of me, I shall be glad to give you any information I may have.

Truly yours, —— ——

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF GUARDIANS.

July 8th, 1878.

L. P. ALDEN:—I have been wishing to see you in regard to Lizzie for a long time, but circumstances have prevented. She is very anxious for an education, and to prepare herself for a teacher, that she may have a way of supporting herself when she leaves here besides doing house work. She learns very readily. She came here on Thursday evening, and I put her in school the next week and kept her in school two terms. I shall send her again this fall and winter, or expect to, if you do not exact too much of us. I believe our papers read that we shall send her to school three months each year, give her two suits of clothes and fifty dollars when her time is up. She says she would much rather go to school all I can spare her than to have the money, and as for clothes, she may have a dozen suits or more; we should not expect to keep a thing from her that we get for her. We have paid out about fifty dollars already for her and she has not been here a year until October. It is certainly for her interest to attend school all she can; but we cannot send her so much if we are obliged to pay her that sum when she leaves. She learns music readily, but we cannot give her lessons unless you make a change in those papers.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. L. F. B.

July 15, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—The child is strong and healthy; has improved very much physically, but don't like to work, and is not truthful. Don't like to read or study unless he is driven to it, and it is the same with going to church or Sunday school. Is very pleasant if I don't call on him to work. I am very much discouraged about the boy, as I wanted a boy that I could make a man of by the time he was twenty-one years old. Can you help me to devise some plan to make him more truthful and industrious. Please write me and direct to ——.

Yours, etc., —— ——

April 22, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—The little girl you sent me, Mary Rush, arrived safe on Wednesday evening the 17th inst. We are very well pleased with her thus far. We think she is a good little girl, and would not like to part with her. We think you made a good selection for us. We received the papers on Saturday evening the 20th inst., and sign them with pleasure.

Yours respectfully, —— ——

January, 1878.

MR. ALDEN:—The little girl that I took of you is well and contented. She goes to school most of the time. School has kept one month; she has stayed out of school only three days. I intend she shall go every day that I can spare her. It seems as if she did not improve in writing, but it must be her fault, for we have a good teacher and she has writing material furnished for her. She learns to work and sing well, and seems to read and spell very well, but she is dull in arithmetic and writing. She is a very good girl; I like her very much. She talks of writing very often, but when she gets paper she wants me to sit down and tell her every word and spell them, and then, if I would, she would have me write the most of it; but I tell her she will learn faster to do it herself, but she thinks it rather hard. You would hardly know her, she grows so fast. She would not leave me and go back for nothing. She thinks a great deal of my youngest boy, five years old, and is very good to him. She would like to come out there and see you all, but it is so far I do not think I can bring her until spring, then she can come. She thinks that Mrs. Glynn ought to write to her. She seems to think a great deal of Aunty Glynn.

MRS. A. B.

July 2d, 1878.

I write you a few lines in Willie's letter; I am very much pleased with the boy. I think he is the *boss boy* of the school. I have not had to say a cross word to him and don't think I shall; I think he does the best he knows how, and I hope and think he will continue to do so. If he does as well as I think he will, I will bring him out there to visit you and the school next summer, and if you can make it convenient, I would like you to come and see him at any time. We will try and make it pleasant for you. I think I can find more homes for the boys; I will try.

Remember me to Mr. Blackman. I would be glad to hear from you at any time, Yours, etc., —— ——

August 3d, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—I hardly know how to address you in this matter, but will come to business at once. We want to know what is to be done with this girl that we have. She is not such a girl as we want to bring up our children with. She has so many low, dirty habits, and we cannot break her of them. We have tried our best to make something of her, but have failed. We would have written you before this, but have put it off from time to time, hoping that she would do better, but see no improvement whatever. Please inform us what is to be done and oblige me. —— ——

July 8th, 1878.

L. P. ALDEN—DEAR SIR:—I have not written to you as soon as I meant to when I left the School. I have been watching the child, and have tried to learn her disposition. The third and fourth questions I cannot answer yet, for she is a very obstinate and willful child. I have treated her kindly and have won her affections, but she is not good to Mrs. S——. She wants her to be neat and tidy about her work. Nora is inclined to be slack about her work. She don't like the thing called *work;* but I think she is on the gain. We have got to have a good deal of patience with children. I want to do right in the matter. Nora says she is going to do better. She does not know how to work; it is a constant care for Mrs. S—— to instruct her. But you and the School I think have done your duty in trying to teach the children. We send our respects to you and Mrs. Alden, and the School. I don't want this to be a public matter, for we hope all things will work for the best.

Yours truly, A. G. S.

December 13th, 1877.

MR. ALDEN:—I thought when I wrote you last I had lost the knack of managing boys; but after reading your postal, I pursue the same course as usual. A few days ago I called the boy to me and I said that, "I am going to write to Mr. Alden, what shall I say to him for you?" I had never told him that I had written to you before, nor mentioned to him about the talk we had in regard to his leaving when sixteen. So he says to me, to tell you that he has a good place and likes to stay. Then I said to him, what about leaving when sixteen? and he said that he should stay until twenty-one; then I began to think that I had not lost the knack of managing boys. The boy is really no benefit to me this winter, as I had got another boy that knew how to do chores. He goes to school and Sabbath school, and seems as well pleased as a kitten; but he is the most forgetful boy I ever saw,—I have had to talk to him a great deal, but I think he is on the mend. I do not know as it is best to say any more about the boy. He received a letter from one of the matrons, and it was a kind, nice letter, full of good advice. And now, Mr. Alden, I do not know as I shall write you again, but I felt it my duty to write this time, after what I had written before, for I thought you would feel interested to know how we came out. My wife and the boy agree first rate. We have found out his make, and find him very young for his age. We rate him at about eleven years old, and so get along first rate.

Yours truly, —— ——

MR. ALDEN:—I have delayed writing longer than I intended,—in the first place, from uncertainty what to write, and of late have been waiting and thinking each week I would write, and yesterday we received your letter. I know it is reasonable that you should be informed as to the circumstances attending the child.

First, as to your questions abount the length of time she has attended school. In one sense she has not been at school; in another she has not been out of school. She arrived here I believe, the 17th of April. Before commencing school a set of books and lots of clothes must be provided or manufactured. I took a look at affairs and made up my mind to commence teaching her myself and not send her until winter, and I have done so; and not one day since has she missed her lessons. I found on examination, that her spelling was most defective from some cause, and I turned her clear back to give her a perfect idea of the different sounds of letters, and I feel rewarded; for she now not only can spell hard words but can tell the sounds and silent letters. In short, I think she has learned finely. She attends church with us always when we go, that is generally every Sabbath, do not always stay to Sabbath school; she loves to read the papers, and we stay when we can. We call her a pretty good child, as good as we could ever expect to find,—are becoming much attached to her. I do consider that she improves morally, for she sometimes confesses faults before retiring that otherwise I might never know. This gives me courage and hope that my labor is not in vain. She seems perfectly contented and happy. I don't believe she could be hardly induced in any way to leave us. —— ——

April 22d, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—The boy Joseph Berry, arrived about 8 o'clock the same evening he left you, safe and sound. I confess to some disappointment in regard to his size and appearance,—at first is not prepossessing, but he grows in favor by acquaintance, and seems to be contented and cheerful. I want a few weeks' time to get acquainted with him, and learn his character and disposition, so as to be satisfied with him. The conditions of the indenture in favor of the boy are all right, if he is required to be a good faithful boy as so to *merit them.* A case occurred in our county, where the Superintendent bound a boy to a family and he proved to be a very incorrigible boy ——. The boy seems interested in the farm affairs,—I am letting him take his own course pretty much, to see what his tendency and disposition is, and will try to correct whatever is not proper. He attended church and sabbath school with me yesterday ——. I shall encourage him to write you after he has been here a little while, and tell you himself whether he likes it or not. I shall be glad to receive any correspondence with which you may favor me, and hope that your institution may rescue many dependent children from crime and ruin. Hoping to hear from you again soon, I remain yours,

Respectfully, G. W. J.

LETTERS FROM CHILDREN.

May 11th, 1878.

DEAR FRIEND:—As I have a little time to spare I will write a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am well. I like my home very much and hope I am liked as well. I should like to see you all very much. tell the children that I am having a good time taking care of little chickens. I have got lots of new cloaths since I have been here. Will yeu please tell Ella S—— to write to me soon. Mr. Alden, I should like to see you at eny time you can make it convenient. with much love to all I will close by Signing my name

A. R.

Feb. 4, 1878]

DEAR SIR:—I sit down to write you a few lines to let you know that I am well, and getting along very nicely. Now I will tell you all about it. I think that I have got A good home. I am going to try to keep my place this time. They have been very kind to me and I will try to please them. I have great deal of fun. They have got a little boy here. He makes lots of fun. I like him very mutch. He is a nice little boy. She is a very nice lady. She has a great deal of company and she has got a great many kind friends. They all seem to be glad to see her. He is a nice man. They have got a young man. He is always getting off something to make fun. they are all good christian people. they have got a very pleasant place. We all go to church but we did not go to-night because she was sick. This lady's sister thinks of coming out there to get A girl not over ten years old. She will have a good home for her. She has got an organ and she wants one that can learn to play. I like my home very mutch. I can not think of any thing more to write so good by to all.

M—— H——

December 12, 1877.

DEAR MR. ALDEN:—I received your nice letter some time ago and was very much pleased with it. Should have answered it before this had there not been so much sickness in the family. I like it here. There are two children in the family—a little boy 16 months old (his name is Burtie) and a girl four years old, her name is Mertie; she goes with me to feed the calf and hogs. I used to see Robbert Gambol at Sunday school, but I guess he has ran away. Henry Huntly is in this place. I go to school—like my teacher ever so well. I belong to the singing school, but can't read notes yet. My guardian let me husk corn on shares; I have got 12 bushels. I am going to buy a pig and feed it. I helped put in the wheat last fall and I have 1½ acres of my own. I was to visit you about two weeks ago, but you was not there. I saw all the new buildings; think it looks nice. If you get a letter from all the children it will keep you busy reading, so I guess I will not write much. Will close by hoping you will send a nice letter again sometime.

A Boy Friend, J—— G——.

December 16, 1877.

MR. ALDEN:—I thought that I would write you A letter to let you know that I am well, and I hope that this letter will find you the same. I have been A going to school for four weeks. I am a learning very fast. we have got a good teacher. I have seen George Mason five or six times and James potter once when I was down to the fair to hastings. I saw James Lusk and Eugene Wickom. I went to the Red Ribbon meeting last night. We put in 31 acres of wheat this fall I dragged the most of it in I ploughed some of the ground. I cultivated the most of the corn. The folks have all gone off but me so I can have a good time writing this letter to you. I would like to know when you write how brother Frank is and if he is as fat as he always is. You must excuse all mistakes that I make and poor writing. Pa told me to send his regards to you give my regards to Mr. Blackman and all the teachers and cottage managers and boys. I can not think of any thing more so I will have to close up my letter.

yours as truly, W. G. R.

June 25, 1878.

DEAR FRIEND MR. ALDEN:—I now improve this opportunity of writing to you. I am well and getting along nicely I have reached a great deal better home than I expected. Mr. M—— has 180 acers of land with good buildings on it. I go to sunday school ½ mile the same place where I will have to go to school. I do not have to work hard and he is not all the time scolding me when I do my best. I feel Mr. Alden that I have got into a good place and I intend to keep it.

Perhaps you have forgotten the promise I made you one year and over ago that I would try to make a man, but I ain't and if ever a boy did try I am. I suppose you intend to have a nice time the 4th. I shall expect to hear from you.

Yours Truly, J—— O——.

FROM A BOY TO HIS COTTAGE MANAGER.

June 3d, 1878.

MY DEAR MOTHER:—I know you will permit me thus to address you, for you have been more than a mother to me, and now that my own mother is dead and gone I am left without a friend in the world but you. Mrs Mantz I have a beautiful home here, and I am learning very fast. Mr. Fowler says if I am a good boy and learn as fast as he thinks I will, that in three years I shall be foreman of his office.

I would like to know if you have the three largest boys in your cottage that were there when I left. Who is your cottage boy? Tell Herbert M—— that every Friday night when I hear the Light Guards drill I think of him. Mrs. Mantz sometimes I feel as though I should have to give up and come back, but then I think of what you told me in the dinning-room one morning "I hope you will not come back as soon as he did." My arm is all right and I work every day.

I must close for this time as it is very late. J—— P——.

July 8, 1878.

Mr. Alden—Dear Sir:—I now sit down to right you a few lines to let you know I am well and hope that you are the same. I have some nice new clothes and a nice new organ. I go to school. I learn to read and right and I learn to play on the organ and take lessons and I like my home very well. I go to school every sunday that it don't rain but there is no sunday school, but they are making a new school house and then I am going to school every sunday, and I go to prayer meeting sunday night but Sarah Lampher has not went to school one day of this term. I like the children down to my school and a week from to-day school comences agin. I would like to hear from the children and from my cottage manager and my teacher and all the skolers that was in my school when I left. This is all I can think of this time so good by.

from your little friend, A. H.

Mich., Jan. 6th, 1878.

Dear Sir:—I am well and I hope you are the same. I received your good and kind letter and was glad to hear from you. I am getting along well and I like the place very much. I go to school and I am getting along in my studies very well. I like my teacher and playmates too. I go to sunday school. I had a nice time new years day, but not as nice as I would have had at the S. P. S. I did not have a very nice time Christmas. But still I am satisfied that I have a good home and I am thankful for all the good things I have been taught by you, and the teachers, and the cottage managers. I did not know wrong from write, when I came there, but now I know what is wright and what is *wrong*.

Jan. 1878.

Mr. Alden:—I now set down to write you a few lines to let you know that I am well and hope to find you and all there well. I have a nice home out here. The name of the man is Mr. Ritter. He is a very good man. We live out in the country where it has been very healthy. This faul I am a going to school. It is a mile and a half from where I live. We have 49 scholars in the school and the name of the teacher is William Bodger.

Feb. 6th, 1878.

Dear Sir:—I am well and hope you are the same. I have a good place. I have been very anxious to here from my brother and tell me where he is and all about him so I can write a letter. I am going to school and I am learning very fast. We are going to move away from yankee springs and don't know where we are going. I have been a long time commencing a letter. Don't notice my bad writing, but write soon.

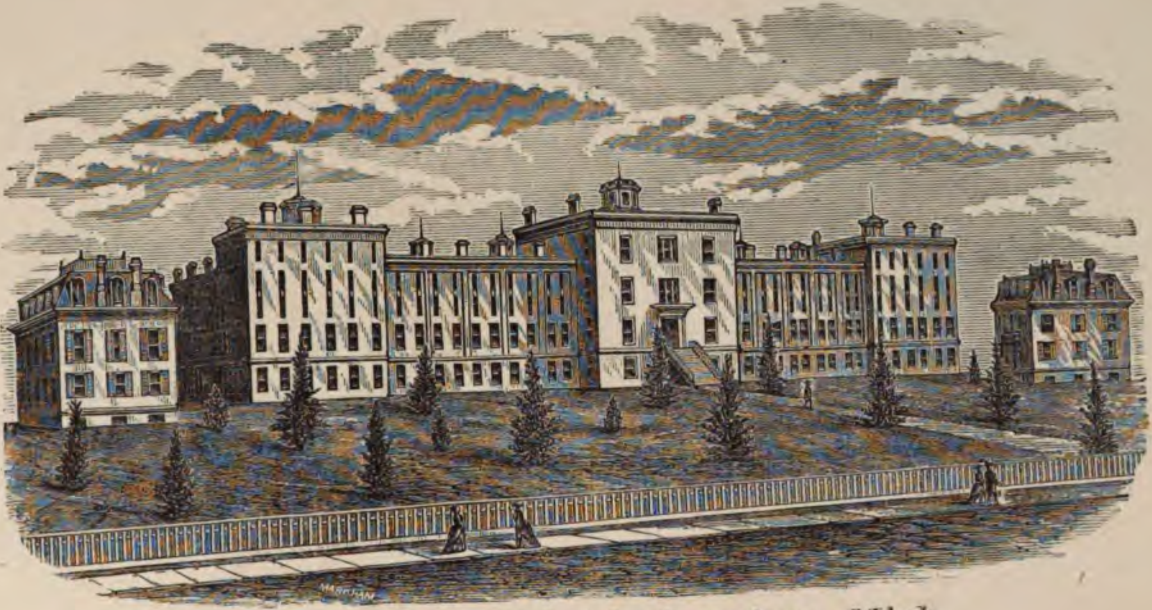
Rutland 30th, 1878, Barry Co. Mich.

DEAR FRIEND:—I have sat down to write you a few lines. For the first I will say my health is much better than when I first came here, and also I grow more satisfied every day. We have a span of horses which weigh about 10 hundred a piece and are quite gay. I can do quite a number of things that I could not do when I came here. Please tell John Mason that George Mason in the spring is going to Grand Rapids. I am not far from quite a number of boys that have come from the State School. In the last letter you said the star cottage was going to be quite nice, and I hope all the star boys will have quite a nice time in it and enjoy it. The place here is in quite a nice location and there is some game in the woods, as squirrels, rabbits, etc. I have gone out once or twice hunting, and have not succeeded very well but maby I will do better next time. We live 8 or 9 miles from the city of Hastings. yours truly.

Mr. Alden please send my trunk and my 47 cts.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I sit down to write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I like my new home at present and I think I shall in future. Mr. Dickinson and all the family are very kind to me. I don't think I could get a better home. We have 3 horses, a cow, 5 old pigs, and 7 young ones and a lot of chickens. We have a nice croquet ground where I can play when I have nothing else to do, and a big pond to swim in, and we see lots of woodchucks, rabbits, and red squirrels. We have a large corn patch and wheat that will beat any in the country. Its 6 feet and 5½ inches high.

The Mich. Central Railroad runs close by our house, so you may judge it is a nice place in summer. We have four nice orchards. Give my best respects to Mrs. Alden, Earnest, Eva, and Jessie, Mr. Blackman and all the rest of the employés. Tell Miss E—— I have not forgotten my promise. Give my best respects to cottage 5, and all the rest of the boys. Tell them I shall be very glad to hear from them that is all for this time. Write soon.



State Reform School, Lansing, Mich.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1878.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

SYLVESTER LARNED, Detroit, . . .	CHAIRMAN.
E. H. DAVIS, Lansing, ...	TREASURER.
DAVID B. HALE, Eaton Rapids, . . .	CLERK.

OFFICERS.

FRANK M. HOWE,
Superintendent.

T. R. WATERS,
Assistant Superintendent.

A. C. THOMPSON, A. A. REID, MISS ANNA A. GRANT,
MRS. A. E. ST. JOHN, MISS CLARA A. JEWELL,
MISS CARA L. PECK,
Teachers.

MRS. F. M. HOWE, MISS F. E. NORTH,
Matrons.

MISS ELLEN KIMBALL,
Assistant Matron.

J. W. HAGADORN,
Physician.

A. L. BOURS,
Book-keeper.

MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

DESCRIPTION.

The Michigan State Reform School is pleasantly situated on a slight elevation at the east end of Shiawassee street, about one mile north of east from Capitol Square, City of Lansing. A farm of two hundred and twenty-four acres belongs to the Institution; three acres of which is used as a play yard for the boys, and building in front, and the shops in the rear.

The yard in front of the building, containing five acres, is surrounded by a neat picket fence, and laid out in drives and walks, and ornamented with trees and shrubs. The grounds east of the building are devoted to the pleasure and comfort of the boys.

The center building of the house proper fronts west, and is forty-eight feet wide, fifty-six feet deep, and four stories high. There are two wings extending north and south, each ninety-five feet long, thirty-three feet deep, and three stories high, excepting the towers at the extremities, which are four stories high. One wing extending east eighty-three feet, thirty-three feet deep, three stories high. On the first or ground floor of the center building are a kitchen and dining-room for the Superintendent, a store-room and laundry. On the second floor a reception room, parlor, Superintendent's office, and private rooms. On the third floor are rooms for the officers and employés. On the fourth floor is the chapel, suitably arranged and furnished for seating three hundred and fifty persons. On the first floor of the north wing are the dining-rooms for the boys. The second floor is used for plant-rooms and bed-rooms, and all the upper portion is used for dormitories, arranged with separate sleeping apartments for the boys.

In the basement of south wing is the wash or bath-room for the boys, where their daily ablutions are performed. On the first floor are school-rooms and tailor shop; on the second floor, school-rooms, library, and reading-room. The upper portion, as in the north wing, for sleeping apartments.

In the basement of the east wing are the store-rooms and cellars. On the first floor, the kitchen, bakery, shoe shop, and hospital. On the second, store-room and bed-rooms, and in the upper portion are sleeping apartments for the boys.

On the northeast part of the yard stand the shops, a three-story brick building one hundred and forty-six feet long and fifty-three feet wide, suitably divided and provided with machinery for the employment of the boys.

On each side of the main building, facing the front yard, stands two family houses; two-story brick edifices, forty-two by fifty-two feet, containing suitable apartments for an overseer and his family, together with fifty inmates.

The farm, all of which is now under cultivation and pasturage except about twenty-five acres of woodland, has for its use a large barn 48 x 60, with stone basement and cellar for the use of cattle, a horse-barn, wagon and tool sheds, etc., sufficient to shelter all the stock and tools necessary for carrying on its operations.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Hon. Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan:

SIR:—The Board of Control, in presenting the twenty-second annual report of the Michigan State Reform School, gratefully recall the good work of the past year in our school. We believe the elements of true progress for the institution are to be reached by cultivating in our boys self-respect and true manliness, and in maintaining, by precept and example, a family government, builded and cemented by mutual confidence and esteem. To this end all bars and bolts, cells and whips, have been abandoned. No unsightly fence shuts away the beautiful world without, and the love of home keeps our boys within its sheltering arms.

Military instruction,—with real guns,—has taught our boys the soldierly tread and bearing, skill in arms, and that unquestioning submission to discipline which is the first requisite of the good soldier.

We have now in the institution 327 boys. During the year we have received 166, and discharged 101, the average number during the year being 303¾. Our maximum last year was 262, and the average 252. Yet with our family so largely increased we have had no increase of teachers or other employés. We have now only six teachers, the same as during the four years last past. We greatly need two more male teachers, as well as an additional overseer in our shops.

The Board are gratified in being able to show a decrease of expenses, as compared with the number of inmates, below any former year of the existence of the institution.

We have had no serious sickness during the past year, and there are no boys in the hospital at the present time. Eighteen months have elapsed since we have lost a boy by death. This will appear the more surprising and gratifying when it is remembered that many of our boys have come from the haunts of vice, where they have been exposed to physical as well as mental disease, and many are offspring of diseased parents.

The increase during the past four years has been in the following ratio:

In 1875	220 boys.
1876	242 "
1877	262 "
1878	327 "

The school has made good advancement in true education. Technical education lies at the base of all educational advancement for the masses, and the foundation of all such advancement is built upon a practical union of brain work with hand work. While our youth are seeking to learn the source of the Nile, they should also be taught how to earn their bread honestly by skilled labor. We divide the time of our boys between the school-room and the workshop. When their juvenile brains are weary with figures that "won't add up," we turn them out into the free air for a grand romp and play, and thence into the work-room to ply with deft fingers the work which helps to pay for their bread. We teach our boys a diversity of toil, and so to employ their hands and brains that they can pass into the world able and willing to work.

By the ratio of increase during the past year, we shall have within six months to provide for 400 boys, and in one year 500. What shall we do with them? We are already too much crowded. Our school-rooms, dormitories, cottages, and dining-room cannot comfortably accommodate our present number. The boys are so crowded as to be compelled to sleep in many instances two in the same bed,—a most dangerous and vicious necessity. We need more room, and must have it, or our school must stand still or retrograde. We can only discharge boys who have reached the grade of honor and are reformed. Must we be compelled to turn out boys not yet cured of evil habits, nor fitted to resist temptation, to take in others who are also children of crime?

Among our greatest and most pressing needs are a new cottage for increased school accommodations, and above all a chapel, where our boys and the visitors who flock to our Sunday exercises may have a neat and comfortable place for their accommodation.

Our buildings are old and dilapidated,—the main building almost unfit for occupancy,—built in 1858, and with the necessarily constant wear and tear of occupation, we must renovate or tear it down.

Our Legislature, who are the guardians of our boys, are asked to give the school such needed appropriations as are embraced in the following schedule for the years 1879 and 1880:

For current expenses per annum	$32,500 00
For additions to library and current literature per annum	250 00
Expenses and per diem of board of control per annum	500 00
Fuel—1,200 cords wood per annum	2,100 00
Farming utensils per annum	150 00
Repairs for farm and tools per annum	150 00
Painting outside and inside per annum	1,500 00
General repairs of buildings, per annum	1,000 00
Annual appropriations needed	$38,150 00

Also the following special appropriations for the year 1879:

New cottage for school and dormitories for sixty boys	$7,500 00
Chapel	10,000 00
Remodeling and renovating steam heating and ventilating apparatus	3,000 00
Furnishing new cottage	1,000 00
250 desks for school rooms	750 00
200 bedsteads	450 00
1 pair farm horses	300 00

2 fountains for lawn	$300 00
Concrete pavement for play yard	300 00
Carriage	300 00
Cooking range (4 ovens)	200 00
Farm fence	150 00
Tile drains for south farm	150 00
Bath rooms	150 00
Front fence and gates	100 00
Mowing machine	80 00
Painting barn, etc.	75 00
2 book-cases	70 00
New harness	50 00
2 chain pumps	40 00
For deficiency in current expenses for the year 1878	2,622 51
Total of special appropriations required	$27,587 51

The board are your servants to foster and prosper this beneficent charity. In the various points of excellence desirable in such an institution it stands foremost among its fellows. Help us, then, to unfold and further develop its usefulness by giving us the needed means to keep it upon that broad and generous foundation upon which it now stands.

In conclusion the board are most happy to bear testimony to the untiring diligence and peculiar fitness of the Superintendent of the Reform School for the arduous and intricate duties devolving upon him. His faithfulness and devotion to the important trust committed to him have contributed very largely in making the institution what it now is. The several teachers and other employés have shown a like fidelity in the performance of their various duties.

Invoking for our school the Divine blessing, and a continuance of that Providential care which has sustained us in the past, we remain your obedient servants,

SYLVESTER LARNED,
E. H. DAVIS,
D. B. HALE,
Board of Control.

Lansing, Sept. 30, 1878.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

TREASURER DEBIT.

1877.			
Oct. 1.	To cash in bank as per report	$702 58	
	" received from State Treasurer account current expenses for last quarter of 1877	6,625 00	
	cash received from State Treasurer account current expenses for first three quarters 1878	19,875 00	
	cash received for chair work sold previous to fiscal year	3,508 92	
	cash received for chair work sold during fiscal year	6,558 54	
	cash received from the following sources:		
	sale of farm stock	278 48	
	interest on deposits, etc.	200 20	
	visitors' entrance fees	190 70	
	sale of clothing	92 78	
	" berries	54 04	
	" provisions	45 20	
	Gov. Croswell for Christmas dinner	20 00	
	sale of lumber, etc.	5 58	
			$38,157 02

TREASURER CREDIT.

By the following vouchers surrendered to the Auditor General:

1877.				
Oct. 31.	No. 1,	Current expenses	$4,186 07	
Nov. 30.	" 2,	" "	3,282 82	
	" 3,	Library and Literature	99 60	
Dec. 31.	" 4,	Current expenses	1,830 35	
1878.				
Jan. 31.	" 5,	" "	4,569 96	
Feb. 28.	" 6,	" "	2,415 16	
Mch. 30.	" 7,	" "	2,858 88	
	" 8,	Library and Literature	32 40	
Apr'l 30.	" 9,	Current expenses	4,366 12	
May 31.	" 10,	" "	3,705 52	
June 29.	" 11,	" "	2,424 29	
July 31.	" 12,	" "	3,057 19	
Aug. 31.	" 13,	" "	3,794 58	
	" 13.	Library and Literature	7 50	
Sept. 30.	" 14,	Current expenses	1,452 38	
	By balance in bank		74 20	
				$38,157 02

ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

Inventory—increase in amount	$3,907 12	
Steam heating, etc.—depreciation in value	100 00	
Farming implements—depreciation in value	87 70	
Chair stock—depreciation in value	12 45	
Bedding—depreciation in value	210 58	
Furniture—depreciation in value	405 27	
Fuel—amount consumed	1,001 70	
Lights—amount consumed	879 22	
Provisions—amount consumed	8,829 35	
Clothing and shoes—amount consumed	1,133 60	
School expenses—amount expended	231 43	
Fugitives—amount expended	56 77	
Repairs and new building—amount expended	1,491 37	
Hospital—amount expended	346 47	
Postage—amount expended	135 70	
Printing, stationery, etc.—amount expended	81 19	
General expenses—amount expended	1,744 22	
Farm and barn—amount expended	1,092 42	
General salaries—amount expended	7,470 06	
School salaries—amount expended	1,894 48	
Discharged inmates—amount expended	159 20	
		$31,270 30

Contra.

Buildings—increased value, as per inventory	$100 00	
Farm stock—increased value, as per inventory	213 48	
Chair work—excess of receipts over payment	3,577 04	
Interest—received during year	200 20	
Visitors—received during year	190 70	
		$4,281 42
Net current expenses for fiscal year		$26,988 88

Ledger Balances.

DEBIT.

1878.		
Sept. 3.	Cash	$74 20
	Land	25,000 00
	Buildings	180,675 00
	Machinery	1,582 00
	Steam heating and cooking apparatus	7,000 00
	Farming implements	1,382 60
	Chair stock	1,235 72
	Bedding	3,015 50
	Fuel	1,331 20
	Lights	114 00
	School furniture	480 00
	School expenses	450 00
	Library	3,336 25
	James I. Mead	72 00
	Hospital	28 00
	Postage	33 00
	Provisions	1,727 20
	Bills receivable	4,231 20
	General expenses	46 13
	Farm and barn	880 00
	Clothing and shoes	7,744 88
	Furniture	6,279 71
	Farm stock (horses, cattle, etc.)	4,485 00
		$251,203 59

Inventory.

DEBIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	To balance	$251,129 39
		$251,129 39

Cash.

DEBIT.

1877.		
Sept. 29.	To balance on hand as per Treasurer's Report	$702 58
1878.		
Sept. 30.	To receipts during fiscal year from State Treasurer	26,500 00
	" " " " other sources	10,954 44
		$38,157 02
	To balance in bank	$74 20

Land.

DEBIT.

1877.		
Sept. 30.	To value of land as per inventory	$25,000 00

Ledger Balances.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 3.	Inventory	$251,129 39
	Library and literature (special)	72 92
	Current expenses	1 28
		$251,203 59

Inventory.

CREDIT.

1877.		
Sept. 29.	By amount on hand this date	$247,222 27
1878.		
Sept. 30.	By increase as per inventory this date	3,907 12
		$251,129 39
	By balance	$251,129 39

Cash.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By payments during fiscal year	$38,082 82
	By balance in bank, as per Treasurer's Report	74 20
		$38,157 02

Land.

CREDIT.

Unchanged	$25,000 00

Buildings.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of buildings, as per inventory	$180,575 00
1878. Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	100 00
		$180,675 00
	To balance—value of buildings as per inventory	$180,675 00

Machinery.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of machinery, as per inventory	$1,582 00

Steam Heating and Cooking Apparatus.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of apparatus, as per inventory	$7,000 00
1878. Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	100 00
		$7,100 00
	To balance—value of apparatus as per inventory	$7,000 00

Farming Implements.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of implements, as per inventory	$1,322 80
1878. Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	147 50
		$1,470 30
	To balance—value of implements as per inventory	$1,382 60

Farm Stock.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of stock, as per inventory	$4,480 00
1878. Sept. 30.	To amount credited current expenses	213 48
		$4,693 48
	To balance—value of stock on hand	$4,485 00

Chair Stock.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of stock, as per inventory	$1,248 17
		$1,248 17
1878. Sept. 30.	To value of stock on hand	$1,235 72

Buildings.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By balance	$180,675 00
		$180,675 00

Machinery.

CREDIT.

Unchanged	$1,582 00

Steam Heating and Cooking Apparatus.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$100 00
	" balance	7,000 00
		$7,100 00

Farming Implements.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$87 70
	" balance	1,382 60
		$1,470 30

Farm Stock.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By cash from sales during fiscal year	$208 48
	" balance	4,485 00
		$4,693 48

Chair Stock.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$12 45
	" balance	1,235 72
		$1,248 17

Furniture.

DEBIT.

1878.		
Sept. 29.	To value of furniture, as per inventory	$6,276 71
30.	" cash paid purchases during fiscal year	408 27
		$6,684 98
	To balance—value of furniture on hand	$6,279 71

Bedding.

DEBIT.

1877.		
Sept. 29.	To value of bedding, as per inventory	$2,915 50
1878.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	310 58
		$3,226 08
	To balance—value of bedding on hand	$3,015 50

Fuel.

DEBIT.

1877.		
Sept. 29.	To value of fuel, as per inventory	$1,040 00
1878.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	1,292 90
		$2,332 90
	To balance—value of fuel on hand	$1,331 20

Lights.

DEBIT.

1877.		
Sept. 29.	To value of gasoline, as per inventory	$241 50
1878.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	751 72
		$993 22
	To balance—value of gasoline on hand	$114 00

Clothing and Shoes.

DEBIT.

1877.		
Sept. 29.	To value of goods, as per inventory	$5,256 75
1878.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	3,714 51
		$8,971 26
	To balance—value of goods on hand	$7,744 88

Furniture.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$405 27
	" balance	6,279 71
		$6,684 98

Bedding.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$210 58
	" balance	3,015 50
		$3,226 08

Fuel.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$1,001 70
	" balance	1,331 20
		$2,332 90

Lights.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$879 22
	" balance	114 00
		$993 22

Clothing and Shoes.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By cash from sales	$92 78
	" amount charged current expenses	1,133 60
	" balance	7,744 88
		$8,971 26

Provisions.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of goods, as per inventory	$1,549 07
1878. Sept. 30.	Cash paid purchases during fiscal year	9,126 72
		$10,675 79
	To balance—value of goods on hand	$1,727 20

School Furniture.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of furniture, as per inventory	$300 00
1878. Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	180 00
		$480 00
	To balance—value of furniture on hand	$480 00

General Expenses.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of goods, as per inventory	$86 00
1878. Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	1,709 93
		$1,795 93
	To balance—value of goods on hand	$46 13

School Expenses.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of school books, etc., as per inventory	$450 00
1878. Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	231 43
		$681 43
	To balance—value of school books, etc., on hand	$450 00

Library.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of books, pictures, etc., as per inventory	$3,336 25

General Salaries.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$7,470 06

School Salaries.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$1,894 48

Provisions.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By cash from sales	$99 24
	" " " Gov. Croswell for Christmas dinner	20 00
	" amount charged current expenses	8,829 35
	" balance	1,727 20
		$10,675 79

School Furniture.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By balance	$480 00
		$480 00

General Expenses.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received from sales	$5 58
	" amount charged current expenses	1,744 22
	" balance	46 13
		$1,795 93

School Expenses.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$231 43
	" balance	450 00
		$681 43

Library.

CREDIT.

Unchanged	$3,336 25

General Salaries.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$7,470 06

School Salaries.

CREDIT.

1878.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$1,894 48

Farm and Barn Expenses.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To value of hay and grain on hand, as per inventory	$955 60
1879. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	1,016 82
		$1,972 42
	To balance—value of hay and grain on hand	$880 00

Discharged Inmates.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To cash paid railroad fares, etc., during fiscal year	$159 20

Fugitives.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To cash paid expenses of capturing fugitives	$56 77

Current Expenses.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To amount credited	Inventory	$3,907 12
	“ “	Steam heating and cooking apparatus	100 00
	“ “	Farming implements	87 70
	“ “	Chair stock	12 45
	“ “	Bedding	210 58
	“ “	Furniture	405 27
	“ “	Fuel	1,001 70
	“ “	Lights	879 22
	“ “	Provisions	8,829 35
	“ “	Clothing and shoes	1,133 60
	“ “	School expenses	231 43
	“ “	Fugitives	56 77
	“ “	Repairs and new buildings	1,491 37
	“ “	Hospital	346 47
	“ “	Postage	135 70
	“ “	Printing, stationery, etc.	81 19
	“ “	General expenses	1,744 22
	“ “	Farm and barn	1,092 42
	“ “	General salaries	7,470 06
	“ “	School salaries	1,894 48
	“ “	Discharged inmates	159 20
	Balance		1 28
			$31,271 58

Library and Literature.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$139 50
	“ balance	72 92
		$212 42

Farm and Barn Expenses.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$1,092 42
	" balance	880 00
		$1,972 42

Discharged Inmates.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$159 20

Fugitives.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$56 77

Current Expenses.

CREDIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	By balance in bank	$490 16
1878. Sept. 30.	By cash received from State Treasury	26,500 00
	amount charged Building	100 00
	" " Farm stock	213 48
	" " Chair work	3,577 04
	" " Interest	200 20
	" " Visitors	190 70
		$31,271 58
	By balance	$1 28

Library and Literature.

CREDIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	By balance	$212 42
		$212 42
1878. Sept. 30.	By balance	$72 92

Interest.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To amount credited current expenses	$200 20

Repairs and New Buildings.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year for repairs	$1,491 37

Postage.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$168 70
		$168 70
	To balance	$33 00

Hospital.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To balance, as per inventory	$28 00
1878. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	346 47
		$374 47

Printing, Stationery, etc.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To cash payments dnring fiscal year	$81 19

Bills Receivable.

DEBIT.

1877. Sept. 29.	To balance—notes on hand	$3,098 20
1878. Sept. 30.	To amount credited chair work	10,747 26
		$13,845 46
	To balance	$4,231 20

James I. Mead.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To bills for chair work	$72 00

Visitors.

DEBIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	To amount credited current expenses	$190 70

Interest.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By cash for interest on deposits in bank, etc.	$200 20

Repairs and New Buildings.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$1,491 37

Postage.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$135 70
	" balance	33 00
		$168 70

Hospital.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$346 47
	" balance—value of medicine on hand	28 00
		$374 47

Printing, Stationery, etc.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$81 19

Bills Receivable.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year	$9,567 71
	" amount charged chair work collection fees	46 55
	" balance	4,231 20
		$13,845 46

James I. Mead.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	Unchanged	$72 00

Visitors.

CREDIT.

1878. Sept. 30.	By cash received at door during fiscal year	$190 70

We give below a comparative table for five years past showing the net current expense for each year, also the most prominent items that enter into that total. While the number of inmates has increased 33⅓ per cent the net current expenses have only increased a trifle over 3 per cent, and it would have been diminished had the boys' labor been as remunerative as it was in 1874 and 1875. Most of the items in detail have been diminished, though a few are increased. The cost of lights has been largely increased owing to the change from kerosene to gas, securing greater safety by the added expense.

The second part of the table shows these items of expense per capita. The current expense for each person has been lessened 22 per cent, although the cash returns for the boys' labor has fallen nearly 70 per cent., and in 1877, when the boys' labor did not net the State anything, the current expense shows the highest. Fuel, provisions, and salaries show a steady decrease of 40 per cent to 65 per cent in the five years.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Net current expense	$26,097 45	$26,666 72	$26,235 83	$31,884 84	$26,998 88
Fuel	2,120 75	1,609 26	1,540 00	1,557 32	1,001 70
Lights	181 99	166 89	152 00	592 01	879 22
Clothing and shoes	1,716 67	3,685 28	3,796 37	4,089 48	1,133 60
Provisions	11,071 59	10,942 18	10,503 85	9,172 04	8,829 35
General expense	3,789 10	1,147 34	1,452 91	1,204 83	1,744 22
School expense	267 60	704 44	300 47	413 51	231 43
General salaries	11,152 91	10,946 86	9,557 14	7,762 11	7,470 06
School salaries	2,106 09	2,044 12	1,976 29	2,157 01	1,894 48
Farm and barn expense	857 81	1,167 72	2,158 62	1,044 64	1,092 42
Fugitives	232 30	175 26	25 00	219 94	56 77
Hospital	....	173 85	325 16	283 12	346 47
Inventory	238,155 01	238,706 58	244,428 25	247,222 27	251,129 39
Boys' labor	11,826 06	11,593 30	5,378 59	....	3,577 04
Average number of inmates	241½	260½	249	271	322⅓
Net current expense per capita	$108 06	$102 37	$105 76	$117 66	$83 75
Fuel	8 78	6 18	6 19	5 75	3 11
Lights	75	64	61	2 18	2 73
Clothing and shoes	7 11	14 15	15 25	15 09	3 52
Provisions	45 84	42 00	42 18	33 84	27 40
General expense	15 65	4 40	5 83	4 44	5 41
School expense	1 11	2,70	1 21	1 52	72
General salaries	46 18	42 02	38 38	28 64	23 18
School salaries	8 72	7 85	7 93	7 96	5 88
Farm and barn expense	3 55	4 48	8 67	3 85	3 39
Fugitives	96	67	10	81	18
Hospital	....	67	1 30	1 05	1 08

The appropriations for the same years were as follows:

	Current Expenses.	Special.	Literature.	Total.
1874	$30,000 00	$3,500 00	$200 00	$33,700 00
1875	25,000 00	6,000 00	500 00	31,500 00
1876	25,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	28,000 00
1877	26,500 00	....	....	26,500 00
1878	26,500 00	....	....	26,500 00

E. H. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
Lansing, Sept. 30, 1878.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to herewith present the statistical tables of the school for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, together with a brief statement of its present condition and arrangement:

TABLE I.

The number of Children Admitted since the opening of the Institution, Sept. 2, 1856, the number in the School at the date of the last Report, the number Admitted and Released during the year, and the present number in the School.

	No. Committed since Opening.	No. as reported in School Sept. 30, 1877.	No. Admitted during Year.	No. Released during Year.	Present No. in School.
White Boys	1,839	238	146	94	290
Colored Boys	146	23	19	7	35
Girls	8	......	......	......	......
Indians	3	1	1	......	2
Totals	1,996	262	166	101	327

TABLE II.

The Counties from whence the Boys were received.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Alcona	....	1	1
Allegan	....	21	21
Alpena	1	3	4
Antrim	....	3	3
Bay	6	32	38
Branch	5	52	57
Berrien	2	32	34

TABLE II.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Barry	2	11	13
Benzie		2	2
Calhoun	4	81	85
Cass	2	18	20
Clinton	1	23	24
Delta	1		1
Eaton	4	40	44
Emmet		2	2
Gratiot	3	8	11
Genesee	9	53	62
Hillsdale	3	33	36
Houghton		9	9
Huron		1	1
Ionia	2	34	36
Iosco		4	4
Ingham	6	72	78
Isabella	2	2	4
Jackson	2	106	108
Kalamazoo	15	78	93
Kent	8	84	92
Keweenaw		1	1
Lenawee	9	83	92
Lapeer		15	15
Livingston	3	14	17
Manistee		2	2
Mason	2	3	5
Menominee		2	2
Midland		4	4
Monroe		23	23
Macomb		23	23
Montcalm		11	11
Marquette	2	7	9
Muskegon	5	12	17
Mecosta	1	6	7
Newaygo		6	6
Oakland	4	59	63
Oceana		1	1
Ottawa	1	33	34
Ontonagon		1	1
Osceola		3	3
St. Clair	2	42	44
St. Joseph	1	38	39
Shiawassee		32	32
Sanilac	2	7	9
Saginaw	2	56	58
Tuscola		3	3
Van Buren	2	19	21
Washtenaw	6	80	86
Wayne	46	454	500
Wexford		1	1
Totals	166	1,844	2,010

TABLE III.

The Courts by which the Commitments were made.

COURTS.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Justices of the peace	96	1,154	1,250
Police justices	35	267	302
Circuit courts	21	292	313
Recorders' courts	7	106	113
Returned	7	30	37
Totals	166	1,849	2,015

TABLE IV.

The cause of Commitments during the year.

CRIME.	No.	CRIME.	No.
Grand larceny	5	Malicious trespass	6
Burglary	11	Vagrancy and disorderly	19
Assault and battery	13	Arson	1
Larceny	92	Returned	7
Vagrancy	12		
Total			166

TABLE V.

Nativity of the Boys received and of their Parents.

UNITED STATES.	No.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	No.
Michigan	98	Canada	32
New York	6	Germany	2
Ohio	4	Holland	3
Massachusetts	1	England	1
Indiana	3	Ireland	6
Illinois	2	Unknown	5
Pennsylvania	2		
Rhode Island	1		
Total	117	Total	49

PARENTS.	No.	PARENTS.	No.
American	56	Holland	3
England	1	Colored (born in America)	19
Ireland	38	Canada	23
Germany	13	Unknown	13
Total			166

TABLE VI.

The Age of the Boys Committed.

AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.
Ten years old	11	Fourteen years old	34
Eleven years old	20	Fifteen years old	39
Twelve years old	24	Sixteen years old	17
Thirteen years old	21		
Total			166

TABLE VII.

The Domestic Condition and Religious Training of the Boys previous to their Commitment, as given by Themselves and the Officers bringing them.

CONDITION.	No.
Number who have lost their father	44
" " " mother	41
" " lost both parents	16
" whose relations have been arrested for crime	38
" who have used intoxicating drinks	42
" " been in jail one or more times	69
Catholic	41
Protestant	115
Unknown	10

TABLE VIII.

The Admission, Discharges, Number in the School at the end of each Month, and the Average during the Year.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	No. in School at close of Month.
October	23	9	276
November	13	6	283
December	13	4	292
January	7	9	290
February	17	7	300
March	15	9	306
April	13	14	305
May	13	7	311
June	16	10	317
July	16	16	317
August	11	7	321
September	9	3	327
Total	166	101	......

TABLE IX.

Shows the Disposition of the Boys who have been released.

DISPOSITION.	No.
Number discharged as reformed	63
" " to go out of State to reside with parents	4
" granted leave of absence for one year	20
" escaped	2
" died	0
" to live with farmers	10
" turned over to county officers	2
Total	101

TABLE X.

Employment of Boys.

EMPLOYMENT.	No.	EMPLOYMENT.	No.
Cane Shop No. 1	142	Attending Dormitories	9
Cane Shop No. 2	106	Hospital and Matron's Department	1
Tailoring	16	Bath-room	1
Shoemaking	4	Family houses	8
Kitchen department	12	Farming	15
Washing and ironing	6	Employed in Superintendent's Department	1
Engine room	2		
Attending school-rooms	4		
Total			327

TABLE XI.

Number of Officers and Employés in the School.

OFFICERS.	EMPLOYES.
Superintendent,	Farmer,
Assistant Superintendent,	Teamster,
Six Teachers,	Cook and Laundress,
Two Matrons,	Dining-room Girl,
Assistant Matron,	Overseer of Washing Department,
Physician,	Five Overseers of Shops,
Watchman,	Engineer.
Baker.	

TABLE XII.

Work performed and Produce raised by Boys.

Caps made for boys	210	Sheets made for boys	176
Jackets made for boys	301	Pillow slips made for boys	253
Pants made for boys	384	Bed-ticks made for boys	170
Overalls made for boys	323	Towels made for boys	168
Suspenders made for boys	526	Aprons made for boys	32
Shirts made for boys	881	Pieces repaired for boys	16,890
Mittens made for boys	110	Mattresses, curt'ns, table cloths, etc.	140

SHOE SHOP.

Shoes made for boys	330	Boots and shoes repaired	650

CHAIR SHOP.

Chair-seats matted	645
Chair-seats woven	39,637
Backs woven	5,800

GARDEN AND FARM.

Bushels of potatoes	1,200	Bushels of rhubarb	25
" onions	100	" cucumbers	10
" corn—ears	1,000	" apples	800
" beans	75	" pears	8
" oats	100	" green corn	100
" raspberries	10	" " peas	100
" tomatoes	50	Tons of hay	30
" turnips	200	" cornstalks	75
" rutabagas	1,000	Two acres of beets, parsnips and carrots not gathered.	
Heads of cabbage	1,000		

From the preceding tables it will be seen that the Reform School now contains a greater number of inmates than at any previous time in its history, and when this fact is remembered the subsequent statements will derive increased importance therefrom. Notwithstanding our crowded condition, the health of the institution has never been better, eighteen months having elapsed since we have lost a boy by death. The boys are generally contented, and realize to a great degree the fact that the Reform School supplies for them a real need and furnishes for most of them a better home than they had been accustomed to before their admittance here,—a home where their physical, intellectual and moral culture are all sought to be promoted, and that under the fostering care of this Christian home they are to be prepared to fill useful and honorable positions in society.

The truth of this statement will be attested by the fact that during the year just closed there were but two escapes. In one case the boy left within three days after his admission to the school, and in the other the fugitive was a resident of the State of Wisconsin, and with a hope that he had set his face thitherward, no great efforts were made to recapture him.

There is not a similar institution in the United States, nor a penal or reformatory institution in Michigan, where there have been so few escapes in proportion to the number of inmates as the Michigan State Reform School since it was converted from a prison to a Christian home, with no other means to confine its inmates than the parental interest in their welfare which is here exerted, appealing directly to their gratitude and sense of honor. In my previous reports I have spoken of this radical change in the conduct of the institution as an experiment, from which I expected good results. These anticipations, in which we have mutually indulged, have been realized beyond our highest hopes, and the influence of the institution upon those who are committed to its charge, in restraining them from vice after their departure from its walls, is increased in the same ratio as the increase of their self-respect consequent upon spending several of the best years of their life in a respectable school instead of a prison.

During the past year eleven boys, who had been previously discharged in consequence of continued good behavior, agreeably to the provisions of law, returned and asked to be taken back into our institution, in consequence of failure to procure work or on account of those to whose care they had been committed failing properly to provide for them, while the reports which I have received from time to time, both from discharged boys and county agents, show uniformly that the influence of the Reform School in reclaiming these children from vice and starting them in a right direction in life does not end when they leave us.

The demand for more room for all purposes of the institution has made it necessary during the past year to convert a room formerly known as the "lodge," or "lock-up," to a store room. This "lodge" was in former years used for locking up refractory boys, but was not considered necessary under our present system, while the store room has become quite an important feature of the institution, and one which upon trial has been found quite useful in preventing waste, and holding all employés to whom is entrusted the handling of our goods to a strict accountability. All goods used in the tailoring department are charged upon delivery, and the same rule is observed with the shoe-shop, laundry, kitchen, hospital, etc., etc., and each person to whom these charges are made is required to account properly for its disposition.

With the increase of number of boys under our charge, no increase has been made in the number of employés; in fact, we have fewer assistants than when we had but two hundred and twenty boys in the institution.

The decrease in the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the institution, which was made by the last Legislature, has rendered it necessary for us to do without many things greatly needed for the comfort and welfare of our wards, besides preventing us from making many needed repairs, as our limited appropriation has been barely sufficient to clothe and feed the increased number of boys.

The greater portion of such repairs and improvements as have been made have been accomplished by the labor of the boys, under the direction and supervision of our regular employés.

Among the improvements of the past year I would mention the following:

The dining room has been enlarged so as to accommodate all our boys.

A school-room to accommodate fifty boys has been prepared in the north building by the removal of partitions.

A water closet for the employés has been attached to the north wing of the main building.

Walks and fences have been constructed around the play-grounds, and a summer house of open lattice-work has been built in the front yard. While no expense was incurred for the last-named improvement, beyond a few dollars for lumber and nails, it adds beauty to the grounds, and is greatly enjoyed by our boys, whose hands performed the most of the work of its construction.

The military drill mentioned in my last report has been continued through the year, and the proficiency of our boys in the manual of arms and in marching is quite satisfactory.

Gov. Croswell and ex-Gov. Bagley have continued to manifest a lively interest in our institution, and by their liberal contributions our boys have greatly enjoyed the annual holidays.

My assistants in the institution have generally cheerfully coöperated with me in the important work of looking after its varied interests, and I am happy to be able to bear testimony to their fidelity and fitness for the trusts committed to them.

I sincerely desire that the incoming legislature may carefully look after the wants of the Reform School, both as to the necessary appropriations for its maintenance and greatly needed repairs and improvements, and by the enactment of such laws as will more greatly promote the usefulness of the institution.

Among the latter should be a law to prevent the sending of imbecile and otherwise helpless children to the institution. It has frequently occurred that children of this character, who from misfortune attending their birth or early years, are incapable of self-maintenance, and who were consequently a burden upon their families or the community, are induced to commit crime, to insure their admission to the Reform School, and thus relieve their lawful guardians from the care and cost of providing for them.

Legislation is also needed to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases at the school. Although we have been exceedingly fortunate hitherto in keeping away such diseases, still we are in constant peril. We have no means of knowing to what dangerous diseases those committed to the institution may have been exposed, nor have we the right to inquire. Instances have occurred where older boys, taken from the lowest depths of vice, have been sent to us with loathsome diseases, and nothing but the utmost vigilance and watchfulness have enabled us to prevent other boys being endangered by association with them.

A certificate that the boy is in good health and that he has not been exposed to infectious or contagious diseases, issued by a respectable physician, should in every case be required to accompany the commitment.

The office of county agents of the board of State Commissioners might be made still more valuable by requiring such agents to see that the subjects of their inquiry were not only fit persons to be admitted to the institution, but that the institution would not suffer harm by such admissions.

Appropriations will be needed to provide for necessary repairs. The buildings need painting inside and out and require generally such repairs as are made necessary by constant use and the ravages of time.

New fences are needed for the farm and for the grounds surrounding our buildings. Additional accommodation is required for the bathing and daily ablutions of the boys. With the increase in number of boys our school-rooms and chapel have become too small and are inadequate for our present needs. Our steam-heating apparatus needs a thorough reconstruction, and should receive immediate attention. We have no way with our present system to regulate the heat, and in moderate winter weather we must either submit to having our apartments over-heated or suffer from the other extreme by shutting off the steam entirely. The apparatus we have, beside being unsightly and very unsatisfactory in its results, is an expensive one to maintain, and economy, as well as the comfort of our inmates, demands that a modern system of heating should be substituted, in the construction of which the greater portion of the works now in use may be utilized.

The play-ground of the boys, which is needed for out-of-door exercise and recreation, can only be used in the pleasantest weather, as, being of clay, it is very muddy after a rain, and in dry weather becomes unpleasant on account of the dust.

To obviate these objections, I recommend that it be covered with a thin coating of concrete composed of water-lime and gravel, the expense of which will not exceed $300.00.

The desks now used in our school-rooms are very old and uncomfortable, and give to the rooms an air of discomfort. They were built when we had a much smaller number to provide for, and are generally unsuited to our wants. They should be replaced by modern school-desks, the cost of which would be about three dollars each.

By the courtesy of the publishers, we have received during the past year the following publications, all of which have been exceedingly welcome: The Alpena County Pioneer, Allegan Journal, Ann Arbor Courier, Battle Creek Journal, Bellevue Gazette, Benzie County Journal, Coldwater Republican and Reporter, Flint Globe and Journal, Grand Rapids Herald and Post, Hastings Republican Banner, Kalamazoo Telegraph, Lansing Republican and Journal, Owosso Press, Christian Herald, Michigan Argus, Saturday Evening Post, Wolverine Citizen, Youths' Companion, Youths' Instructor, Womans' Journal, Carrier Dove.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the uniform kind consideration and coöperation with me in my duties, which I have, during the past year, continued to enjoy from all the members of the Board of Control. I have endeavored to fulfill, faithfully, my obligations to the State in the important trust committed to me; and the assurance that the affairs of the institution were never in a more flourishing and prosperous condition, combined with the enjoyment of your entire confidence, is the best reward I could seek.

Trusting that our Heavenly Father will continue His providential care over us all in the future as in the past, I remain,

Your obedient servant,
FRANK M. HOWE,
Superintendent.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—Allow us to present the annual report of the School Department of this institution for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878:

Number of boys in school at the beginning of the year	262
" received during the year	166
Whole number under instruction during the year	428
Number dismissed during the year	101
Number now in school	327

The scholarship of boys received during the year is shown by the following tables:

Number who did not know the alphabet	13
" read in Primer	8
" " First Reader	15
" " Second Reader	36
" " Third Reader	48
" " Fourth Reader	32
" " Fifth Reader	14
Total	166

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of Arithmetic	70
" had studied Primary Arithmetic	3
" " Rudiments of Arithmetic	40
" " Practical Arithmetic	18
Total	16

WRITING.

Who could not write	62
" form letters	62
" write legibly	41
" well	1
Total	166

GEOGRAPHY.

Who knew nothing of geography	103
“ had studied Primary Geography	35
“ “ Intermediate Geography	25
“ “ Common School Geography	3
Total	166

The standing of boys dismissed is shown by the following tables:

READING.

Who could not read	1
“ were in First Reader	3
“ “ Second Reader	2
“ “ Third Reader	11
“ “ Fourth Reader	21
“ “ Fifth Reader	38
“ “ Sixth Reader	25
Total	101

WRITING.

Who could not write	3
“ form letters	6
“ write legibly	79
“ “ well	13
Total	101

ARITHMETIC.

Number who did not study arithmetic	4
“ were studying Primary Arithmetic	3
“ “ Rudiments of Arithmetic	42
“ “ Practical Arithmetic	52
Total	101

Of those studying Practical Arithmetic there were—

In fractions	0
In compound numbers	12
In percentage	28
Completed the book	12
Total	52

Of those studying Rudiments of Arithmetic there were—

In division	17
In fractions	16
In compound numbers	9
Total	42

GEOGRAPHY.

Who did not study geography	11
“ studied Primary Geography	18
“ “ Intermediate Geography	23
“ “ Harper's School Geography	49
Total	101

The boys are distributed in the several departments of the school as follows:

In the first or most advanced division	72
“ second division	72
“ third division	47
“ fourth division	39
“ fifth division	51
“ sixth division	46
Total	327

The following tables show the standing of boys now in school:

READING.

Who read in Primer	3
“ “ First Reader	6
“ “ Second Reader	27
“ “ Third Reader	76
“ “ Fourth Reader	102
“ “ Fifth Reader	66
“ “ Sixth Reader	53
Total	327

WRITING.

Who can not write	42
“ form letters	73
“ write legibly	192
“ “ well	20
Total	327

ARITHMETIC.

Who do not study Arithmetic	2
“ study Primary Arithmetic	38
“ “ Rudiments of Arithmetic	171
“ “ Practical Arithmetic	105
Completed Practical Arithmetic	11
Total	327

GEOGRAPHY.

Who do not study Geography	112
“ study Primary Geography	44
“ “ Harper's Introductory Geography	74
“ “ Harper's School Geography	97
Total	327

The number of boys received has been unusually large, and of a more ignorant class than those of former years; hence we have not been able to accomplish as much as we desired.

The tables, however, compare favorably with those of the past. The interest has been uniform and good. A majority of the boys have advanced with credit to themselves and to the institution.

The advanced classes work the most difficult examples in practical arithmetic. The less advanced do equally well in proportion to the time they have been at work. Reading, spelling, and writing have received more than usual attention. Many who could neither read nor write when received have learned to do so, and are fast acquiring a good education.

In teaching and controlling, we have tried to adopt the most efficient methods. By discarding unnecessary restraints, urging the necessity of industry and self-control, fair order has been secured and good work done, with but slight use of the harsher forms of punishment. A feeling of freedom and self-respect has been awakened, which, if encouraged and rightly directed, must result in lasting good to these boys.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the support of the Superintendent, not only in repairing and beautifying the school-rooms, but in furnishing books and other materials needed.

Hoping that in the interests of this department we may continue to do a good work, we very respectfully submit the report.

A. C. THOMPSON,
A. A. REID.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in reporting that no death has occurred in the institution for nearly two years. There has been no prevailing disease and but very little sickness during the past year.

The sanitary condition is excellent, the buildings and grounds are kept thoroughly clean, the inmates cleanly, neatly, and warmly clad, and every care is taken to avoid sickness.

Vaccination is carefully attended to, and in case of sickness every possible attention is given. The new hospital is properly heated and ventilated, and is very convenient for the comfort of the inmates.

The hospital nurse has been faithful in the performance of her duties, and I am under many obligations to the Superintendent for prompt enforcement of all necessary hygienic rules and regulations.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. HAGADORN,
Attending Physician.

LANSING, Sept. 30, 1878.

LETTERS FROM DISCHARGED BOYS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Oct. 1st.

M. H——,

Dear Sir:—I now take pleasure in writing to you a few lines. I am working in a machine shop and get 75 cts a day, and as soon as I learn my trade better I will get a $100 a day. give my regards to all the boys and tell them I would like to see them very much. I will write to you soon again so good bye for this time.

H. J. S.

Sept. 21st.

Mr. H——,

Dear Sir:—Willie F——is at home and has been working at home when not at school. He is doing well, and I see a great change in him for the better —he is anxious to learn a trade but I am sorry to say there is no chance here at present.

Yours respectfully

His Father.

Sept. 9th.

Dear Mr. H.:—I arrived home last evening about 7:30, and quite surprised the folks, who were very glad to see me and I was very glad to get home. Father and grandfather are down to the farm and I have not seen them yet, but expect them home to-night. Mother sends her best respects and says she cannot thank you enough for what you have done for me—and I want to say the same for I know I am a much better boy than I was before I went there. this is all for the present.

Yours respectfully,

C. E. H.

July 19.

Dear Friend—I now take my pen in hand to let you know I arrived home alright. I'm glad they sent me to the Reform School—for I got an education I would not have had—had I not been sent there—and I am a much better boy than I was, I am going to work in the country as soon as I can get a place no more at present.

from your friend

L. M.

Sept 19th

Mr H——,

Dear Sir—I have got work in the Steam Laundry in this city—and am getting along very well—but I wish I was back there again—if I was I would not be in such a hurry to go home

from

G. H. K.

Oct. 18th.

Mr. H——,

Kind Sir:—Thinking perhaps you would like to hear how our boy Charlie was getting along—I drop you a few lines he is attending school—and a very steady nice boy—and his teacher tells me he is very forward with all his studies and makes friends with all he comes in contact with. I am very much pleased with the course he has taken—he attends church and Sunday-school every Sabbath—and I feel as though I could not thank you enough for all that has been done for him at the Reform School.

Yours truly,

D. L.

Aug. 7th.

Mr. H——,

Dear Sir—I arrived here safe, and after a few enquiries found my mother's residence. Although my coming was unexpected, all members of the household were very glad to see me, and I was not displeased to be among them once more. The money you gave me I expended in buying a pair of shoes and cloth for a suit. This meets your approbation, does it not?

Thanking you all for your kindness and benefits received during my stay with you, I remain,

Respect. yours,

W. W. B.

Jan. 17th.

Mr. H——

Dear Sir:—It has been some time since I have written to you, but I think of you and the school everyday and the good that was done me when I was there. I am working in a blacksmith's shop and doing very well, give my love to all the boys, and tell them I will come out and see them in the spring—if I can spare the time—please send me the last Report of the school.

Write soon. S. K.

Aug. 31st.

Mr. H——

Dear Friend:—I now sit down to let you know that we reached home alright, and found our friends all well, and we were very glad to get home and see our dear mother. E is in the country and is doing well I am trying to be a good boy—and I hope God may help me to succeed.

I cant think of anything more to write to you at present. I hope this may find you all well

Good bye

S. S.

Dec. 7th.

Mr. H——

I have been so buisy that I could not write to you before this. I am going to work on a farm this winter for $12 a month. Dr. Reynolds lectured here this week two nights on temperance, and I went to hear him both nights—and liked him very much—I signed the pledge and intend to keep it all my life, I wish I could have been with the boys Thanksgiving for I know they had a good time.

Remember me to all the boys no more at present.

This is my motto "Dare to do right" from one of your old scholars

T. C. G.

June 11th.

Mr. H——,

Dear Friend—I will write you a few lines to let you know I am well and getting along al right—and to thank you for all the kindness you have bestowed on me. I am with my uncle learning the tailor trade, and am doing well. The boys at the school that have not good homes are better off than they would be away from there, for the times are so hard that they could not get work. I suppose the boys are a going to have an other good time on the 4th of July I wish I could be with them that day. This is all at present will write a longer letter next time.

J. S.

Aug. 17th.

Mr. H——,

I arrived home safely, and was glad to be with my folks once more, and I think now I can behave myself and remember all the good instruction I had at the school. I shall work at the tailor trade and I have got a place already and I think I can earn an honest living by it. I am glad now that I was sent to the school for it has been the making of me.

Good by for this time

Yours truly

A. G.

August 16th

Mr. H——,

Dear friend—I take my pen in hand to let you know that I got home alright. I found my folks all well and they were very glad to see me, I got to A—— at 3 o'clock Wednesday, I think it has been a great benefit to me to go to the Reform School—for if I had not gone, I would have gone to a great deal worse place I always thought I would like to go away from the school—but when I come to go, I did not care so much about going

I will try to improve from the good instructions I had while there—and I mean to try to make an honest useful man—I shall always appreciate the good instructions I received from Mr H—— and my teachers, I will close

Very respectfully yours

G. B.

Sept. 21st.

Mr. H——,

Dear Sir—It is with pleasure that I now write you a few lines to let you know that I arrived home safely. I have a place to work this winter at $14 a month—but I think it would have been better for me to have remained there a year longer and gone to school—for I learned more there in one month than I did here in six,—but I have a good place and I mean to do what is right.

Tell the boys that they do not know how much is done for them there 'till they get away and have to work for themselves. Write to me as soon as you can and tell me how the boys are and how they are getting along in their drilling, will write more next time

Good bye

G. C.

We receive letters almost every day from boys' parents and friends, also from county agents, telling us of the good behavior and improvement in boys discharged from the school.

Superintendent.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY,

SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1878.

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.

Sundry notes for chair work	$4,231 20	
" accounts for chair work	72 00	
		$4,303 20

LAND AND BUILDINGS.

226 acres land	$25,000 00	
Main building	125,000 00	
2 family houses	24,000 00	
Shops	15,000 00	
Farm barn	3,000 00	
Water tower	4,000 00	
Horse-barn, corn-house, and sheds	1,550 00	
Gas works and gas fixtures	2,500 00	
Ash-house and soap fixtures	650 00	
Artesian well	1,900 00	
7 cisterns and reservoirs	2,000 00	
Piggery	200 00	
Out-houses	200 00	
Play-house	250 00	
Yard-bell	75 00	
Oven	350 00	
		$205,675 00

STEAM HEATING, COOKING, AND WASHING APPARATUS.

3 boilers and heaters	$1,425 00	
1 steam engine	900 00	
16,000 feet steam pipes, valves, etc.	3,515 00	
4 kettles in kitchen	700 00	
2 steam tanks	425 00	
1 vegetable steamer	35 00	
		$7,000 00

FARM STOCK.

5 horses	$840 00	
1 colt	75 00	
1 three-year old bull, Ayrshire	125 00	
1 bull calf	40 00	
13 cows, Ayrshire	1,300 00	
2 2 year-old heifers, Ayrshire	200 00	
2 yearling heifers, Ayrshires	150 00	
3 heifer calves	150 00	
11 cows, grade	550 00	
2 steers	90 00	
1 boar, Berkshire	40 00	
35 pigs	175 00	
25 hogs	750 00	
		$4,485 00

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARNESS, ETC.

1 carryall wagon	$150 00	
1 three-seated spring wagon	165 00	
1 buggy—two seated	125 00	
2 sleighs	20 00	
2 wagons	140 00	
2 sets double harness	64 00	
1 " "	20 00	
2 single harness	30 00	
3 sets whiffletrees and neck-yokes	12 00	
4 wheelbarrows	5 60	
1 field mower	100 00	
1 horse lawn mower	71 00	
1 lawn mower	25 00	
5 plows	60 00	
2 harrows	16 00	
3 shovel plows	15 00	
1 cultivator	35 00	
4 cultivators	20 00	
1 farm roller	20 00	
1 garden seed drill	8 00	
2 straw-cutters	50 00	
1 tread power	85 00	
Garden and farm rakes	9 00	
Shovels, spades and mattocks	20 00	
Hay and manure forks	8 00	
Crowbars	6 00	
Hoes, axes, beetles and wedges	14 00	
Cradles and scythes	10 00	
Ox chains	12 00	
2 grindstones	16 00	
3 crosscut saws	12 00	
Baskets and half-bushel measures	4 00	
Buffalo-robes and horse-blankets	35 00	
		$1,382 60

MACHINERY IN SHOPS.

1 bevel shaper	$325 00	
1 frame and dowel machine	45 00	
1 seat planer	20 00	
1 scroll saw	50 00	
1 boring machine	35 00	
1 mandrel	20 00	
1 cut-off saw, etc.	10 00	
1 sticker	75 00	
1 sand-wheel and belt	12 00	
Shafting, pullies, etc.	250 00	
Belting	150 00	
1 wood saw	15 00	
Steam-pipe tools	125 00	
Steam-pipe and fittings	300 00	
400 feet hose, couplings, etc.	150 00	
		$1,582 00

FUEL.

832 cords 3-ft. wood @ $1.60	$1,331 20

LIGHT DEPARTMENT.

12 bbls., 600 gallons gasoline @ $0.19	$114 00

CHAIR STOCK.

Chair materials and finished work	$1,235 72

CLOTHING AND SHOES.

Clothing and materials in tailor shop	$7,042 38	
Shoes, leather, and findings	702 50	
		$1,744 88

PROVISIONS.

Provisions in fruit cellar	$163 35	
" " store room	173 85	
" " vegetable cellar	1,390 00	
		$1,727 20

FARM AND BARN.

Hay and grain	$880 00

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Window-glass, soap, starch, brooms, etc.	$46 13

LIBRARY.

Books, pictures, etc.	$3,336 25

HOSPITAL.

Medicines and instruments	$28 00

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Books, slates, crayons, etc.	$450 00

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Permanent furniture in school rooms		$480 00

POSTAGE.

Postage stamps and envelopes		33 00

FURNITURE.

In shoe shop	$76 00	
tailor shop	288 00	
store room	23 63	
office	982 25	
hall	125 00	
reading room	103 00	
visitors' reception room	73 30	
superintendents' room	177 50	
two bed rooms	50 75	
parlor	173 00	
guest room	69 00	
assistant superintendent's room	66 00	
matron's room	79 50	
lady teachers' room	70 00	
laundress' room	47 00	
cook's room	31 00	
male teachers' room	51 50	
boys' dormitories	468 50	
shopman's room	29 00	
farmer's room	26 00	
hospital	30 50	
chapel	639 00	
officers' kitchen	199 40	
officers' dining hall	236 85	
boys' kitchen, bakery, and dining hall	768 05	
north family house	663 65	
south family house	643 08	
Lamps	89 25	
		$6,279 71

BEDDING.

In superintendent's room	$15 00
two bed rooms	10 00
guest room	29 00
assistant superintendent's room	27 00
matron's room	30 00
lady teachers' room	24 00
laundress' room	21 00
cook's room	14 00
male teachers' room	18 00
boys' dormitories	2,164 00
shopman's room	17 00
farmer's room	20 00

In hospital	$40 00	
north family house	264 00	
south " "	322 50	
		$3,015 50

RECAPITULATION.

Notes and accounts	$4,303 20
Land and buildings	205,675 00
Steam heating, etc.	7,000 00
Farm stock	4,485 00
Wagons, harness, etc.	1,382 60
Machinery	1,582 00
Fuel	1,331 20
Light department	114 00
Chair stock	1,235 72
Clothing and shoes	7,744 88
Provisions	1,727 20
Farm and barn	880 00
General expenses	46 13
Library	3,336 25
Hospital	28 00
School expenses	450 00
School furniture	480 00
Postage	33 00
Furniture	6,279 71
Bedding	3,015 50
	$251,129 39

EIGHTH ABSTRACT

OF THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1879.

ABSTRACT.

TABLES I. TO XII., INCLUSIVE,

EXHIBIT A, and SCHEDULE A.

CONTENTS.

Introductory Letter.

The Distinction between County and Township Poor.

Exhibit A.—Statements concerning Paupers and Indigent Persons, for the Years 1878, 1877, and 1876.

Table I.—The Average Number, Whole Number, Number of Each Sex, and number under 16 years of age, and the Whole Number and Average Number each of the Insane, Idiotic, Blind, and Mute Paupers, maintained in the Poorhouses.

Table II.—Nationalities of Paupers.

Table III.—The Number of Births, Illegitimate Births, and Deaths at the Poorhouses; the number of persons Temporarily Relieved, and the Number of Permanent Paupers maintained outside the Poorhouses; the Number of poor persons supported at Public Institutions, and the Number of Different Persons who have received assistance in any form.

Table IV.—Causes of Pauperism of Inmates of the Poorhouses.

Table V.—Causes of Indigency of the families relieved outside the Poorhouses.

Table VI.—Whole Amount Expended in the Care and Support of the Poor; Amounts Paid from the Poor Funds and from other Funds.

Table VII.—Poorhouse and Poor-farm Expenses.

Table VIII.—Average Cost of each Pauper in the Poorhouses within the Year, and Average Cost Per Week of each pauper maintained in the Poorhouses during the Year.

Table IX.—Expenditures for Temporary Relief, and for maintenance of Permanent Paupers outside the Poorhouses.

Table X.—Salaries and Fees of Superintendents, Supervisors, Justices of the Peace, and Directors of the Poor; Amounts paid for maintenance of poor persons at Public Institutions.

Table XI.—Value of Paupers' Labor and of Farm Products; Per Cent of Value of Products to Capital Invested.

Table XII.—Value of Farms and Appurtenances; Interest on Capital Invested.

Schedule A.—Statements relative to Poorhouses, and Treatment, Care, etc., of Inmates.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Lansing, May 26th, 1879.

HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR:—We submit herewith the Eighth Annual Abstract of the Reports of the Superintendents of the Poor, for the year 1878. It contains information from every county in the State, except Manistee and Manitou, from which no reports have been received. One of the Superintendents of Manistee county writes that he made out and forwarded his report, but no information whatever has been received from Manitou. In 1877 Manistee county maintained a total of 33 paupers in its poorhouse at an expense of $2,257.37, and relieved, temporarily, 466 persons at an expense of $5,836.66. In Manitou but little relief is ever furnished, and a full report has never been received from the county.

The reports show that 7,078 paupers were maintained in the poorhouses of the State within the year, of whom 5,625 were males and 1,453 females. The total increase compared with 1877 is 722, or 11.36 per cent, as against an increase of 1,173, or 22.63 per cent, in 1877 compared with 1876. The number of males is 936, or 19.96 per cent greater, while the number of females is 214, or 12.84 per cent less, than was reported in 1877.

This large increase of male, and decrease of female paupers will doubtless occasion some surprise, yet it is no more surprising than that the proportion of males in our poorhouses is always largely in excess of the females. In 1876, there were in each one hundred paupers 71 males and 29 females; in 1877, 74 males and 26 females; and in 1878, 79 males and 21 females. In round numbers, of the inmates of the poorhouses in 1878, there were four times as many males as females.

In the absence of evidence as to the causes of this great difference in the relative number of the sexes, it is interesting to note that, as appears from the "Causes of Pauperism," Table IV., 1,273 of the paupers, or about 18 per cent, were tramps, nearly all of whom, as is well known, are males.

The average number of paupers maintained during the year, 2,069.62, is an increase of 51, or two and one-half per cent, over 1877.

The number of children under 16 years of age who were inmates of the poorhouses within the year 1878, was 743. This is 76 less than the number reported in 1877, but 22 more than in 1876. It was thought that the State Public School would relieve the poorhouses of the greater number of children between the ages of three and fourteen, but in 1875, the year after the School was opened, 232 more under 16 years of age were reported than in 1874, and the whole number of children received into the School from the date of its opening to the date of its last annual report, was 74 less than the number under 16 years of age in the poorhouses in 1878, as shown by the present report.

These facts clearly prove the inadequacy of our present facilities for properly caring for the poor children of the State, whose condition in the poorhouses is truly deplorable. Youth spent in the poorhouse is likely to mature into manhood spent in pauperism or crime, for our poorhouses are neither reformatory nor educational in their character, but are conducted for the almost sole purpose of furnishing the poor, both the worthy and the worthless, support and shelter at the least possible expense. It is perhaps a subject worthy of consideration whether the State can allow its pauper children to grow up amidst the influences and surroundings of the poorhouses without being justly liable to the charge of rearing its paupers and criminals.

The total number of insane in the poorhouses within the year was 523—29 less than the number in 1877, but the average number for the entire year was 410.54 against 393.61 in 1877, an increase of 16.93. As the Eastern Michigan Asylum had been in operation two full months at the date on which the Superintendents' reports were made, and had received 60 insane from the poorhouses, it was reasonable to suppose that not only the total number, but the average number also would be somewhat less than in 1877. There is now no hope, however, that this asylum will afford the poorhouses that measure of relief which was anticipated at the time of its establishment. The statistical report of the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, published by this department, shows that there were 1,499 insane in the State in the spring of 1878. The capacity of both insane asylums is 880, leaving over 600 with no asylum privileges, and for whom it is impossible to furnish proper medical treatment. Over 400, or two-thirds of these, and more than one-fourth of all in the State, appear to be permanent residents of the poorhouses.

The whole number of idiotic paupers is reported at 203, and the average at 190.41, a decrease in the former of 49 and in the latter of 43.65 compared with 1877. The total and average number of blind in the poorhouses was 53 and 45.43 respectively, and of mutes 25 and 23.02 respectively, a slight increase of both classes over the previous year.

Table II. shows that 3,652, or 52 per cent of all the paupers in the poorhouses, were whites born in the United States. In 1877 the white native-born paupers were 45 per cent, and in 1876 only 40 per cent of the whole number. However the data at hand is not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that pauperism among the native-born population is increasing more rapidly than among the foreign-born. The subject cannot be studied intelligently in the absence of definite information as to the relative proportion of the different nationalities in the population of each year.

There were 86 births,—62 of them, or 72 per cent, illegitimate,—and 215 deaths in the poorhouses during the year. The number of illegitimate births in the State during the calendar year 1877, as appears from the registration reports, was 316, but little more than five times as many as occurred in the poorhouses from September 30, 1877, to September 30, 1878; in other words, 20 per cent of all the illegitimate births in the State occur in the county almshouses. This fact, however, does not in any wise reflect upon the management of these institutions, they being made as it were, lying-in hospitals where the unfortunate hope to hide their shame, and the vicious resort in the time of extreme trouble.

The deaths were three per cent of the whole number of inmates. The death-rate for the entire population of the State is about one and three-fourths per cent, or one and one-fourth per cent less than in the poorhouses. Considering that many of the inmates of the poorhouses are there solely because of their age or infirmity, we think the comparison every way favorable to the sanitary condition of the poorhouses.

The number of persons temporarily relieved is stated at 35,748 against 43,168 in 1877. This decrease, and also the corresponding decrease of nearly $48,000 in the expenditures for temporary relief, it is believed is largely due to the inability of such supervisors as did not hold the office the previous year (1877) to make complete reports to the Superintendents. A new supervisor enters upon his duties about April 1, and, unless he receives a report from his predecessor, which seems not to be very generally the case, he knows nothing of the relief furnished during the preceding winter, the very time when the number needing assistance is greatest, hence his report covers only the six months from April 1, to September 30. This subject received some attention at the late convention of the Superintendents of the Poor, and a law has been enacted by the present Legislature which it is hoped will secure complete reports in the future.

The number of paupers who have received permanent maintenance outside the poorhouses is stated at 1,272,—37 less than in 1877.

The number of insane maintained at asylums was 735,—116 more than in 1877. This increase is in part due to the opening of the Eastern Michigan Asylum which received 60 inmates from the poorhouses previous to September 30. The number of deaf and dumb, and of blind, at Flint was about the same as in 1877, but of "Poor persons at other institutions" there is a noticeable decrease of 80, although the expense of their maintenance was upwards of $900 more than in 1877. The whole number of different persons who received assistance in any form was 42,557,—11,444 less than in 1877, a decrease largely the result probably of the incompleteness in the report of the persons temporarily relieved already referred to.

The whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor as shown in Table VI., was $673,591.28.

The poorhouse and poor-farm expenses, exclusive of interest on capital invested, Table VII., was	$199,742 07
Expenditures for temporary relief outside the poorhouses, Table IX.	279,670 70
Cost of maintaining permanent paupers outside the poorhouses, Table IX.	18,615 99
Other expenditures, Table X.	175,371 17
Total	[*] $673,399 93

The poorhouse and poor-farm expenses were $3,506.59, and the expenditures for temporary relief $47,697.09, less than in 1877, but the expenditures for maintaining permanent paupers were $14,511.57, and the "other expenditures" $40,084.41, more than in 1877.

---

[*] This is $191 35 less than the total expenditures as first stated above, owing to discrepancies in several of the reports. See statement and exhibit following Table VI.

The several items of expense at the poorhouses do not seem to materially change from year to year. The value of food purchased in 1878 was over $9,000 less than in 1877, and is the most noticeable difference in the expenditures of the two years.

Forty-eight counties paid to the keepers of their poorhouses $31,523.57, an average of $656.74 to each. In several counties the keepers are paid fixed salaries, but in others the odd amounts they receive, as $318.27 in Eaton, $325.03 in Midland, indicate that it is the balance due under some contract or arrangement made with them by the Superintendents.

The amount paid for transportation to and from and support of the insane at asylums, Table X., was $133.822.89,—$36,143.41 more than in 1877.

The average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses was $28.22, and the average cost per week $1.86. The first of these averages is based upon the whole number of paupers in the poorhouses within the year and the total expenditures, and the second upon the average number maintained during the year and the total expenditures. This method of figuring the averages has been criticised in that it charges to the paupers of any year the cost of farms purchased, buildings erected, permanent improvements, etc., all of which will be used in the maintenance of other paupers, perhaps for many years in the future. The criticism seems to be partially just, but an attempt to classify the expenditures and to apportion to each year such part only as one year is to the whole number of years which the land will be occupied or the improvement last, cannot fail to involve a vast amount of perplexity, if it does not result in total failure. The expenditures of each year must be reported, if at all, the year in which they are incurred, and this department is poorly qualified to decide from the best reports that can be made to it, just which expenditures should be wholly charged to the paupers of that year and which should not. From no effort in this direction can we hope to obtain results more satisfactory than by the method heretofore pursued. We have however added to Table VIII. a column showing the average cost per week based upon the average number of paupers, and the expenditures exclusive of the cost of farms purchased and buildings erected, the only expenditures it is at all safe to deduct. It reduces the average cost to $1.69 per week for each pauper,—seventeen cents less than obtained without making any deductions.

The value of the paupers' labor is estimated at $7,742. This is about $1.09 for each of the whole number, and $3.74 for each of the average number, maintained in the poorhouses. The estimated value of the farm products was $59,654.01, which is nearly thirty per cent of the cost of maintaining the poorhouses and poor-farms, and about nine per cent of the total value of the farms and appurtenances.

The farms and buildings are valued at $621,706.06, live stock at $38,671.90, farm implements $16,173.49, and other property at $16,664.01, a total investment in farms and appurtenances of $693,215.46. The interest at seven per cent for one year on this capital is $48.525.08.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM JENNEY,

Secretary of State.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP POOR.

List of counties, so far as reported, in which a distinction is made between County and Township poor:

Gladwin,
Grand Traverse,
Kent,
Lake,
Muskegon,
Ogemaw,
Ontonagon,
Otsego,
Saginaw,
Schoolcraft,
Washtenaw,
Wayne.

List of counties, so far as reported, in which no distinction is made between County and Township poor:

Alcona,
Allegan,
Alpena,
Antrim,
Baraga,
Barry,
Bay,
Benzie,
Berrien,
Branch,
Cass,
Cheboygan,
Chippewa,
Clinton,
Delta,
Eaton,
Emmet,
Gratiot,
Huron,
Ingham,
Iosco,
Isle Royal,
Kalamazoo,
Kalkaska,
Keweenaw,
Lapeer,
Lenawee,
Livingston,
Mackinac,
Marquette,
Mecosta,
Midland,
Missaukee,
Monroe,
Oceana,
Sanilac,
Shiawassee,
St. Clair,
St. Joseph,
Tuscola,
Wexford.

List of counties from which no report has been received relative to the distinction between County and Township poor:

Calhoun,
Clare,
Genesee,
Hillsdale,
Houghton,
Ionia,
Isabella,
Jackson,
Leelanaw,
Macomb,
Manistee,
Manitou,
Mason,
Menominee,
Montcalm,
Newaygo,
Oakland,
Osceola,
Ottawa,
Presque Isle,
Roscommon,
Van Buren.

In Charlevoix the county assumes all expenses over $100.00 for keeping the poor in the townships.

TABLES.

EXHIBIT A.

Statements concerning the Paupers and Indigent Persons of Michigan; for the years ending September 30, 1878, and 1877, and October 15, 1876.

	1878.	1877.	1876.
PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.			
Average number	2,069.62	2,018.32	1,805.32
Per cent of average number to total population in 1874	....	.15	.14
Whole number	7,078	6,356	5,183
Per cent of whole number to total population in 1874	....	.48	.39
Number of males	5.625	4,689	3,701
Number of females	1,453	1,667	1,482
Number under 16 years of age	743	819	721
Whole number of insane	523	552	505
Average number of insane	410.54	393.61	351.86
Whole number of idiotic	203	252	230
Average number of idiotic	190.41	234.06	203.97
Whole number of blind	53	49	49
Average number of blind	45.43	42.86	40.05
Whole number of mutes	25	17	19
Average number of mutes	23.02	15.34	15.69
Americans	3,652	2,874	2,075
English	411	322	233
Irish	1,268	1,434	1,019
Scotch	155	138	97
Germans	791	766	525
French	115	160	114
Swedes and Norwegians	93	99	68
Canadians	345	290	268
Negroes	93	125	132
Mulattoes	80	50	17
Indians	12	14	9
Danes	8	14	22
Hollanders	22	15	14
Miscellaneous	14	27	26
Unknown	19	28	564
Totals	7,078	6,356	5,183
Births	86	91	80
Illegitimate births	62	68	60
Deaths	215	269	236

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

	1878.	1877.	1876.
INDIGENT PERSONS ASSISTED OUTSIDE THE POORHOUSES.			
Temporarily relieved	35,748	43,168	35,410
Per cent of number temporarily relieved to total population in 1874	....	3.24	2.05
Number of permanent paupers maintained outside the poorhouses	1,272	1,309	....
Insane at Asylums	735	619	572
Deaf and dumb at Flint Institute	25	23	17
Blind at Flint Institute	6	10	6
Poor persons at other institutions	22	102	47
Whole number of different persons who have received assistance in any form	42,557	54,001	43,266
Per cent of different persons relieved to total population in 1874	....	4.05	3.24
EXPENDITURES—TOTALS.			
Whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor	$673,591 28	$670,431 51	$602,626 06
Whole amount paid from poor funds	486,707 26	486,709 18	432,015 14
Amount paid from other funds	184,517 00	157,939 95	135,813 22
POORHOUSE AND POOR-FARM EXPENSES, EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST ON CAPITAL INVESTED.			
Totals	$199,742 07	$203,248 66	$220,677 73
Paid to keepers	$31,523 57	$32,350 84	$30,638 86
Clothing purchased	20,178 01	21,385 36	18,101 20
Food purchased	52,665 30	62,070 89	56,581 98
Medical attendance and medicines	10,009 04	10,797 58	11,310 09
Funeral expenses	2,211 77	1,215 85	2,855 05
Transportation of paupers to and from the poorhouses	2,990 32	3,826 85	3,410 77
Furniture purchased	4,398 89	5,098 63	5,341 13
Labor hired in poorhouses	6,959 24	7,511 23	7,166 81
Miscellaneous poorhouse expenses	11,056 60	8,561 51	16,041 33
Farms purchased	3,285 44	1,850 00	2,086 50
Buildings erected	14,700 99	10,267 20	23,840 43
Buildings repaired	7,318 56	6,963 64	7,908 78
Improvement of farms	7,098 03	5,063 11	3,895 27
Stock purchased	3,743 32	3,565 10	4,609 31
Farm implements purchased	2,751 13	3,096 09	4,005 07
Hay, grain and seed purchased	4,131 81	5,065 93	5,368 80
Labor hired on farms	9,810 84	9,358 90	10,799 62
Miscellaneous farm expenses	4,909 21	5,199 95	6,716 73
Average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses within the year	$28 22	$31 99	....
Average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the year	1 86	1 94	$2 35
Average cost per week of each pauper after deducting value of farms purchased and buildings erected	1 69	....	....

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

	1878.	1877.	1876.
EXPENDITURES FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF OUTSIDE THE POORHOUSES.			
Totals	$279,670 70	$327,367 79	$236,065 90
Medical attendance and medicines	$45,595 52	$37.201 78	$36,656 51
Funeral expenses	9.974 94	10,589 00	10,805 86
Food purchased	154.252 90	156.770 70	86,572 74
Fuel purchased	18,807 24	11.506 72	12.404 84
Clothing purchased	16.935 73	15,577 42	11,883 60
Miscellaneous expenditures	32,581 34	31,728 86	52,908 24
Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses, and to and from public institutions)	10,673 73	12,193 40	9,365 79
Cost of maintaining permanent paupers outside of poorhouses	$18,615 99	$4,104 42	....
OTHER EXPENDITURES.			
Totals	$175,371 17	$135,286 76	$126,349 55
Paid superintendents of the poor	$26,498 69	$25,324 60	$25,006 59
Paid supervisors	4,717 99	4,312 84	4,313 90
Paid justices of the peace	188 72	405 35	115 50
Paid directors of the poor	3,167 50	2,512 75	1,621 00
Paid for transportation to and from and support of insane at asylums	133,822 89	97,679 48	92,028 52
Paid for transportation to and from and support of deaf and dumb at Flint Institute	673 02	357 16	299 64
Paid for transportation to and from and support of blind at Flint Institute	171 92	90 81	457 93
Paid for transportation to and from and support of poor persons at other institutions	5,470 70	4,603 77	2,506 47
Value of paupers' labor (estimated)	$7,742 00	$8.476 00	$8.250 50
Value of all farm products (estimated)	59,654 01	60,382 63	61,202 33
Value of farm products sold	12,365 07	13,670 89	11,790 46
Per cent of value of farm products to capital invested in farms and appurtenances	9.11	9.81	8.57
Total value of farms and appurtenances	$693.215 46	$726.271 91	$714.049 49
Value of farms and buildings	$621.706 06	$634.060 86	$630.239 54
Value of live stock	38.671 90	39.939 25	42.378 05
Value of farm implements	16,173 49	17.260 17	16,300 78
Value of all other property	16,664 01	34,294 38	25,131 12
Interest at seven per cent on capital invested in farms and appurtenances	$48,525 08	$50,839 03	$49,983 46

TABLE I.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Average Number, the Whole Number, the Number of Each Sex, and the Number under 16 years of age, of Paupers maintained in the Poorhouses; and of these the Whole Number and the Average Number that are Insane, Idiotic, Blind, and Mute, for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.												
	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number under 16 years of age.	INSANE.		IDIOTIC.		BLIND.		MUTES.	
						Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.
STATE	2,069.62	7,078	5,625	1,453	743	523	410.54	203	190.41	53	45.43	25	23.02
Alcona	4.50	9	7	2	2	....	....	2	1	1	....	..	....
Allegan	60	103	67	36	30	15	15	5	5	..	....	1	1
Alpena	8.67	28	21	7	7	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Antrim [1]	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Baraga [2]	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Barry	19	32	20	12	5	3	3	4	3.50	..	....	..	....
Bay	25	96	66	30	17	3	....	11	8	..	....	1	....
Benzie [2]	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Berrien	52.50	103	66	37	24	7	4.50	8	7.67	2	1.88	2	2
Branch	46	83	40	43	3	9	4.33	12	11	2	2	..	....
Calhoun	93.30	224	160	64	40	a 25	20.53	b 3	3	2	2	2	1.04
Cass	40.01	63	38	25	22	6	6	9	9	..	....	..	....
Charlevoix [3]	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Cheboygan [4]	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Chippewa [3]	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Clare	1.60	17	16	1	2	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Clinton	24	24	12	12	5	1	1	4	4	2	1.50	1	1
Delta [2]	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Eaton	41	56	39	17	7	7	6.77	5	5	2	1.19	1	1
Emmet [2]	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Genesee	39	78	44	34	1	11	10	10	10	1	1	1	1
Gladwin [3]	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Gr'd Traverse	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Gratiot	14	28	22	6	7	2	2	6	5.50	..	....	..	....
Hillsdale	58	71	38	33	0	14	14	9	9	2	2	..	....
Houghton	50	62	42	20	30	5	5	2	2	4	4	..	....
Huron	14	16	10	6	3	....	....	....	....	2	2	..	....
Ingham	33	53	30	23	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	..	....
Ionia	43.71	97	58	39	24	4	4	6	6	..	....	1	1
Iosco	3.75	12	8	4	2	1	.17	....	....	..	....	..	....
Isabella	4	14	8	6	7	....	....	1	1	..	....	..	....
Isle Royal [2]	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....

---

[1] Poorhouse burned by an incendiary.

[2] No poorhouse or farm.

[3] County has purchased a farm within the year, but the report does not show that there are any buildings on it.

[4] No poorhouse.

[a] Several only partially or periodically insane.

[b] One is blind also.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.												
						INSANE.		IDIOTIC.		BLIND.		MUTES.	
	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.
Jackson	28.50	136	112	24	3	8	7	1	1	4	4	1	1
Kalamazoo	38	59	39	20	13	9	9	5	5	2	2	2	2
Kalkaska	1	1	.....	1	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Kent	47.20	78	48	30	1	14	10.24	11	8.69	..	.....	..	.....
Keweenaw[1]	9.17	12	6	6	2	1	1	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Lake[2]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Lapeer	37.08	75	42	33	19	5	4.42	....	......	1	1	..	.....
Leelanaw[2]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Lenawee	75.50	121	63	58	19	20	18	6	5	2	1.50	1	1
Livingston	15	44	32	12	5	6	3.50	4	4	..	.....	2	2
Mackinac[2]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Macomb	42	163	142	21	1	14	8	7	7	1	1	..	.....
Manistee[2]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Manitou[4]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Marquette	34.50	75	61	14	23	1	1	....	......	1	.33	..	.....
Mason	6.33	37	30	7	2	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Mecosta	8.39	21	7	14	3	1	1	1	1	..	.....	..	.....
Menominee	.82	3	2	1	1	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Midland	12	28	18	10	18	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Missaukee[2]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Monroe	32.75	57	35	22	12	4	2	8	7.33	2	2	1	1
Montcalm	30	64	38	26	20	3	1.80	7	6	2	.20	..	.....
Muskegon	9	41	33	8	9	3	.44	1	1	..	.....	..	.....
Newaygo	6	18	11	7	3	2	.13	2	2	1	1	..	.....
Oakland	41.93	106	67	39	11	17	13.12	13	12.12	1	1	1	1
Oceana	13.67	22	14	8	9	2	1.50	2	2	1	1	1	1
Ogemaw[2]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Ontonagon	1	2	2	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Osceola	5.08	25	22	3	7	....	......	....	......	1	1	..	.....
Otsego[1]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Ottawa	33	51	35	16	9	4	4	6	6	..	.....	..	.....
Presque Isle[2]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Roscommon[2]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Saginaw	32	72	55	17	3	5	3	3	3	1	1	..	.....
Sanilac	12.58	17	11	6	2	....	......	a 4	3.60	1	1	1	1
Schoolcraft[2]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Shiawassee	24	41	20	21	8	8	6	5	5	..	.....	..	.....
St. Clair	30.42	69	36	33	22	9	6.05	....	......	..	.....	1	.58
St. Joseph	30.25	50	32	18	6	5	5	2	2	3	2.33	..	.....
Tuscola	13	30	15	15	7	2	1.33	....	......	1	1	..	.....
Van Buren	25.67	47	34	13	11	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....
Washtenaw	124.57	1,204	1,231	63	25	46	35.71	3	3	3	2	2	2
Wayne	574	2,949	2,519	430	190	218	168	12	12	4	3.50	2	2
Wexford	.17	1	1	.....	....	....	......	....	......	..	.....	..	.....

---

[1] No farm. County rents a building which is used as a poorhouse. See Schedule A.
[2] No poorhouse or farm.
[3] No report, but in 1877 the county had both farm and buildings.
[4] No report, and probably no farm or buildings.
a One is a mute also.

TABLE II.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Nationalities of the Paupers maintained in the Poorhouses during the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Americans.*	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Swedes and Norwegians.	Canadians.	Negroes.†	Mulattoes.‡	Indians.	Danes.	Hollanders.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.	Totals.
STATE	3,652	411	1,268	155	791	115	*a* 93	345	93	80	12	8	22	4	19	7,078
Alcona	6	1	2	....	....	....	....	.	..	..	..	..	..		..	9
Allegan	78	....	5	4	12	....	....	1	..	3	..	..	..		..	103
Alpena	2	1	2	1	3	....	....	16	3	..	..	..	..	..		28
Barry	28	....	1	....	2	1	....	.	.	..	..	..	..	..		32
Bay	8	4	15	12	8	17	3	24	.	2	*b*2	..	..	*c*1		96
Berrien	78	3	7	....	5	3	....	1	4	2	..	..	..	..		103
Branch	67	1	7	1	5	1	....	.	1	..	..	..	..	..		83
Calhoun	132	14	24	3	21	1	1	6	.	22	..	..	..	..		224
Cass	43	1	2	....	2	....	....	2	8	5	..	..	..	..		63
Clare	7	2	2	....	1	4	....	1	.		..	..	..	..		17
Clinton	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	.		..	..	..	..		24
Eaton	44	1	7	....	2	....	....	2	.		..	..	..	..		56
Genesee	48	4	13	1	8	2	....	.	1		*b*1	..	..	..		78
Gratiot	22	1	3	....	....	1	....	.	.		..	..	..	..		28
Hillsdale	53	4	6	....	5	1	....	1	1		..	..	..	..		71
Houghton	34	2	14	....	6	....	3	3	.		..	..	..	..		62
Huron	4	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	.		..	..	..	*d*7		16
Ingham	28	1	8	3	8	....	1	.	.	4	..	..	..	..		53
Ionia	77	1	8	....	6	1	1	3	.		..	..	..	..		97
Iosco	5	1	3	....	....	....	....	2	.		1	..	..	..		12
Isabella	9	....	1	....	4	....	....	.	.		..	..	..	..		14
Jackson	47	6	57	5	17	1	....	.	.		..	..	3	..		136
Kalamazoo	33	2	7	....	14	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..		59
Kalkaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.		..	..	..	..		1
Kent	44	....	11	1	5	2	2	.	.	1	..	1	7	*e*4		78
Keweenaw	1	3	6	....	2	....	....	.	.		..	..	..	..		12
Lapeer	54	2	5	1	2	....	....	1	.		..	..	..	..		75
Lenawee	93	4	12	....	9	....	1	.	2		..	..	..	..		121
Livingston	26	4	8	....	3	....	1	.	1		*b*1	..	..	..		44
Macomb	135	3	9	1	10	2	1	2	.		..	..	..	..		163
Marquette	22	2	21	2	7	1	8	0	1		1	..	..	..		75
Mason	20	....	6	....	1	1	4	1	.		4	..	..	..		37
Mecosta	15	1	1	2	1	....	1	.	.		..	..	..	..		21
Menominee	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	.	.		..	..	..	..		3
Midland	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..		28
Monroe	25	1	5	....	11	12	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..		57
Montcalm	45	2	6	....	10	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..		64
Muskegon	12	....	11	....	2	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	2	..		41
Newaygo	13	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	..	1	1	..	..	..		18

---

* Includes all whites born in the United States.
† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of white blood.
‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of white and negro blood.
a Includes 77 Swedes and 16 Norwegians.
b One a half-breed Indian.
c An Italian.
d Polanders.
e Includes 1 Belgian, 1 Austrian, and 2 Russians.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Americans.*	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Swedes and ians.	Canadians.	Negroes.†	Mulattoes.‡	Indians.	Danes.	Hollanders.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.	Totals.
Oakland	61	8	12	3	9	....	....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	106
Oceana	13	1	......	1	4	....	2	....	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	22
Ontonagon	1	....	......	....	....	1	....	....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Osceola	12	3	2	1	....	2	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
Ottawa	25	....	9	1	4	1	....	....	--	--	--	--	10	*a*1	--	51
Saginaw	26	3	16	1	14	5	....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72
Sanilac	8	2	3	....	1	....	....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Shiawassee	33	1	4	....	....	1	....	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
St. Clair	30	2	14	2	9	1	....	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69
St. Joseph	46	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Tuscola	12	3	7	1	1	....	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Van Buren	35	....	3	....	6	2	....	....	--	--	--	--	--	*b*1	--	47
Washtenaw	636	120	239	29	139	10	18	60	6	37	--	--	--	--	--	1,294
Wayne	1,303	196	660	79	408	35	26	159	63	--	--	7	--	--	13	2,949
Wexford	1	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1

* Includes all whites born in the United States.
† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of white blood.
‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of white and negro blood.
a A Bohemian.
b An Australian.

TABLE III.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Total Number of Births, the number of Illegitimate Births, and the number of Deaths, at the poorhouses; the number of persons Temporarily Relieved outside the poorhouses; the number supported at Public Institutions; and the whole number of different persons who have received assistance in any form, for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	WHOLE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT THE POORHOUSES.			Number of Persons Temporarily Relieved outside the Poorhouses.	Number of Permanent Paupers Maintained outside the Poorhouses.	WHOLE NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS SUPPORTED AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				Number of Different Persons who have received assistance in any form during the year.
	Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Deaths.			Insane at Asylums.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.	
STATE	86	62	215	35,748	1,272	735	25	6	22	42,557
Alcona	....	....	......	56	2	1	......	......	2	65
Allegan	3	3	8	606	....	6	2	......	......	717
Alpena	....	....	1	265	....	6	......	......	......	299
Antrim	....	....	......	55	....	3	......	......	......	58
Baraga	....	....	......	133	....	......	......	......	......	133
Barry	....	....	3	92	....	14	1	1	......	140
Bay	....	....	5	810	....	6	......	......	......	906
Benzie	....	....	......	33	1	2	......	......	......	36
Berrien	6	....	4	786	100	27	2	2	......	817
Branch	1	....	6	290	3	16	1	1	......	394
Calhoun	6	6	15	1,152	45	17	2	......	......	1,355
Cass	2	1	......	572	18	7	1	......	......	661
Charlevoix	....	....	......	37	3	......	......	......	......	34
Cheboygan	....	....	......	67	12	......	......	......	......	77
Chippewa	....	....	......	35	39	......	......	......	......	74
Clare	....	....	......	36	....	1	......	......	......	54
Clinton	1	....	1	*a* 111	2	16	......	1	......	135
Delta	....	....	......	113	....	4	......	......	2	119
Eaton	2	2	1	285	8	20	......	......	......	369
Emmet	....	....	......	21	1	......	......	......	......	22
Genesee	2	2	2	927	....	27	1	......	......	1,003
Gladwin	....	....	......	10	2	......	......	......	......	12
Grand Traverse	....	....	......	*b* 4	1	2	......	......	......	7
Gratiot	2	2	3	189	....	7	......	......	......	224
Hillsdale	....	....	2	*c* 566	....	8	......	......	......	645
Houghton	3	3	2	460	538	18	2	......	......	1,085
Huron	1	1	2	186	....	5	......	......	......	207
Ingham	1	1	3	1,226	....	15	......	......	......	......
Ionia	3	3	4	289	1	11	*d* 2	......	6	392
Iosco	....	....	......	130	....	5	......	......	......	143
Isabella	....	....	1	175	3	......	......	......	......	192
Jackson	1	1	4	1,710	....	33	......	......	......	1,846
Kalamazoo	1	1	6	887	203	29	......	......	......	975
Kalkaska	....	....	......	85	10	......	......	......	......	96

---

a Not fully reported.
b Only those relieved by Superintendents of Poor.
c Citizens 268, tramps 298.
d Report says "Supposed to be."

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHOLE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT THE POORHOUSES.			Number of Persons Temporarily Relieved outside the Poor-houses.	Number of Permanent Paupers Maintained outside the Poor-houses.	WHOLE NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS SUPPORTED AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				Number of Different Persons who have received assistance in any form during the year.
	Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Deaths.			Insane Asylums.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.	
Kent	1	....	12	1,438	a.....	47	3	......	6	1,572
Keweenaw	....	....	1	230	....	4	......	......	......	246
Lake	....	....	......	120	1	1	......	......	......	122
Lapeer	2	2	3	344	8	11	......	......	......	438
Leelanaw	....	....	......	69	....	3	......	......	......	72
Lenawee	3	2	9	1,582	....	24	2	......	1	1,702
Livingston	2	1	3	156	....	16	......	......	......	216
Mackinac	....	....	......	22	7	......	......	......	......	29
Macomb	....	....	7	690	....	6	3	......	......	853
Marquette	....	....	3	1,543	....	15	b....	b....	......	1,633
Mason	....	....	1	456	....	4	1	......	......	493
Mecosta	....	....	2	103	1	4	......	......	......	128
Menominee	....	....	......	91	30	3	......	......	......	96
Midland	1	....	1	108	....	3	......	......	......	121
Missaukee	....	....	......	14	....	......	......	......	......	14
Monroe	1	1	4	1,170	5	18	b....	b....	b....	1,245
Montcalm	....	....	6	720	15	11	......	1	1	743
Muskegon	2	1	2	499	....	23	......	......	......	548
Newaygo	1	1	2	41	2	6	......	......	......	67
Oakland	....	....	8	210	3	33	......	......	......	343
Oceana	....	....	2	168	8	......	......	......	......	190
Ogemaw	....	....	......	1	....	......	......	......	......	1
Ontonagon	....	....	1	64	55	5	......	......	c 1	72
Osceola	....	....	1	67	....	......	......	......	......	82
Otsego	....	....	......	30	....	......	......	......	......	30
Ottawa	....	....	2	d 411	....	19	......	......	......	464
Presque Isle	....	....	......	7	....	......	......	......	......	7
Saginaw	1	....	3	1,084	1	35	1	......	......	1,191
Sanilac	....	....	......	178	e 13	6	......	......	......	201
Schoolcraft	....	....	......	18	2	......	......	......	......	20
Shiawassee	1	1	4	408	5	11	......	......	1	466
St. Clair	2	....	1	888	72	22	1	......	......	957
St. Joseph	1	....	4	742	6	20	......	......	......	818
Tuscola	....	....	3	280	5	3	......	......	......	318
Van Buren	1	....	2	617	41	15	......	......	......	720
Washtenaw	7	7	7	2,209	....	20	b....	b....	......	3,523
Wayne	25	20	47	6,407	....	39	......	......	f....	9,356
Wexford	....	....	1	164	....	2	......	......	2	168

a Included in number temporarily relieved.
b Not reported.
c "At House of Correction."
d "Not including tramps."
e "Some of them help themselves—partially."
f "None but sick persons at hospitals,—number not known."

TABLE IV.

The assigned causes of pauperism of the inmates of the poorhouses.

Intemperance	145
Intemperance and sickness	4
Old age and intemperance	4
Delirium tremens	1
Fits from intemperance	1
Frozen feet, and intoxication	1
Injury in drunken fight	1
Whisky indirectly	4
Intemperance of husband	2
Intemperance and imprisonment of mother	3
Intemperance of parents	7
Dissipation	1
Opium-eating	3
Licentiousness	5
Licentiousness and intemperance	4
Licentiousness of parents	1
Venereal diseases	11
Masturbation	4
Fits and masturbation	1
Prostitution and seduction	46
Prostitution and pregnancy	1
Dementia and prostitution	1
Bad reputation	1
Bad habits	8
Vagabondism	2
Vagabondism of parents	2
Tramps	1,273
Vagrancy	3
Criminality of parents	2
Laziness	26
Unsteady habits	2
Old age	237
Old age and blindness	10
Old age and insanity	3
Old age and sickness	13
Old age and being crippled	2
Old age and fits	2
Old age and palsy	1
Old age and rheumatism	1
Bad leg and old age	1
Old age and cancer	1
Orphanage	55
Orphanage and idiocy	1
Half orphanage	19
Half orphanage and simple mindedness	1
Desertion by parents	33
Desertion by father	38
Desertion by mother	3
Negligence of parents	25
Confinement of parents in jail	4
Confinement of mother in jail	4
Shiftlessness of parents	4
Infancy, and vagrancy of mother	1
Pauperism of mother	1
Sickness of father	2
Insanity of father	1
Insanity of mother	3
Imprisonment of father	5
Father being crippled	2
Insanity of parents	2
Separation of parents	1
Children	93
Pauperism of parents	64
Desertion by husband	21
Children of crippled soldier	2
Widowhood	6
Pregnancy	28
Childbirth	2
Desertion	16
Incompetency and desertion	1
Imprisonment of husband	1
Separation from husband, and pregnancy	1
Being turned out of doors with small babe	1
Shiftlessness of husband, and family	2
Insanity of husband	1
Being wife of crippled pauper	1
Rheumatism of husband	1
Injury to husband	1
Sickness of husband	2
Sickness, and injury to husband	1
Helplessness	1
Feebleness	1
Idiocy	174
Epilepsy and idiocy	1
Being of feeble mind and crippled	1
Being of weak mind	72
Incompetence	35
Partial blindness	15
Blindness	46
Being blind and deaf and dumb	1
Being blind and crippled	1
Weakness of eyes	1
Being deaf and dumb	5
Being dumb	8
Being deaf	1
Deformity	7
No feet	1
Inability to labor	4
Casualty	2
Injury to spine	2
Broken back	1
Broken limb	5
Broken leg	9
Broken thigh	1
Fractured hip joint	1
Leg cut	1

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

Foot cut	4
Wound in leg	1
Loss of leg	4
Amputation of legs	1
Amputation of feet	1
Cutting off of foot by the cars	1
Cutting off of hand in mill	1
Cutting off of fingers	1
Sprained knee	1
Dislocation of shoulder	1
Being shot on highway	1
Being shot and wounded	1
Injury to head	2
Frozen feet	3
Injury to leg	1
Bruised hand	1
Bodily injury	1
Railroad accident	2
Being crippled in the army	1
Being crippled by accident	1
Injury in a mine	4
Injury in a mill	1
Injury by a tree	1
Injury, and sickness of family	1
Infirmity	13
Debility	2
Sickness	287
Being crippled, and sickness	2
Lameness and sickness	1
Hip disease	3
Skin disease	2
Heart disease	2
Lung disease	2
Kidney disease	2
Urinary difficulty	1
Incontinence of urine	1
Liver complaint	1
Asthma	3
Consumption	32
Spinal complaint	1
Softening of the brain	1
St. Vitus's dance	2
Nervous fits	1
Paralysis	33
Insanity	286
Sickness and insanity	1
Dementia	12
Melancholy	1
Fits and insanity	3
Fits causing idiocy	2
Fits and dementia	1
Fits and idiocy	1
Fits	41
Epilepsy	26
Rheumatism	28
Rheumatic fever	1
Sciatic rheumatism	1
Scrofula	3
Dropsy	
Fever	
Typhoid fever	2
Ague	9
Scarlet fever—mind affected	1
Catarrh in head—mind affected	1
Measles	1
Diphtheria	1
Arm being powerless	1
Withered arm	1
Tumor	1
Cancer	7
Fever-sore	3
Cataract	1
Sore eyes	5
Granulated eyelids	1
Sore foot and lameness	1
Sore feet	2
Sore legs	8
Sore mouth	1
Ulcer on limb	1
Varicose ulcer	1
Sore hand	1
Bad management	2
Unfortunate	4
Out of employment	13
Loss of property	7
"Jordan was too far away, Had gone as far as he could pay"	1
Heredity	1
Found wandering	1
Left his home	1
Bad disposition	6
Taking poison	1
Cripples	66
Lameness	3
Lame back	2
Lame leg	2
Lame hand	1
Worn out	1

TABLE V.

The assigned causes of indigency of families relieved outside the poorhouses.

Intemperance	136
Intemperance and accident	1
Intemperance and old age	5
Opium-eating	1
Opium and whisky	1
Idleness and whisky	2
Intemperance and large family	1
Desertion by intemperate husband	2
Licentiousness	1
Venereal diseases	8
Profligacy	1
Prostitution	6
Intemperance and prostitution	1
Bastardy	11
Lewdness and indolence	1
Vagrancy	2
Tramps	346
Imprisonment	9
Sickness and imprisonment	1
Criminality	1
Laziness	72
Laziness and sickness	3
Laziness and large family	1
Laziness, desertion of family	1
Laziness and old age	4
Indolence and widowhood	4
Constitutional pauperism	1
Old age	383
Old age and infirmity	21
Old age, and helplessness of family	1
Old age and sickness	36
Old age and blindness	7
Old age and sore eyes	1
Old age, lameness and blindness	1
Old age and lameness	1
Old age and idiocy	1
Old age and being crippled	5
Old age and consumption	1
Old age and rheumatism	1
Old age and widowhood	23
Orphanage	24
Sickness and orphanage	1
Families of children	4
Desertion by parents	7
Desertion by father	3
Death of father	2
Imprisonment of parents	2
Parent being crippled	2
Being a friendless boy	1
Being a truant boy	1
Having a crippled child	1
Idiocy	2
Insanity	1
Desertion	21
Desertion by husband	146
Desertion by husband and father	4
Neglect by husband	4
Absence of husband	7
Parting from husband	12
Sickness and husband's absence	1
Widowhood	384
Widowhood and sickness	35
Widowhood and infirmity	6
Widowhood and loss of child	1
Widowhood and lack of work	6
Death of husband	9
Husband being drowned	2
Husband being burned	1
Husband being killed	6
Husband being killed in a mine	17
Husband being killed on railroad	2
Husband being killed, and sickness	1
Insanity of husband	4
Blindness of husband	2
Imprisonment of husband	36
Feebleness of mind,—imprisonment of husband	6
Shiftlessness of husband	1
Pregnancy	6
Childbirth	10
Abortion	1
Being turned out of doors	1
Helplessness of wife and child	1
Looking for children	1
Desertion by friends	1
Care of brother	1
Idiocy	20
Idiotic and crippled son	1
Idiotic son	2
Weakness of mind	9
Incompetency	18
More family than capacity	2
Blindness	63
Being crippled and blind	1
Blindness and sickness	2
" Eyesight "	1
Being a deaf mute	4
Being a mute	1
Deafness	1
Accident	23
Accident and sickness	1
Railroad accident	1
Broken legs	26
Broken limb	4
Broken arm	6
Broken back	1
Leg being broken in mine	1
Broken hip	1
Dislocation of hip	1
Loss of arm	2
Loss of both arms	1
Loss of both hands	1
Loss of leg in mine	1
Loss of limb in mine	1

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

Loss of both legs on railroad	1
Amputation of hand	1
Cutting off of hand in mill	1
Cut foot	9
Cut	1
Being stabbed	1
Sawed hand	2
Being a wounded soldier	1
Old wound	1
Being an aged and disabled soldier	1
Gunshot wound	2
Having eight fingers shot off	1
Being hurt in the back	1
Killed by a tree	1
Fall	1
Hurt hand	1
Fall from a wagon	1
Hurt on boat	1
Mashed foot	1
Injury by a fall	2
Injury by a falling tree	1
Bruised foot	1
Injury	7
Injury in mine	6
Injury in mill	3
Injury to arm	1
Injury on railroad	1
Injury by a log	2
Injury to eye	1
Injury by cars	1
Frozen feet	3
Child being burned	1
Being burnt	1
Being burned out	9
Accidental burning of wife	1
Being poisoned	1
Being disabled	2
Disease contracted in army	1
Sickness	1,349
Internal disease	3
Sickness and death	25
Sickness and sore hand	1
Sickness, and idiotic child	1
Lameness and sickness	1
Lameness, and sickness of wife	1
Being crippled and sick	2
Being of weak mind and sick	1
Infirmity	4
Debility	1
Heart disease	2
Disease of skin	1
Disease of kidneys	1
Bright's disease of kidneys	1
Urinary difficulty	1
Hip disease	1
Spinal complaint	2
Diseased eyes	1
Inflammation of lungs	2
Asthma	3
Consumption	50
Liver complaint	3
Inflammation of bowels	1
Rupture	4
Strangulated hernia	1
Insanity	36
Insanity and blindness	1
Nervous debility	1
Fits and partial dementia	1
Paralysis	18
Fits	9
Epilepsy	2
Rickets	2
Fever	3
Typhoid fever	7
Scarlet fever	2
Small-pox	2
Bilious fever	1
Ague	1
Rheumatic fever	1
Inflammatory rheumatism	1
Rheumatism	25
Dropsy	2
Chronic diarrhea	2
Erysipelas	2
Diphtheria	1
Fever-sore	9
Cancer	6
Abscess	2
Sore leg	2
Scrofula	1
Felon	1
Sore foot	1
Sore eyes	7
Death	7
Funeral expenses	7
Being unfortunate	3
Hard times	5
Large family and lack of work	1
Large family	27
Lack of employment	211
Loss of property	3
Giving property to son	1
Being robbed of clothing	1
Inability to work	16
Robbery (so claimed)	1
Improvidence	4
Mismanagement	3
Being used up	2
General disability	1
Crippled feet	1
Crippled hand	2
Being crippled	65
Being crippled and having large family	1
Being crippled and infirm	1
Lame arm and lack of work	1
Lameness	29
Lame back	2
Lame leg	1
Lame arm	1
Lame hand	1
"Leaving home"	1
Cutting his throat because of poverty	1
Ignorance—purely animal	1
Separation from wife—large family	1
Transient	51
Being retained as witness	1

TABLE VI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Whole Amount expended in the Care and Support of the Poor, the Amounts paid from the Poor Funds, and the Amounts paid from all Other Funds, for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Whole Amount Expended.	Paid from Poor Funds.	Paid from other than Poor Funds.
STATE	a $673,591 28	$486,707 26	$184,517 00
Alcona	$2,851 42	$2,851 42	....
Allegan	11,055 90	11,055 90	....
Alpena	5,656 60	3,075 97	$2,580 63
Antrim	2,758 80	1,874 82	883 98
Baraga	1,843 55	1,693 55	150 00
Barry	5,848 32	3,416 36	2,431 96
Bay	6,688 88	5,272 48	1,416 40
Benzie	1,448 78	1,289 53	159 25
Berrien	14,802 68	9,727 25	5,075 43
Branch	9,972 44	5,018 32	4,954 12
Calhoun	19,562 14	17,038 38	2,523 76
Cass	7,917 94	6,909 49	1,008 45
Charlevoix	1,814 58	1,594 14	220 44
Cheboygan	873 70	693 09	100 00
Chippewa	3,600 18	2,950 18	650 00
Clare	1,583 74	1,446 49	137 25
Clinton	7,869 82	4,758 10	3,111 72
Delta	2,518 61	....	2,518 61
Eaton	7,395 52	4,443 41	2,952 11
Emmet	606 23	561 23	45 00
Genesee	17,983 96	11,694 88	6,289 08
Gladwin	b 331 00	331 00	....
Grand Traverse	c 2,885 24	698 83	....
Gratiot	4,770 33	3,440 81	1,329 52
Hillsdale	5,540 94	3,683 15	1,857 79
Houghton	22,069 12	22,069 12	....
Huron	6,192 46	5,892 46	300 00
Ingham	d 10,058 36	7,121 76	2,836 60
Ionia	8,643 48	6,041 56	2,601 92
Iosco	4,487 64	2,947 24	1,540 40
Isabella	2,773 19	2,600 19	173 00
Jackson	17,730 91	11,414 95	6,315 96
Kalamazoo	13,919 48	7,001 90	6,917 58
Kalkaska	2,613 48	2,263 48	350 00
Kent	39,735 67	38,869 09	866 58
Keweenaw	4,713 17	3,963 17	750 00
Lake	2,127 39	1,851 76	275 63
Lapeer	11,398 67	8,905 72	2,492 95

---

a Owing to discrepancies in the reports from Cheboygan, Grand Traverse, and Ingham counties, this total is $2,367.02 more than the sum of the two following columns.

b Superintendents were paid from county fund—records were burned, and the amount cannot be ascertained.

c The total as nearly as can be ascertained from the report, which is very imperfect.

d $100 of this amount was paid, but not reported in 1877.

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole Amount Expended.	Paid from Poor Funds.	Paid from other than Poor Funds.
Leelanaw	$1,267 86	$1,267 86	....
Lenawee	15,985 26	14,849 26	$1,136 00
Livingston	6,424 48	5,128 77	1,295 71
Mackinac	1,196 00	1,106 00	90 00
Macomb	10,334 82	8,589 32	1,745 50
Marquette	30,726 36	25,991 49	4,734 87
Mason	7,448 48	7,448 48	....
Mecosta	4,267 11	3,116 85	1,150 26
Menominee	3,929 14	2,610 56	1,318 58
Midland	3,115 66	2,162 42	953 24
Missaukee	508 63	448 63	60 00
Monroe	20,154 47	7,947 78	12,206 69
Montcalm	10,471 59	7,134 70	3,336 89
Muskegon	14,940 32	10,141 92	4,798 40
Newaygo	3,413 32	2,563 04	850 28
Oakland	14,397 96	9,534 68	4,863 28
Oceana	4,077 00	3,754 73	322 27
Ogemaw	10 00	10 00	....
Ontonagon	3,629 78	377 10	3,252 68
Osceola	4,042 10	3,607 76	434 34
Otsego	881 71	806 71	75 00
Ottawa	12,846 82	8,449 15	4,397 67
Presque Isle	280 35	264 35	16 00
Saginaw	31,621 71	17,620 12	14,001 59
Sanilac	5,851 52	3,948 52	1,903 00
Schoolcraft	1,254 63	954 63	300 00
Shiawassee	6,058 40	5,916 45	141 95
St. Clair	16,782 21	11,185 58	5,596 63
St. Joseph	13,312 30	9,782 46	3,529 84
Tuscola	5,823 53	5,222 36	601 17
Van Buren	14,366 09	10,106 59	4,259 50
Washtenaw	23,512 29	19,409 81	4,102 48
Wayne	83,045 18	46,818 73	36,226 45
Wexford	2,969 88	1,969 27	1,000 61

For eight counties the total cost of maintaining the poor, as summed up by the superintendents and shown in the first column of the foregoing table, is different from the total as found by footing the itemized expenditures. The differences are shown in the last column of the following exhibit, the plus sign indicating that the total as reported by the superintendents is greater, and the minus sign less, than the total obtained by footing.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL COST OF MAINTAINING THE POOR.		
	As summed up by the Superintendents.	As found by footing items.	Differences.
Cheboygan	$873 70	$280 61	+$593 09
Grand Traverse	2,885 24	2,887 74	-2 50
Ionia	8,643 48	8,617 48	+26 00
Iosco	4,487 64	4,473 66	+13 98
Lake	2,127 39	2,519 15	-391 76
Macomb	10,334 82	10,334 83	-01
Mason	7,448 48	7,448 47	+01
Oakland	14,397 96	14,445 42	-47 46

TABLE VII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Poorhouse and

NUMBER.	STATE AND COUNTIES.	Totals of Poorhouse and Poor-farm Expenses.	POORHOUSE EXPENSES.						
			Paid to Keepers.	Clothing Purchased.	Food Purchased.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Funeral Expenses.	Transportation of Paupers to and from the Poorhouses.	Furniture Purchased.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	STATE	$199,742 07	$31,523 57	$20,178 01	$52,665 30	$10,009 04	$2,211 77	$2,990 32	$4,398 89
1	Alcona.........	$1,762 64	$400 00	$38 84	$217 54	$8 67	---------	$5 00	$44 14
2	Allegan.........	6,281 65	850 00	838 39	1,440 95	373 85	$36 00	50 05	339 95
3	Alpena.........	1,696 76	300 00	88 94	927 64	b ---------	8 00	5 00	117 19
4	Barry.........	1,433 51	314 50	287 76	381 56	40 00	24 00	13 00	34 67
5	Bay.........	3,170 28	700 00	336 28	850 00	53 30	25 00	7 00	222 75
6	Berrien.........	2,657 00	650 00	d 888 12	---------	223 82	20 00	29 61	11 50
7	Branch.........	3,865 98	500 00	332 35	826 09	112 88	58 50	2 50	150 97
8	Calhoun.........	7,799 21	750 00	542 50	3,150 00	390 00	130 00	18 85	137 15
9	Cass.........	2,625 83	731 25	340 40	332 12	103 80	---------	9 70	79 00
10	Charlevoix....	1,015 00	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
11	Clare.........	1,335 96	275 00	37 92	245 87	1 10	---------	---------	14 00
12	Clinton.........	2,232 96	482 50	400 00	200 00	98 76	20 75	49 50	217 80
13	Eaton.........	2,955 70	318 27	634 96	676 40	158 81	12 00	30 55	---------
14	Genesee	3,072 55	550 00	294 58	589 16	293 95	25 50	50 00	70 58
15	Gr'd Traverse	750 00	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
16	Gratiot.........	1,967 18	f 1,509 56	---------	---------	125 03	---------	52 15	---------
17	Hillsdale.......	2,294 03	1,200 00	324 83	308 06	120 90	18 00	33 50	23 78
18	Houghton......	4,825 87	900 00	165 40	2,905 00	165 00	15 52	15 00	33 45
19	Huron.........	3,947 46	550 00	50 35	917 65	78 45	---------	67 00	7 00
20	Ingham.........	4,012 79	h 1,100 00	384 58	311 30	303 48	34 00	24 50	125 24
21	Ionia.........	3,343 22	1,000 00	525 70	604 30	350 84	45 00	85 54	25 00
22	Iosco.........	1,401 77	i ---------	93 87	j 772 72	145 70	---------	50 00	58 89
23	Isabella.	1,405 64	385 25	35 28	88 18	53 05	2 00	3 00	2 70
24	Jackson.........	2,232 51	900 00	191 55	295 84	140 44	16 50	---------	---------
25	Kalamazoo....	2,337 70	1,000 00	125 00	75 80	140 00	20 00	---------	---------
26	Kalkaska......	249 69	f ---------	26 00	130 00	---------	---------	---------	---------
27	Kent	4,276 24	731 55	428 02	1,015 77	377 83	35 00	78 95	45 11
28	Keweenaw ...	1,647 30	i ---------	146 19	j 1,229 96	144 00	15 00	---------	---------
29	Lapeer.........	3,416 35	760 00	418 98	454 93	72 93	30 00	28 35	114 70
30	Lenawee......	3,669 75	1,460 00	220 11	489 90	200 00	10 75	36 50	16 15
31	Livingston....	2,103 94	500 00	155 15	211 81	85 34	28 00	11 00	49 31
32	Macomb.........	4,077 71	800 00	630 62	1,606 82	245 08	---------	36 05	40 00
33	Marquette....	4,552 06	333 32	280 03	1,849 93	876 04	36 00	88 10	96 22
34	Mason.........	1,290 55	i ---------	83 05	j 1,065 69	l ---------	---------	73 80	2 50
35	Mecosta.........	1,373 78	362 50	77 48	164 33	100 00	20 00	10 00	---------
36	Menominee ...	865 84	58 33	---------	---------	m 245 00	---------	---------	---------
37	Midland.........	1,411 51	325 03	131 49	276 14	70 31	12 00	19 43	24 83
38	Monroe.........	10,607 46	600 00	375 73	406 27	91 17	35 00	17 00	66 18
39	Montcalm......	3,420 90	750 00	125 00	47 89	173 20	87 50	35 50	113 10
40	Muskegon	2,055 34	513 19	143 99	337 98	140 38	14 00	7 00	43 50
41	Newaygo......	1,201 23	312 00	98 99	517 53	92 50	25 25	14 70	---------
42	Oakland	4,170 93	500 00	154 15	672 70	352 47	28 00	61 35	146 95
43	Oceana.........	2,015 08	500 00	141 71	397 85	43 90	21 00	---------	64 10
44	Ontonagon....	377 10	f ---------	14 25	274 00	23 00	5 00	11 60	---------
45	Osceola.........	2,624 93	400 00	115 15	431 00	178 00	6 00	46 00	81 13
46	Otsego	44 90	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

---

a Part of this expense was for furnishing children's home.
b Physician employed by the year,—expense may be included in temporary relief.
c Includes expenses for improvements on poor-farm.
d Includes amount paid for boots, shoes, groceries, etc.
e For fencing, stumping, seeding, etc.
f Farm rented. See Schedule A.
g Includes $144 paid to a teacher.
h $100 of this was paid, but not reported in 1877.

TABLE VII.

Poor-farm Expenses during the year ending September 30, 1878.

		POOR-FARM EXPENSES.									
Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	Farms Purchased.	Buildings Erected.	Buildings Repaired.	Improvement of Farms.	Stock Purchased.	Farm Implements Purchased.	Hay, Grain, and Seed Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	NUMBER.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
$6,959 24	$11,056 60	$3,285 44	$14,700 99	$7,318 56	$7,098 03	$3,743 32	$2,751 13	$4,131 81	$9,810 84	$4,909 21	
$129 00	$37 93		$294 34			$319 50	$41 00		$178 08	$48 60	1
205 50	*a* 888 06			$281 61	$331 71	7 00		$200 45	438 13		2
42 50	27 33				49 75		51 79	21 87	56 75		3
95 50	28 30				38 67		15 00	40 00	103 50	17 05	4
123 50	44 08		365 00	*c* 77 66		160 00	43 92	15 58	99 25	46 96	5
194 80	57 72			153 50	70 05	70 00			244 28	43 60	6
137 64	237 59		928 82	121 34	21 00	25 00	55 09	38 53	246 74	70 94	7
142 75	1,229 72			52 85	188 73	56 10	220 55	313 64	476 37		8
398 24	121 88					16 00	57 00	119 30	107 87	209 27	9
		1,000 00			15 00						10
					150 00	12 50	70 68	193 12	219 41	113 36	11
182 00			50 00	36 50	78 95	275 00	34 25	16 35	90 60		12
12 50	12 64		550 00	129 19	50 00		97 57	3 00	236 71	33 10	13
148 00	91 27			165 97		150 00	154 25	147 80	210 00	122 49	14
					e 750 00						15
	5 00			111 62	163 82						16
				189 18			20 00	55 78			17
25 00	*g* 280 50			45 00		95 00	30 30		99 00	51 70	18
71 57			1,201 55		46 03	270 00	49 72	243 40	373 49	21 25	19
		1,504 92		18 81						205 96	20
	130 00			25 00			65 00	78 50	215 00	193 34	21
	13 06			69 13	198 90						22
	40 24			4 29	22 12	209 50	164 39	169 85	162 38	63 41	23
				78 22	128 06		28 09	17 58	234 05	202 18	24
144 00	368 62			16 28		35 00	50 00	15 00	348 00		25
				5 70	87 99						26
41 05			866 58	26 50		105 95	37 85		77 83	408 25	27
				k 112 15							28
112 00	126 27	500 00	79 44	53 24	190 07	9 00	26 84	36 52	173 51	229 57	29
	234 00		161 07	380 72	106 68	173 02	58 75	38 10	144 00		30
	66 40		20 23	41 91	47 72	17 50	165 59	237 75	319 99	146 24	31
	197 99			29 45			123 95	167 75		200 00	32
201 25	271 60			48 86	7 70	225 00	65 59	172 42			33
				65 51							34
30 65				59 90		272 50	11 71	106 58	152 13	6 00	35
					562 51						36
41 00	*n* 29 80			15 00		150 50		29 10	209 66	77 22	37
123 00	27 93		7,571 06	208 91	343 28		48 78	8 93	532 20	152 02	38
5 00			450 00	125 00	501 72	71 00	142 08	278 25	333 36	182 30	39
130 00	78 75			9 93		60 00	10 48	425 92	37 00	103 22	40
19 25	17 50					9 00		10 50	42 05	*o* 41 96	41
209 00	970 29			604 33	37 70	32 00	51 00	53 00	210 63	87 36	42
164 95	134 33			20 95	20 95	265 50	44 30	22 15	173 39		43
	25 50									23 75	44
22 00	70 00		94 34		642 58	97 50	96 79	117 00	113 44	111 00	45
								7 50	37 40		46

---

i See note *j* and Schedule A.
j For board of inmates.
k Includes amount paid for rent of buildings.
l Reported with temporary relief.
m Includes cost of medical attendance outside the poorhouse.
n Cost of schooling poor children.
o Taxes paid on lands taken by county from paupers.

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	Totals of Poorhouse and Poor-farm Expenses.	POORHOUSE EXPENSES.						
			Paid to Keepers.	Clothing Purchased.	Food Purchased.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Funeral Expenses.	Transportation of Paupers to and from the Poorhouses.	Furniture Purchased.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47	Ottawa........	$2,538 50	$700 00	$200 00	$725 52	$78 00	$10 00	$18 40	$25 00
48	Saginaw........	6,681 17	740 00	502 42	1,061 55	377 50	21 00	81 00	117 00
49	Sanilac........	1,249 66	350 00	101 51	168 17	55 13	....	15 25	14 00
50	Shiawassee....	1,610 70	925 00	204 03	175 66	60 77	16 00	26 00	....
51	St. Clair........	2,809 31	500 00	294 38	913 81	125 80	....	19 50	10 00
52	St. Joseph....	4,344 91	700 00	598 79	872 44	187 00	50 00	50 51	348 89
53	Tuscola........	2,497 59	721 32	69 55	18 61	86 50	50 00	140 47	5 00
54	Van Buren. ..	2,626 92	475 00	200 72	490 76	147 85	8 00	5 50	34 50
55	Washtenaw...	14,487 07	600 00	2,730 19	4,105 02	488 43	85 00	43 55	214 60
56	Wayne........	34,330 27	1,600 00	4,551 73	16,403 84	1,214 63	*b* 1,090 50	1,409 91	1,001 86
57	Wexford......	690 18	*c*	1 00	27 24	199 95	12 00	3 45	....

a Includes "tramps $1,170 34."
b Report says, "Paid for county burials."

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

		POOR-FARM EXPENSES.									
Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	Farms Purchased.	Buildings Erected.	Buildings Repaired.	Improvement of Farms.	Stock Purchased.	Farm Implements Purchased.	Hay, Grain, and Seed Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	NUMBER.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
$189 58	$50 00	....	....	....	....	....	$132 00	$50 00	$260 00	$100 00	47
....	259 59	....	$2,000 00	$746 12	$166 74	$29 25	76 44	41 15	142 50	318 91	48
107 00	123 52	....	68 56	9 25	10 04	9 00	48 24	23 50	111 24	35 25	49
11 71	40 00	....	....	35 80	....	....	15 00	35 52	....	65 21	50
147 00	174 45	....	....	....	58 30	31 38	43 93	150 94	194 50	145 82	51
66 01	54 87	....	....	428 21	281 96	192 22	74 80	83 36	326 25	29 60	52
120 50	588 41	....	....	50 00	80 91	29 00	....	29 75	296 13	211 44	53
244 00	294 22	....	....	30 02	....	58 40	....	55 99	348 68	233 28	54
1,086 87	*a*2,941 17	....	....	328 99	783 46	20 00	54 33	132 18	566 92	361 36	55
1,834 92	666 07	....	....	2,305 96	698 91	185 00	174 08	128 20	868 42	196 24	56
....	....	$280 52	....	....	166 02	....	....	....	....	....	57

c Farm rented. See Schedule A.

TABLE VIII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses within the year, and the average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the year 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Average Cost of each Pauper in the Poorhouses within the year.*	Average Cost per week of each Pauper maintained in the Poorhouses during the year.†	Average Cost per week of each Pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the year, after deducting value of farms purchased, and buildings erected.‡
STATE	$28 22	$1 86	$1 69
Alcona	$195 85	$7 53	$6 27
Allegan	60 99	2 01	....
Alpena	60 60	3 76	....
Barry	44 80	1 45	....
Bay	33 02	2 44	2 16
Berrien	25 80	97	....
Branch	46 58	1 62	1 23
Calhoun	34 82	1 61	....
Cass	41 68	1 26	....
Clare	78 59	16 06	....
Clinton	93 04	1 79	1 75
Eaton	52 78	1 39	1 13
Genesee	39 39	1 52	....
Gratiot	70 26	2 70	....
Hillsdale	32 31	76	....
Houghton	77 84	1 86	....
Huron	246 72	5 42	3 77
Ingham	75 71.	2 28	1 46
Ionia	34 47	1 47	....
Iosco	116 81	7 19	....
Isabella	100 40	6 76	....
Jackson	16 42	1 51	....
Kalamazoo	39 62	1 18	....
Kalkaska	249 69	4 80	....
Kent	54 82	1 74	1 39
Keweenaw	137 28	3 45	....
Lapeer	45 55	1 77	1 47
Lenawee	30 33	93	89
Livingston	47 82	2 70	2 67
Macomb	25 02	1 87	....
Marquette	60 69	2 54	....
Mason	34 88	3 92	....
Mecosta	65 42	3 15	....
Menominee	288 61	20 31	....
Midland	50 41	2 26	....
Monroe	186 10	6 23	1 78
Montcalm	53 45	2 19	1 90

---

* Computed from the second column in Table I., and the first column in Table VII.
† Computed from the first column in Tables I. and VII.
‡ Only those counties represented that have purchased farms or erected buildings.

TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Average Cost of each Pauper in the Poor-houses within the year.*	Average Cost per week of each Pauper maintained in the Poorhouses during the year.†	Average Cost per week of each Pauper maintained in the Poorhouses during the year, after deducting value of farms purchased and buildings erected.‡
Muskegon	$50 13	$4 39	....
Newaygo	66 74	3 85	....
Oakland	39 35	1 91	....
Oceana	91 59	2 83	....
Ontonagon	188 55	7 25	....
Osceola	105 00	9 94	$9 58
Ottawa	49 77	1 48	....
Saginaw	92 79	4 02	2 81
Sanilac	73 51	1 91	1 81
Shiawassee	39 29	1 29	....
St. Clair	40 71	1 14	....
St. Joseph	86 90	2 76	....
Tuscola	83 25	3 69	....
Van Buren	55 89	1 97	....
Washtenaw	11 20	2 24	....
Wayne	11 64	1 15	....
Wexford	690 18	78 07	46 34

---

* Computed from the second column in Table I., and the first column in Table VII.

† Computed from the first column in Tables I. and VII.

‡ Only those counties represented that have purchased farms or erected buildings.

TABLE IX.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the expenditures for Temporary Relief and Permanent Support of indigent persons not in the poorhouses, during the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Expenditures for Temporary Relief.								Cost of Maintaining Permanent Paupers outside the poorhouses.
	Totals.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Funeral Expenses.	Food Purchased.	Fuel Purchased.	Clothing Purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses and public institutions.)	
STATE	a $279,670 70	$45,595 52	$9,974 94	$154,252 90	$18,807 24	$15,935 73	$32,581 34	$10,673 73	$18,615 99
Alcona	$484 12	$126 00		$358 12					$221 50
Allegan	4,434 67	1,109 37	$106 88	1,755 66	$80 00	$1,200 00	$17 88	$164 88	
Alpena	1,379 21	b 281 38	53 00	c 952 08	d	d	10 75	82 00	
Antrim	1,874 82	262 94	21 86	1,372 29	21 50	196 23			
Baraga	1,693 55	247 50	60 50	1,288 34	47 25			49 96	
Barry	1,653 80	476 62	89 00	786 85	15 00	133 94		152 39	
Bay	2,102 20	138 34	106 75	1,545 46		3 70	71 59	236 36	
Benzie	909 53	291 57	48 00	e	e	e	f 545 71	24 25	
Berrien	6,588 42	1,242 08	183 20	g	236 93	g	h 4,418 92	507 29	
Branch	2,040 25	234 57	102 00	957 30	124 82	314 23	77 32	230 01	162 25
Calhoun	7,182 09	1,765 38	249 20	2,677 09	763 00	357 00	1,126 74	243 68	1,176 00
Cass	3,649 71	701 95	90 81	1,708 63	217 12	795 83	84 57	50 80	575 25
Charlevoix	430 62	43 50	15 75	330 97		40 40			269 90
Cheboygan	190 61	90 61					100 00		
Chippewa	i 3,150 18	200 00	136 02	j 2,627 01	k	k	l 138 05	49 10	m
Clare	110 53	19 50	23 00	20 03		3 20	14 05	30 75	
Clinton	2,525 14	471 40	135 00	850 00	100 00	700 50	193 24	75 00	60 00
Delta	1,726 99	610 15	50 00	732 04	53 00	73 81	115 40	92 59	
Eaton	1,007 24	374 18	81 44	431 69	7 50	32 58		79 85	318 37
Emmet	561 23	150 00	12 50	136 21			249 02	13 50	
Genesee	8,622 33	824 93	300 00	5,200 00	750 00	1,100 00	350 25	97 15	
Gladwin	n 205 89	o 68 75	o 36 64	o 150 41		o 75 20			125 11
Grand Traverse	1,413 08	2 50		e	e	e	f 32 00	42 17	199 73
Gratiot	1,473 63	298 46	98 50	668 71	15 00	320 75		72 21	
Hillsdale	1,335 14	316 27	118 10	359 83	105 62	91 06		284 26	

Houghton	n 3,425 81	o 575 00	o 83 00	o 9,539 55	o 751 50	o 539 81	o 25 95	911 00	9,000 00
Huron	1,082 35	324 55	17 78	646 22	....	82 80	....	11 00	....
Ingham	2,413 80	354 31	200 28	e	e	e	f 1,680 28	178 93	....
Ionia	n 2,268 11	o 395 68	o 111 00	o 995 20	o 78 65	o 204 75	o 341 78	o 167 05	26 00
Iosco	1,798 40	389 15	68 70	p 1,174 19	2 25	43 39	34 02	86 70	....
Isabella	1,011 84	340 48	109 10	407 75	3 25	110 92	33 59	6 75	146 13
Jackson	9,182 44	1,052 56	309 40	4,494 50	1,925 26	78 06	1,171 21	151 45	....
Kalamazoo	i 4,652 20	464 43	264 00	g	169 40	g	h 3,481 10	273 27	m ....
Kalkaska	1,424 10	346 26	33 63	755 98	17 50	126 00	47 97	96 76	578 69
Kent	i 24,900 27	1,918 21	409 74	q 17,625 68	3,171 48	465 63	623 74	685 79	m ....
Keweenaw	1,799 50	193 50	60 75	c 1,364 75	d	d	....	180 50	....
Lake	1,851 76	422 55	15 00	1,142 10	4 20	86 60	103 41	77 90	125 00
Lapeer	5,215 51	951 56	160 25	2,865 26	105 47	819 10	101 45	212 42	524 85
Leelanaw	439 35	49 16	14 00	....	....	....	336 19	40 00	....
Lenawee	9,051 48	1,167 94	190 60	5,489 19	1,516 41	420 84	200 00	66 50	52 00
Livingston	1,072 21	357 10	57 00	427 59	17 10	77 62	72 50	63 30	....
Mackinac	709 00	30 00	146 00	467 50	3 50	57 00	....	5 00	397 00
Macomb	4,381 68	1,494 72	174 00	2,065 51	95 23	503 07	....	49 15	....
Marquette	21,289 43	2,304 25	461 44	15,444 32	876 10	617 47	974 16	611 69	....
Mason	4,832 55	456 36	145 00	2,641 44	26 88	367 85	r 815 75	379 27	....
Mecosta	1,743 07	235 00	30 00	925 75	30 00	454 49	67 83	....	....
Menominee	1,183 08	s	44 36	908 79	....	35 18	....	194 75	561 64
Midland	669 16	84 18	100 00	295 24	....	123 74	66 00	....	....
Missaukee	440 63	106 31	73 00	182 87	....	21 95	54 50	2 00	....
Monroe	4,659 18	1,352 76	347 70	1,976 45	344 10	299 41	186 60	152 16	....
Montcalm	4,315 66	959 48	183 55	2,028 23	50 00	516 65	300 23	277 52	....
Muskegon	7,447 53	640 87	204 25	5,816 71	143 95	257 55	109 40	274 80	....
Newaygo	1,047 24	187 93	59 97	705 74	22 50	63 10	....	8 00	136 07
Oakland	4,891 21	1,864 18	210 54	1,503 19	584 78	223 34	465 33	39 85	106 00
Oceana	1,680 89	530 00	....	617 14	34 34	205 90	188 21	105 30	....

---

a Owing to discrepancies in the reports from Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Houghton, Ionia, and Sanilac counties, this total is $8,150.70 less than the sum of the expenditures as itemized.

b May include cost of medical attendance at poorhouse.

c Includes cost of fuel and clothing.

d See note *c*.

e See note *f*.

f Includes cost of food, fuel, and clothing.

g See note *h*.

h Includes cost of food and clothing.

i Includes support of permanent paupers.

j Probably includes cost of fuel, clothing, and other expenses.

k See note *j*.

l Rent of buildings for paupers.

m Included in expense for temporary relief.

n Exclusive of amount paid for support of permanent paupers, which is included in the itemized expenditures.

o See note *n*.

p Includes amount paid parties who boarded poor temporarily.

q Paid for food, groceries, and care of the sick.

r Report says this amount is virtually in the hands of the superintendents in mortgages, etc.

s Included in medical attendance at the poorhouse.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Expenditures for Temporary Relief.								Cost of Maintaining Permanent Paupers outside the poorhouses.
	Totals.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Funeral Expenses.	Food Purchased.	Fuel Purchased.	Clothing Purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses and public institutions.)	
Ogemaw	$10 00	$10 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ontonagon	2,229 61	190 80	$84 20	a$1,944 61	b..........	b..........	....	$10 00	....
Osceola	1,014 67	31 88	23 40	760 00	$23 45	$54 11	$54 11	67 72	....
Otsego	676 52	298 54	27 90	260 60	....	33 31	15 14	41 03	....
Ottawa	5,910 65	543 78	140 95	4,125 09	200 00	500 08	50 75	350 00	....
Presque Isle	264 35	150 00	18 00	63 00	....	....	33 35	....	....
Saginaw	14,685 07	1,919 03	484 75	9,447 12	812 99	445 16	877 35	698 67	$93 00
Sanilac	c 2,327 66	419 75	32 00	d..........	d..........	d..........	e 2,204 11	7 80	312 00
Schoolcraft	727 37	20 00	7 00	626 12	....	9 25	43 00	22 00	227 26
Shiawassee	1,884 47	748 44	79 50	627 21	6 00	86 75	114 21	222 36	171 50
St. Clair	8,195 03	925 43	119 73	5,845 01	73 89	835 15	206 37	189 45	....
St. Joseph	4,780 35	740 33	208 25	2,611 95	208 19	594 66	281 23	135 74	....
Tuscola	2,103 79	801 45	192 39	903 95	25 00	181 00	....	....	247 00
Van Buren	4,822 98	1,170 20	187 53	2,276 16	112 09	462 79	486 96	127 25	2,522 16
Washtenaw	4,477 93	844 13	194 90	2,288 04	563 84	284 48	66 94	235 60	....
Wayne	36,226 45	6,423 72	1,768 75	14,099 40	4,208 70	118 39	f 9,086 29	521 20	281 58
Wexford	1,709 38	461 61	3 50	959 08	2 50	89 95	34 84	157 90	....

---

a Includes cost of fuel and clothing.
b See note *a*.
c Exclusive of amount paid for support of permanent paupers and of $24.00 paid to supervisors, both of which amounts are included in the itemized expenditures.
d See note *e*.
e Includes cost of food, fuel, and clothing.
f Includes $5,603.40 paid to county poor in Detroit by the Director.

TABLE X.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the amounts paid to Superintendents and Directors of the Poor, and to Supervisors and Justices of the Peace, for official services in relation to the poor, and the amounts paid for transportation to and from, and support of poor persons at public institutions, for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Totals.	PAID FOR OFFICIAL SERVICES IN RELATION TO THE POOR.				PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM AND SUPPORT AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
		To Superintendents of the Poor.	To Supervisors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Insane at Asylums.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.
STATE	a $175,371 17	$26,498 69	$4,717 99	$188 72	$3,167 50	$133,822 89	$673 02	$171 92	$5,470 70
Alcona	$383 16	$165 00				$218 16			
Allegan	339 58		$202 50			60 65	$58 20		b $18 23
Alpena	2,580 63	535 00				2,045 63			
Antrim	883 98	263 00	26 00			568 98			b 26 00
Baraga	150 00	150 00							
Barry	2,761 01	275 00	37 00			2,385 16	31 93	$31 92	
Bay	1,416 40	450 00	27 65			928 25			b 10 50
Benzie	539 25	159 25	3 00			377 00			
Berrien	5,557 26	250 00	361 83			4,825 43	60 00	60 00	
Branch	3,903 96	226 50	24 50			3,590 94	62 02		
Calhoun	3,404 84	849 08	32 00			2,523 76			
Cass	1,067 15	335 00	21 00			692 75	5 00		b 13 40
Charlevoix	99 06	86 81	12 25						
Cheboygan	90 00	90 00							
Chippewa	450 00	450 00							
Clare	137 25	75 75				61 50			
Clinton	3,051 72	166 90	25 00			2,859 82			
Delta	791 62	125 00				602 77			b 63 85
Eaton	3,114 21	475 00	81 25			2,522 86			b 35 10
Emmet	45 00	45 00							
Genesee	6,289 08	1,047 00	240 30			5,001 78			
Grand Traverse	c 524 93	100 00							

---

a This total is greater than the sum of the totals in the following columns by $659.74. See note c, and notes m and o on page 37.

b Expenses incurred in taking children to Coldwater.

c Includes $424.93 paid on old claims.

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Totals.	Paid for Official Services in Relation to the Poor.				Paid for Transportation to and from and Support at Public Institutions.			
		To Superintendents of the Poor.	To Supervisors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Insane at Asylums.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.
Gratiot	$1,329 52	$331 25	$58 00			$940 27			
Hillsdale	1,911 77	210 00	53 98			1,647 79			
Houghton	4,817 44	850 00				3,827 84	$139 60		
Huron	1,162 65	300 00	27 75			834 90			
Ingham	3,631 77	761 98	33 19			a 2,836 60			
Ionia	2,980 15	205 46	72 80			2,616 52	b 85 37		
Iosco	1,273 49	c 198 35	54 90			1,020 24			
Isabella	209 58	173 00	33 18	$3 40					
Jackson	6,315 96	554 00	80 55		$500 00	5,181 41			
Kalamazoo	6,929 58	700 00	12 00			6,217 58			
Kalkaska	361 00	350 00	11 00						
Kent	10,559 16	830 00	159 75		900 00	8,418 50	184 41		d $66 50
Keweenaw	1,266 37	750 00				516 37			
Lake	542 39	318 43	43 55			180 41			
Lapeer	2,241 96	400 00	76 73			1,621 36			e 143 87
Leelanaw	828 51	150 00	4 75			673 76			
Lenawee	3,212 03	996 75	595 90	4 60		1,562 78			52 00
Livingston	3,248 33	463 55	26 75	50		2,757 53			
Mackinaw	90 00	90 00							
Macomb	1,875 44	272 10	130 29			1,411 58	40 00		d 21 47
Marquette	4,884 87	1,200 00				3,454 87	f	g $80 00	d 150 00
Mason	1,325 37	h 526 77	73 18	23 82		i 701 60			
Mecosta	1,150 26	400 00				750 26			
Menominee	1,318 58	600 00				718 58			
Midland	1,034 99	333 15	81 75			620 09			
Missaukee	68 00	60 00	8 00						
Monroe	4,887 83	313 00	73 94			4,500 89	j	j	j
Montcalm	2,735 03	350 00	266 20			k 2,118 83			
Muskegon	5,437 45	650 00	38 50	l 55 15	336 00	4,327 40			d 30 40
Newaygo	1,028 78	190 75	63 50	2 00		772 53			
Oakland	5,277 28	305 00	349 70			4,577 68			44 90
Oceana	m 381 03	128 00	59 50						

Ontonagon	1,023 07	175 00				848 07			
Osceola	402 50	340 00	57 50	5 00					
Otsego	160 29	146 29	14 00						
Ottawa	4,397 67	352 19	50 00		100 00	3,895 48			
Presque Isle	16 00	16 00							
Saginaw	10,162 47	400 00	75 55	*n* 93 00	900 00	8,040 16			653 76
Sanilac	1,962 20	475 00	24 00			1,463 20			
Schoolcraft	300 00	300 00							
Shiawassee	2,391 73	141 95	79 25			2,170 53			
St. Clair	5,777 87	800 00	135 87			4,796 63	6 49		38 88
St. Joseph	4,187 04	376 00	164 20			3,646 84			
Tuscola	975 15	279 98	94 00			601 17			
Van Buren	*o* 4,394 03	258 68	92 00	1 25		4,000 82			
Washtenaw	4,547 29	520 00	173 50			3,853 79			
Wayne	12,206 88	1,275 00	158 25		431 50	6,240 29			4,101 84
Wexford	570 32	361 77	16 25			192 30			

---

a Reported by county treasurer. The expense seems to be for one year, but the date that the year closed is not clear.

b Not paid, but the county treasurer has been notified that it is charged to the county.

c Includes $6.50 traveling expenses.

d Expenses incurred in taking children to Coldwater.

e St. Mary's Hospital.

f See note *g*.

g Includes expense of deaf and dumb at Flint.

h Of this amount $183.50 was for services last year, but not audited in time for last year's report.

i Report says, "$187.46 of this amount has been refunded since report."

j Not known.

k Does not include cost of transportation to Kalamazoo.

l Expenses of a lawsuit on a point of jurisdiction.

m Includes $193.53 last year's bills.

n Attorney's fees before Supreme Court.

o Includes $41.28 for printing, recording papers, and witness fees.

TABLE XI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Estimated Value of the Paupers' Labor; the Estimated Total Value of the Products of the Poor-farms; the Value of Farm Products Sold, and the Per Cent of Total Value of Farm Products to Capital Invested in Farms and Appurtenances, for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Value of Paupers' Labor. (Estimated.)	Value of all Farm Products. (Estimated.)	Value of Farm Products Sold.	Per Cent of Value of Farm Products to Capital Invested in Farms and Appurtenances.
STATE	$7,742 00	$59,654 01	$12,365 07	*a* 9.11
Alcona	$60 00	$1,122 00	$932 25	14.36
Allegan	300 00	*b*..........	77 00	....
Alpena	50 00	325 00	10 00	9.
Barry	100 00	950 00	266 00	13.95
Bay	....	1,545 15	18 00	10.95
Berrien	200 00	954 70	150 00	5.09
Branch	100 00	1,175 00	95 94	9.51
Calhoun	450 00	1,678 70	37 50	9.52
Cass	350 00	1,543 84	870 61	6.64
Clare	....	408 15	42 80	9.64
Clinton	100 00	751 00	....	11.44
Eaton	250 00	1,274 75	337 89	6.86
Genesee	300 00	1,375 00	208 00	9.32
Grand Traverse	....	60 00	60 00	1.50
Hillsdale	600 00	1,500 00	685 64	8.24
Houghton	200 00	950 00	534 00	10.98
Huron	110 00	457 02	....	7.24
Ingham	200 00	*c* 1,530 90	301 48	13.08
Ionia	225 00	1,330 40	105 50	7.03
Iosco	....	*d* 500 00	....	9.80
Isabella	75 00	1,059 59	40 50	14.03
Jackson	150 00	2,000 00	963 06	19.90
Kalamazoo	325 00	1,800 00	296 47	14.17
Kent	317 00	1,276 80	....	15.31
Lapeer	300 00	1,122 00	108 49	13.65
Lenawee	100 00	2,000 00	250 00	6.20
Livingston	135 00	1,276 26	729 26	12.29
Macomb	200 00	1,377 00	111 10	5.96
Marquette	300 00	600 00	....	3.75
Mecosta	75 00	452 75	145 12	14.41
Midland	50 00	815 65	283 89	8.92
Monroe	250 00	2,462 70	1,418 36	7.98
Montcalm	....	1,600 00	300 00	18.82
Muskegon	50 00	400 00	88 70	14.68
Newaygo	....	300 00	....	14.56
Oakland	200 00	1,974 00	133 48	6.31
Oceana	50 00	982 83	194 27	8.85
Ontonagon	....	....	314 10	....
Osceola	25 00	850 00	95 00	17.65
Ottawa	....	1,333 00	77 80	14.42

---

a Exclusive of the counties of Allegan, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Gratiot, Kalkaska, Mason, Menominee, Ontonagon and Wexford, that did not report the value of farm products.

b Report says "Actual cost charged in expenses to poorhouse."

c "Exclusive of stock."

d Rent of farm. See Schedule A.

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Value of Paupers' Labor. (Estimated.)	Value of all Farm Products. (Estimated.)	Value of Farm Products Sold.	Per Cent of Value of Farm Products to Capital Invested in Farms and Appurtenances.
Saginaw	....	$1,557 00	$50 00	11.71
Sanilac	$20 00	626 00	50 22	6.89
Shiawassee	100 00	1,006 60	26 00	11.25
St. Clair	200 00	910 00	40 90	5.94
St. Joseph	25 00	701 90	345 60	7.69
Tuscola	....	1,370 00	769 71	10.38
Van Buren	100 00	2,039 99	425 60	20.88
Washtenaw	600 00	2,066 34	....	6.62
Wayne	500 00	6,238 99	376 83	7.10

TABLE XII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the estimated Total Value of Poor-farms and Appurtenances, the Value of Farms and Buildings, of Live Stock, Farm Implements, and of All Other Property on such farms, together with Interest at Seven Per Cent on Capital Invested, for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARMS AND APPURTENANCES.					Interest at Seven Per Cent on Capital Invested.
	Totals.	Farms and Buildings.	Live Stock.	Farm Implements.	All Other Property.	
STATE	$693,215 46	$621,706 06	$38,671 90	$16,173 49	$16,664 01	$48,525 08
Alcona	$7,813 00	$6,600 00	$790 00	$273 00	$150 00	$546 91
Allegan	14,691 78	12,000 00	1,150 00	304 61	1,237 17	1,028 42
Alpena	3,610 00	3,000 00	110 00	150 00	350 00	252 70
Antrim	500 00	*a* 500 00	....	....	....	35 00
Barry	6,810 00	6,000 00	560 00	250 00	....	476 70
Bay	7,913 40	7,000 00	719 00	194 40	....	553 94
Berrien	18,744 75	17,000 00	1,187 50	557 25	....	1,312 13
Branch	12,350 00	11,200 00	890 00	120 00	140 00	864 50
Calhoun	17,040 00	16,000 00	953 00	387 00	300 00	1,234 80
Cass	23,252 38	20,000 00	1,294 00	358 38	1,600 00	1,627 67
Charlevoix	1,000 00	1,000 00	....	....	....	70 00
Cheboygan	1,000 00	*b* 1,000 00	....	....	....	70 00
Clare	4,233 00	3,700 00	233 00	100 00	200 00	296 31
Clinton	6,590 00	6,000 00	465 00	125 00	....	461 30
Eaton	18,570 75	16,950 00	850 00	415 75	355 00	1,299 95
Genesee	14,750 00	13,000 00	1,000 00	600 00	150 00	1,032 50
Grand Traverse	4,000 00	4,000 00	....	*c*..........	....	280 00
Gratiot	6,500 00	6,500 00	....	....	....	455 00
Hillsdale	18,200 00	16,000 00	1,200 00	500 00	500 00	1,274 00
Houghton	8,650 00	8,000 00	400 00	250 00	....	605 50
Huron	6,311 90	5,175 00	459 90	233 00	444 00	441 83
Ingham	11,702 50	10,000 00	1,202 50	500 00	....	819 18
Ionia	18,937 00	18,000 00	680 00	232 00	25 00	1,325 59
Iosco	5,100 00	5,000 00	....	....	100 00	357 00
Isabella	7,551 00	6,400 00	542 00	383 00	226 00	528 57
Jackson	10,050 00	8,000 00	800 00	500 00	750 00	703 50
Kalamazoo	12,705 00	10,380 00	1,280 00	325 00	720 00	889 35
Kalkaska	2,000 00	2,000 00	....	....	....	140 00
Kent	8,337 75	6,760 00	995 00	182 75	400 00	583 64
Lapeer	8,220 00	7,000 00	970 00	250 00	....	575 40
Lenawee	32,250 00	30,000 00	750 00	500 00	1,000 00	2,257 50
Livingston	10,385 00	9,000 00	800 00	235 00	350 00	726 95
Macomb	23,100 00	20,500 00	800 00	300 00	1,500 00	1,617 00
Marquette	16,000 00	15,000 00	300 00	150 00	550 00	1,120 00
Mason	2,280 00	*d* 2,280 00	....	....	....	159 60
Mecosta	3,143 00	2,000 00	518 00	325 00	300 00	220 01
Menominee	3,525 00	3,000 00	225 00	200 00	100 00	246 75
Midland	9,147 00	8,000 00	497 00	400 00	250 00	640 29
Monroe	30,867 50	26,971 06	2,036 00	771 50	1,088 94	2,160 73
Montcalm	8,500 00	7,000 00	1,000 00	300 00	200 00	595 00

---

a Poorhouse has been burned.
b No poorhouse.
c "Nominal."
d The "poor-farm" consists of only one acre of land.

TABLE XII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARMS AND APPURTENANCES.					Interest at Seven Per Cent on Capital Invested.
	Totals.	Farms and Buildings.	Live Stock.	Farm Implements.	All Other Property.	
Muskegon......	$2,725 00	$2,000 00	$250 00	$250 00	$225 00	$190 75
Newaygo......	2,060 00	1,500 00	50 00	10 00	500 00	144 20
Oakland........	31,291 00	29,000 00	1,155 00	536 00	600 00	2,190 37
Oceana..........	11,109 60	10,000 00	771 00	338 60	....	777 67
Ontonagon.....	3,300 00	3,200 00	....	100 00	....	231 00
Osceola.........	4,815 00	4,000 00	600 00	215 00	....	337 05
Ottawa.........	9,243 75	8,000 00	750 00	493 75	....	647 06
Saginaw........	13,300 00	12,000 00	800 00	300 00	200 00	931 00
Sanilac..........	9,090 00	8,000 00	420 00	360 00	310 00	636 30
Shiawassee.....	8,950 00	8,750 00	100 00	100 00	....	626 50
St. Clair.........	15,325 00	14,000 00	1,000 00	325 00	....	1,072 75
St. Joseph......	9,133 00	7,500 00	683 00	250 00	700 00	639 31
Tuscola..........	13,210 00	12,000 00	910 00	300 00	....	924 70
Van Buren.....	9,772 40	6,840 00	1,175 00	714 50	1,042 90	684 07
Washtenaw....	31,496 00	29,500 00	1,446 00	550 00	....	2,204 72
Wayne..........	87,855 00	84,000 00	2,905 00	950 00	....	6,149 85
Wexford.......	3,608 00	3,500 00	....	8 00	100 00	252 56

SCHEDULE A.

Statements of the Superintendents in relation to the condition of the poorhouses and other buildings, the facilities for bathing, warming, and ventilating; the treatment, food, and clothing of the paupers, the care of the sick, the accommodations for, and treatment of, the insane and idiotic, and the education of the children.

Alcona.—The poor-farm is located in the township of Greenbush, six miles from Harrisville, the county-seat. It is in the same condition as last year. There have been no repairs. A shed 30x40 feet has been built adjoining the barn, also 350 rods of board fence, which is faced and capped. We have 2½ acres of land cleared and 7 acres chopped, and 13 acres of winter wheat which looks well. Tubs and pails are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are treated kindly,—the aged ones find it a good home. They are supplied with plenty of good food such as farmers usually have, and with clothing suitable to the season. The sick are well cared for,—a physician is paid by the visit. There are no accommodations for the insane and idiotic,—those that we have are easily managed. We have no children to educate,—those who were with us have found homes, and others of right condition are sent to the State Public School.

Allegan.—Poorhouse, located in the township of Allegan, is a frame building upon a stone foundation, with blinds to the windows, is well painted, and the rooms are frequently whitewashed. It is ventilated by means of transoms over the doors, warmed by a furnace in the basement, and lighted with kerosene. There are shade trees in the front yard. Tubs are used for bathing purposes. The treatment of paupers is such that no complaint has been made to the Superintendents. Food is prepared by an experienced cook from white and graham flour, vegetables, pork, beef, etc., the same that is provided for the keeper and hired help. Clothing is suitable to the different circumstances,—for the aged the underclothing is of flannel, all wool for outside garments, woolen socks, shoes, etc. For the younger, Kentucky jeans and heavy cotton, linsey, domestic gingham, print, and colored flannels for females,—flannel and linsey for children. The sick have experienced nurses and watchers when necessary. A two-story building with stone basement has been erected for the accommodation of the insane and idiotic. The rooms, 9x12 feet, with grated windows and doors, are ventilated. There is a large hall for dining, sitting, and working. There are yards for exercise, the males and females being entirely separated. They are visited and examined by different physicians, and have such treatment as they require. Building is warmed by furnace in the basement. The children are cared for by a matron and teacher in a building erected for this purpose, where they are kept entirely free from the sight and noise of paupers and the insane. Strict attention is paid to their language, cleanliness, and general behavior. Those that are able to walk are cared for, a family government being adopted as near as may be.

Alpena.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Alpena, is in good repair. The committee of the board of supervisors to examine county buildings, report poorhouse and farm a model of neatness and a credit to the county. For bathing purposes, tubs and pails, and plenty of cold and hot water are used. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by doors, windows, and transoms over doors. Paupers are treated kindly. Their food consists of beef, pork, potatoes, and other vegetables, mush and milk, bread and butter, etc., etc. The food is good and wholesome and plenty of it. The clothing is good and comfortable, suitable to the season. Care of the sick is kind and humane. There are no accommodations for the insane and idiotic. For the education of the children there is a union school in town one-half mile from the poorhouse. The poor-farm is located about one mile from the center of the town. Since last report we have cleared about five acres of new land, and will have nearly, if not quite, twenty acres for crops next year. But the soil is poor, and consequently the crops are light. During the past year have had forty-three applicants who complained that they could get no work,—all they wanted was work. I gave them an order to the keeper of the farm as follows: "Keeper, set the bearer to work on farm, give him his board, and Saturday night a bill of his time and send to me." I promised applicant one dollar per day and board, but only three out of the whole number ever reported to the keeper for work, neither have they applied for assistance since.

Antrim.—The poor-farm is located in the township of Torch Lake.

Baraga.—[No poorhouse or farm.]

Barry.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Hastings, is a new building with solid brick walls, and is nearly completed. The upright, 32x44 feet, and wing 26x66 feet, are two stories above the basement. Facilities for bathing are bathing tanks in the basement. Building is warmed by two hot air furnaces, and ventilated by a modification of the Ruttan system of base ventilation, transoms over all the doors, and movable sash in windows. Paupers are treated with kindness and consideration. The food consists of bread and butter, salt pork, corned beef, potatoes and other vegetables, fresh meats occasionally, and tea morning and evening. Tobacco is sometimes furnished to those confirmed in its use. Clothing for summer is of cottonades, and for winter cotton and wool goods, and knit underwear are provided. The sick are well cared for—good medical treatment and nurses being furnished when necessary. We have no special accommodations for the insane and idiotic, or for their treatment. A separate building will soon be provided for this purpose. The children are sent to the district school.

Bay.—The poorhouse is in the township of Hampton, about 4 miles east of Bay City. It was enlarged last spring at considerable expense, so that the accommodations are very good, and all that could be desired. For bathing purposes bath-tubs are used, and the inmates are required to bathe once a week. The buildings are warmed by large stoves, using cord-wood, and are well ventilated by transoms over the doors. The paupers are well treated; have an abundance of good bread made from the best of white wheat flour, vegetables, pork, corned beef, mush and milk, corn bread, etc. Meals are about as follows: Breakfast: vegetables, bread, coffee, sugar, fried pork, fried mush, and sweet milk; for dinner: vegetables, boiled corned beef, boiled pork, corn bread and tea; for supper: mush and milk, and bread, etc. The permanent paupers and inmates of the asylum have an extra suit of clothes which are worn on Sundays, consisting of part cotton in summer, and in winter good woolen underclothing, and woolen socks are also furnished. The sick are well cared for. Dr. Thomas, one of the superintendents of the poor, visits the poorhouse and asylum very frequently, so that they have the best of medical attendance, and they are provided with such food as ordered by the physician. A building that will accommodate sixteen or eighteen persons without being crowded, situated a few rods from the poorhouse, is used as an asylum for the insane and idiotic. It is a substantial wood building, 25x50 feet, in good repair, and well lighted, warmed, and ventilated. Children are kept only a short time in the poorhouse, being bound out; but those not bound out within a short time after their arrival, are sent to the State School at Coldwater.

Benzie.—No poorhouse or farm.

Berrien.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Berrien, is a 52x62 feet brick building, with stone foundation and tin roof. It is three stories including basement, and in good condition. It has a bath-room fitted up with good bath-tubs, and is supplied with hot and cold water. Buildings are warmed by steam and ventilated by flues in the wall and transoms over the doors. The treatment of paupers is humane. Food consists of beef, pork, wheat and corn bread, and fruit and vegetables that are raised on the farm. Clothing is comfortable. The sick are cared for by a physician who is employed by the year, and called when needed. Out-buildings are arranged for the care of the insane and idiotic, but are not all that could be desired for this class of unfortunates. Children are sent to the State Public School as soon as permission is granted, and others are sent to the district school, and indentured when good places are found. A keeper and his wife are employed at a salary of $650 per year, also a hired man at $18 per month, and two girls at $2.50 per week.

The keeper, S. C. Wheeler, and his wife, are the right persons in the right place, everything being kept neat and comfortable. They require good order and enforce all laws to the letter, making the farm produce all that is possible, and still keep the land in good condition. We passed the tobacco ordinance about one year since, and find that it works well, ridding the institution of one of the greatest nuisances to man. It created considerable dissatisfaction at first, but now it is all satisfactory.

Branch.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Coldwater. The building is brick, has been improved during the past summer, and there is now in process of construction a brick front 37x38 feet. It is warmed by wood stoves, and will be, when completed, well ventilated and provided with suitable facilities for bathing purposes. Inmates are well fed, well clothed, humanely governed and their best interests carefully guarded under the able management of the keeper and matron. There have been improvements made also for the better accommodation of the insane. The children are educated at the district school.

Calhoun.—The poorhouse, situated in the town of Marengo, is in good condition, warmed by two furnaces, and, the family rooms, by stoves. Ventilation is by flues in the walls. Treatment of paupers is good. The fare is such as farmers have. Clothing comfortable, and the sick are well cared for. The accommodations for the insane and idiotic are as good as can be with our facilities. The children are sent to the district school near by.

Cass.—Poorhouse, in the township of Jefferson, is in good condition, but without any especial facilities for bathing. It is warmed by wood furnaces, and ventilated by cold air registers and windows. The paupers are treated kindly and the labor exacted from them is only such as they are able to perform. Their food is plain and substantial, such as the farmers of the county generally have,—good light bread, butter, milk, meat, potatoes, apples, vegetables, etc. Clothing is comfortable and adapted to the season. Experienced physicians have been employed by the year to attend the sick, who are nursed by the family in charge, assisted sometimes by the most trusty of the paupers. The insane and idiotic have no special treatment. There is a detached building in which troublesome insane persons have been kept. The children are sent to the State School as soon as possible.

Charlevoix.—[Report does not show that there is a poorhouse.] The poor-farm, located in the township of Marion, consists of 175 acres of land, has 26 acres under improvement or ready for the plow.

Cheboygan.—We have no poorhouse. Allow the paupers so much per week, where there is a family, and if they have no family, we hire their board.

Chippewa.—No poorhouse. We rent four small buildings which accommodate twelve persons, permanent paupers, and the others are boarded.

Clare.—The poorhouse is situated in Grant township. It is a common log house with a frame wing and is as comfortable as could be expected. For bathing an ordinary bath-tub is used. Building is warmed by stoves and poorly ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are kindly treated in all cases. Their food is good and substantial and furnished three times a day. Clothing, consisting of cotton in summer and woolen in winter, is kept clean and in good repair. The sick have good medical attendance, and are well cared for by the overseer and family. There is a small but comfortable building, not connected with poorhouse, where the insane are kept when necessary. We have no children to educate, but there is a school three-fourths of a mile from the poorhouse. We have hired an overseer of the poor this year for $300, and have been obliged to buy all of our food and also that for the stock. We think that we have enough hay and grain to keep our stock, and enough provisions also, so that we can get along without buying anything but pork and groceries. We expect to pay our overseer a little more this year. Our improvements are the same as last year.

We would like to have the Legislature do something in regard to tramps. We are troubled constantly and hardly know what to do with them.

Clinton.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Bingham, is in good condition. For bathing purposes, water and pails are used, and the inmates are required to bathe once a week. Building is warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane. A plenty of such food as farmers have is furnished three times a day. Clothing is good and comfortable. The sick have good medical attendance. The insane and idiotic are accommodated in a brick building, separate from the main one. Children are sent to the district school.

Delta.—No poorhouse or farm. We have no permanent paupers, but are called upon to furnish temporary relief on account of accidents, and for medicines. We have a floating or transient population, which comes mostly from other States or counties in the fall. They work generally in the pineries, chop cord-wood, or load and unload iron ore, consequently very many accidents happen, and with but few exceptions the county is obliged to take care of them, as they usually have only a small amount of wages due, if any, and in most cases none at all.

Eaton.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Chester. Facilities for bathing are bath-rooms and tubs. Buildings are heated by furnace, and ventilated by means of transoms, and by raising or lowering sash in windows. Treatment of paupers is humane, no corporal punishment being allowed. Food consists of meat or fish twice each day, with vegetables, etc. Bread and butter, or mush and milk, or mush and molasses, for supper. Clothing is made of heavy cotton goods for summer and woolen for winter. The sick are cared for by the keeper, his family, and physician, each invalid having a separate room. The insane and idiotic are kept in separate buildings well ventilated and warmed by a furnace, with yards adjoining where they are taken in warm weather for hygienic purposes. There are no children kept here except infants, and those only until suitable homes can be obtained for them.

Emmet.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Genesee.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Burton, two and one-half miles southeast of the city of Flint, is built of brick, one and a half stories high, with a front of sixty feet, and wing running back sixty feet. There is a long sleeping hall for males in the upper part of the wing. The dining-room is 20x30 feet where all eat—the males and females at separate tables. Building is in good repair and is kept clean and tidy and in a very comfortable condition. Facilities for bathing are tubs in separate bath-rooms for the women and men; and every inmate in health is required to bathe and change linen every Saturday evening. Baths are hot or cold as preferred, and it is found that this course of cleanliness adds much to the health of the inmates. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, the pipes of which pass through the first story ceiling, then enter dummies. This is done for economy, and for the comfort and safety of the inmates. The main room of the building which is used as a sitting-room for the men, is warmed by a large stove placed in the center with a drum on the top. Ventilation is effected by means of registers in the chimneys, and by raising and lowering windows, and occasionally opening doors. Our paupers are well taken care of. An occasional kind word adds much to their happiness, and has a tendency to encourage them in industry and good behavior. No corporal punishment is allowed, and their general wants are attended to as far as reason may dictate. We endeavor to supply good, plain and wholesome food, three times a day in summer, and two in the shortest days of winter, well cooked, by roasting, stewing, boiling, frying, etc. We use the best white wheat flour, corn bread, buckwheat in season, also a variety of vegetables in their season, and fish every Friday. In winter the clothing for the men is warm flannel garments, good woolen socks, and boots; in summer lighter garments. The clothing for the women is varied according to their work, some requiring heavier garments than others; they have warm stockings and shoes, or laced boots. The sick are generally removed to a room by themselves where all necessary attention is paid them, with watchers if necessary. Home remedies are always at hand for use in cases of necessity, before the physician, who resides at the city of Flint, can be summoned. It is a saving to have the sick restored as speedily as possible, and every luxury is granted them, that is suitable to their needs. There is no building separate from the main one for the accommodation of the insane and idiotic; however, we always accommodate the insane until they can be removed to the asylum, and during that interval the other inmates, are in a continual furor both night and day. During the past year we have had no children to send to school, except for a few days. Good places are obtained for them as soon as possible, deeming it very unwise to retain them where they may learn the foul language that is usually uttered among this class of inmates, of whom a great many are idiotic. Some children are sent to the State Public School.

Our expenses for keeping the poor at the county-house have diminished during the past year, for the reason that the farm has been more productive, and the wise and good management of our overseer and his wife, by saving and making the best of everything, has added much to our interest.

There is no partiality used in regard to the treatment of our paupers, either in clothing or food, and this is for our interest, as it aids in preserving order and discipline in our several wards. Complaints, when made to the overseer, matron, or superintendents, are listened to attentively, and wrongs are righted as far as practicable. We venture to state that cleanliness in wearing apparel, food, and the general welfare of the paupers, are rarely excelled in any county of the State.

Gladwin.—No poorhouse or farm.

Grand Traverse.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Traverse. The building is warmed by stoves, and ventilated by cracks. No special treatment of paupers. Food is ordinary fare. Clothing is comfortable and does not differ from that used by common people. The sick are always provided with proper medical attendance and nurses. No special accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Have no children at present to educate. One year ago last October the system was changed from county to township.

Gratiot.—Poorhouse, located in the township of Newark, consists of main building, 22x50 feet, two stories high, and contains sixteen rooms,—eleven bed-rooms, two sitting-rooms, one dining-room, one wash-room, and one room for the insane. The wing, 28x30 feet, contains two sitting-rooms, six bed-rooms, kitchen, and buttery. There are also a barn and out-houses, all in good condition. There is a small bath-room, but it is not supplied with tubs. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is good. Food consists of bread, butter, meat, potatoes, and vegetables, and tea and coffee twice a day. Meals three times a day except on Sundays. Clothing good and warm, mostly woolen, and furnished by the keeper under contract. The sick are furnished with good medical attendance by the superintendents; the nursing is done by the keeper. There are no special accommodations for the idiotic, but one room for the insane when violent; they are treated mildly. Children are sent to the district school at Ithaca, about 1½ miles distant. Those who become permanent charges are always bound out as soon as good places are secured for them, or sent to the State Public School. We let the keeping of ten paupers at $1,100 per year. The keeper has the use of the farm and furnishes help, clothing, etc. When the number exceeds ten he receives extra pay. Paupers are delivered to him comfortably clothed. Medical attendance is furnished by the Superintendents.

Hillsdale.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Cambria. We have two dwellings,—one for family of keeper and female paupers, and one, two hundred feet distant, for male paupers. Facilities for bathing: bath-rooms, tubs, and plenty of rain-water from cisterns. Buildings are warmed by stoves and dummies; all rooms are warmed. Ventilation is by raising and lowering the windows. Paupers are kindly cared for; no punishment is allowed except confinement in clean, well-ventilated, and warmed cells. Paupers are supplied with good food and plenty of it. We raise almost everything except groceries. Clothing consists principally of muslins and denims in warm weather, and of woolens and cottonades, lined with the heaviest factory in winter. We have no hospital, but the sick are well and kindly cared for under the direction of a physician; anything he orders is provided for them. For the insane and idiotic we have good, open, well-ventilated, and warm cells; most of them work a part of the time, and all are comfortably provided for. The amount given as paid for food is almost every cent for groceries. Nearly the whole reported as sold from the farm was from last year's raising,—as wheat sold before harvest, stock sold, etc., and money received for board and care of paupers. It is the same every year. We report when sold.

Houghton.—Poorhouse and farm are located in the township of Hancock, on the south shore of Portage Lake, on a rise about 400 feet above the level of the lake. The land is stony, dry, and poor. Buildings are in good condition. We use wash-tubs for bathing purposes. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and the ventilators are self-acting in windows. Treatment of paupers is kind, but firm. Food is meat and plenty of vegetables; meals three times a day,—tea twice. Clothing warm and heavy to suit the climate. The sick are kept in the hospital; their food, care, and attendants being subject to the order of the physician. No extra accommodation for the insane or idiotic. The insane are generally sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo. For educating the children there is school for six months during the winter.

Huron.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Colfax, is a new frame building, the main part 32x42½ feet, wing 24x28 feet,—two stories high with an attic. The facilities for bathing are pails and tubs. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and the ventilation is good. Treatment of paupers is good. Food is of the best quality, consisting of pork, beef, bread, and a full variety of vegetables. Clothing is good and substantial, consisting of cottonades and flannels. The sick are well cared for. We have no insane or idiotic, but have two good rooms for their accommodation. Children are sent to the common school.

Ingham.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Alaiedon. The facilities for bathing are tubs and pails. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. The keeper is humane and the paupers are treated as well as our facilities will admit of. Food consists of pork, beef, mutton, fish, wheat bread, corn pudding, potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbage, etc. Clothing is principally cotton in summer and woolen in winter. We have no appliances worthy the name for care or convenience of the sick. The accommodations for the insane and idiotic are poor. The children are sent to district school sixty or eighty rods distant.

Ionia.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Ronald. The house and other buildings are in good repair. No facilities for bathing except tubs and pails. Buildings are warmed by furnace and stoves, and ventilated by windows, transoms, and by the Ruttan system. Paupers are kindly treated, corporal punishment not being allowed except occasionally with children. The food furnished is about the same as that used in farmers' homes, and consists of wheat and corn bread, pork, beef, mutton, potatoes, beans, butter, milk, tea, etc. Much care is used that the food may be clean and well cooked. All paupers who are able come to the table to eat at the same time, the males and females sitting at separate tables. They have three meals a day except in winter, when they have only two. The clothing furnished is plain and comfortable. The outer garments for the men are generally purchased ready made, the under garments are mostly made at the poorhouse. The clothing for the females is all made at the poorhouse, the outer garments from prints, the under garments from cotton fabrics, except for the aged, for whom woolen is provided. The sick are kindly treated and well cared for. The males are nursed in a hospital by a male employed for that purpose. The females are kept in their rooms and are nursed by the matron and female paupers. The insane who are disposed to be troublesome or ugly are kept in cells constructed for that purpose, except in warm and pleasant weather, when for a part of the time they are kept in yards designed for this purpose. The partially insane are allowed their freedom like other paupers. The idiotic are treated the same as other paupers, only one or two requiring special care. A school has been kept in the county-house a portion of the year, conducted by one of the inmates. We pay the keeper of the poorhouse $1,000 per year, and he does all the labor in the house and on the farm, except the labor of one man on the farm hired by the year.

Iosco.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Tawas, is nearly new and in good repair. Have a new barn worth $500. Only the ordinary facilities for bathing. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. We think that we have a model family in charge of the poor, and their treatment is kind and generous. The table is uncommonly well supplied with all that any private family could ask for. The poor are well clothed. The sick have good care and attention. Have no insane and idiotic, and no separate accommodations for them. No children at the poorhouse. Farm is rented to keeper for $500 per year, and the county pays him $4 per week for board, washing, and care of adults, and $3 for care of children. The farm of 320 acres, has a very rich, strong soil, and is fast being put in condition to aid very much in the support of the poor.

Isabella.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Chippewa. The portion of the building in which the paupers live is built of logs, is in a dilapidated condition, and should be removed and replaced by a new one better adapted to the wants of the poor. The part occupied by the overseer is a frame building in good condition. The facilities for bathing are the same that would be used in any ordinary farm-house. No modern bath-tubs. The buildings are warmed by stoves, wood being used for fuel. We have no scientific arrangements for ventilating the building, but do not think the inmates suffer because of a vitiated atmosphere. The treatment of paupers is kind and humane, work to a limited extent being required of those who are able to labor. No punishments during the year on account of violence. An abundance of good, wholesome food is furnished, being about the same as would be found upon some farmers' tables throughout the country. The paupers are usually quite well clad, and we think well cared for in this respect. We have a county physician who resides near the poor-farm, and who looks after those needing medical attendance. Have had but little sickness during the year. There is a small frame building on the premises in which persons are kept when violently insane, one apartment of the building being used for idiotic persons. The children are sent to a school a half-mile distant. The building and appurtenances are of modern style, and good teachers are employed.

Isle Royal.—No poorhouse [or farm], and no paupers.

Jackson.—The poorhouse is situated in the township of Blackman, four miles northwest of the city of Jackson. It is built of brick, with a wood addition for the insane, and a separate building of stone for the men,—all in comfortable condition. The county-farm consists of 160 acres of land, about 130 acres under cultivation, with an orchard. Raise an abundance of vegetables, and the best of wheat. Facilities for bathing, bath-tubs. Buildings are warmed by coal and wood stoves in the different rooms; no ventilation except by windows and doors. Treatment of paupers is supposed to be humane; no corporal punishment allowed, the only punishment inflicted for violation of rules or bad conduct being confinement in their sleeping-rooms, and spare diet, at the discretion of the keeper. All paupers are required to labor according to their ability. Food is wholesome and abundant, consisting of meat, bread, milk, and vegetables, suitably varied, well cooked and neatly served. Permanent inmates are supplied with such articles of light diet in cases of sickness as are deemed necessary. The inmates are cleanly and comfortably clothed.

Tramps are obliged to look out for themselves. We have no hospital, but the sick are well cared for by the keeper, matron, and county physician who is employed on a salary by the year. The greater part of the insane are sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo; those remaining are taken care of as well as the accommodations, which are poor, will permit. Children are sent to the public school at Coldwater, and to district school near by. Tobacco in moderate quantity is furnished the permanent inmates, and we raise most that is used on the farm.

Kalamazoo.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Comstock, nine miles east of Kalamazoo. It is not first class, and not well adapted to the purpose for which it is used, but with the addition of a little hospital building the occupants are made comfortable. The barns are of ample size, and in excellent condition. No special facilities for bathing. The sitting-room for the men, and the halls in the first and second stories between the sleeping rooms of the inmates are warmed by a Lawson furnace. A good supply of stoves with wood for fuel keeps the remaining part of the house comfortable in cold weather. We have no special mode of ventilation. Have had the same keeper for several years, and believe the treatment of the inmates is humane, and accords with the modern views of our obligations to the dependent class. Food consists of meat, vegetables and bread furnished in abundance twice a day, and milk with bread and pudding for a third meal in summer, and in winter, two good, substantial meals a day. The aged and infirm have tea twice a day. The aged are given underclothing, and all have sufficient clothing to make them comfortable. A physician is employed by the year who resides but 1¼ miles from the county-house, and is called as often as needed. We have a small hospital where the extreme cases are treated, and we endeavor to give all attention to the sick that their situation may require. All insane that there is hope of benefiting, are kept in the asylum, and only the demented and harmless are retained in the poorhouse. So few children capable of acquiring even the rudiments of education have been in the poorhouse the last year that no school has been taught.

We have not yet adopted any system of keeping the accounts of current expenses for the support of the poor, that analyzes every account in such a manner as to exactly meet the requirements of this report, but this statement in gross is correct, and in the details is very close to the facts.

Kalkaska.—The poor-farm contains 80 acres in the township of Clearwater, and 94 acres in the township of Wilson. The poorhouse is a neat frame building 18x24 feet. There is an old log house in the rear that is used for a cook-room, wash-room, and store-room. There is also a granary 16x23 feet, and a log barn and out-buildings. Tubs are used for bathing. The buildings are warmed by two wood stoves, and ventilated by windows let down from the top, and transoms over doors. Paupers are boarded at the county-house for $2.50 per week, and are cared for the same as other persons. Food and clothing is good and substantial, the same as that generally used by the laboring class. A physician is employed by the year, and nurses provided as needed. No special accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Children are sent to the district school one mile from the poorhouse. The poor-farm is leased for three years from the first day of March, 1878. Previous to that time a portion was leased including the buildings. Paupers are boarded by the tenant on the county farm for $2.50 per week. The farm is new, there being about 47 acres cleared and fenced.

Kent.—The poorhouse is in the township of Paris. The buildings are in good condition. The facilities for bathing are a bath-room. The building appropriated for the insane and idiotic is warmed by furnace, and the other buildings by stoves. Ventilation is by means of transoms over doors and windows, grated windows, and ventilating shafts. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane. Their food consists of beef, pork, fish, white and brown bread, vegetables of all kinds, milk, butter, etc. Clothing is good and comfortable, adapted to the season. The care of the sick is good. The insane and idiotic are kept in a building separate from the main one, which is warmed by a furnace, well ventilated, and furnished with bath-room and yard. Treatment good. There are no children kept at the county-house. Those of suitable age are kept in the public school at Grand Rapids until they are placed in good homes or sent to the State Public School.

Keweenaw.—We have no poor-farm. The county rents a building and pays the keeper a specified rate per month for board, washing, and nursing, and for wood and lights. The poorhouse, located in Eagle Harbor, is a large frame house in moderately good repair. Was built for a miners' boarding house, and formerly used for that purpose. It is in an exceptionally good location for drainage and good ventilation. There is an abundance of excellent water. No special appliances for bathing. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves. There is no ventilation needed as the house is large and the rooms spacious. Paupers are treated kindly; no labor required except such as they feel able and willing to do about the house. No special rules as regards food, except that it be good, substantial board, and an abundance of it, such as is furnished at boarding houses here for miners and mechanics. Clothing is woolen, and each inmate has all that is required for comfort, and at least two changes. The sick are cared for by a county physician who is in regular attendance, and have every attention required. They are as well nursed as they could be in a private family. There are separate rooms for the insane, with guarded windows to prevent escape,—they are sent to the asylum. We have no idiots. Children are seldom retained in the house more than a few days. There is a district school only one-half mile distant.

Lake.—No poorhouse or farm. We make a distinction between township and county poor, but as so few of the townships have had any poor fund in their treasuries, the expense of supporting the poor has been paid by the superintendents, and charged back to the townships. Our expenses have been larger this year than last, on account of several severe accidents.

Lapeer.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Mayfield, about 1½ miles from the city of Lapeer, and is in a very satisfactory condition since the addition was built last year. It is well painted and in good repair. The barns are common farm barns but are very comfortable. Facilities for bathing, are plenty of soft water, and conveniences for heating it, and for warming the rooms used for bathing. Bath-tubs are used, and it is required that they shall be used every Saturday and a change of clothing made. Buildings are warmed by stoves and drums, ventilated by means of ventilators in the chimneys and walls, and by windows. Paupers are well fed, comfortably clothed, and we think humanely treated in all respects. Food consists of good bread, butter, milk, meat and vegetables that are usually raised on farms, together with tea, fruit, etc., and fresh meat furnished two or three times each week. Clothing is plain, comfortable, and substantial. The sick are cared for in very comfortable rooms, and we design giving them proper nursing and medical attendance as their cases may require. The insane and idiotic mingle with the other inmates unless it is deemed unsafe for them to do so, when they are confined in cells prepared for that purpose. Children are sent to the district school.

Leelanaw.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Lenawee.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Madison. The buildings are of brick, and in good repair. Good facilities for bathing, using both cold and hot water. The house is warmed by steam, and no difficulty is experienced in keeping the inmates comfortable in the coldest weather. The building is thoroughly ventilated by flues and registers. The paupers are kindly treated, no punishment being allowed except confinement in cells. Plenty of wholesome food is furnished. The paupers are comfortably clad in woolen during winter and cotton in summer. The sick are attended by a competent physician. Our paupers have enjoyed a good degree of health the past year. We have no suitable arrangements for the insane. They have been transferred to Pontiac as provided by law. Idiots receive no treatment other than proper care. Children are sent to the State Public School when they can be received; otherwise they attend district school.

Livingston.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Marion. The main building, which is a large farm-house, is occupied by the keeper, female paupers, and children. There is also a two-story brick building, 20x34 feet, the upper part occupied by male paupers, and the lower story fitted up for the insane (now unoccupied). We have a hay and grain barn, 32x56 feet with basement for stabling, one good horse barn 28x44 feet, and one corn and hog house 20x40 feet,—all painted and in good condition.

No facilities for bathing except tubs and pails. Buildings are warmed by stoves with wood for fuel, and ventilated by windows and doors. Paupers are kindly treated, being allowed to go in and out at their pleasure. The males perform light labor on the farm if able, and the females light work in the house. Food is good and plain, such as wheat bread, pork, beans, potatoes, and such other vegetables as farmers use, and tea and coffee. Clothing is good and comfortable, with boots and shoes for all. The sick are well cared for by the keeper and his wife. A first-class physician is hired by the year, who treats them well. The insane have all been removed to the Eastern Asylum. We have no idiots that are troublesome. Children of suitable age are sent to a district school one-half mile distant.

Mackinac.—No poorhouse or farm. At the beginning of the year there were seven permanent paupers, but during the year four of them have died. The permanent paupers are boarded out at an average cost of eight to ten dollars per month. They are furnished with good, comfortable clothing. The other paupers are temporarily relieved from time to time during the year.

Macomb.—[The superintendents made no statement.]

Marquette.—The county farm and poorhouse are located within the limits of the city of Marquette. The poorhouse is nearly new and in good condition, and well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. The old poorhouse, which is only a few feet from the new one, is used for a store-house, wash-house, etc. We are in need of a new barn, the one now on the farm not being large enough. Facilities for bathing are excellent, there being a bath-room always supplied with hot and cold water. One of the rules of the house is that every inmate frequently bathe, and under all circumstances be clean in person. The house is warmed throughout by steam, with radiators in all the halls and rooms, the building being so arranged that by the use of ventilators any desired temperature can be had. The house is ventilated by air-flues, which are throughout the walls of the building and have open registers. Whenever these may be found insufficient for any temporary ventilation—and in fact nearly every day—the windows are thrown open for a short time. Treatment of paupers is humane; the sick and debilitated are tenderly cared for. It is this class that makes up the larger portion of our inmates, and they receive such treatment as is usually adopted in hospitals. To chronic idlers, dead-beats, and parasites on the charity of honest tax-payers, this is no home. We have a rule which we require compliance with, viz., *work*. Food is good, wholesome and substantial; plenty of it properly prepared, and adapted to the requirements of the inmates. Clothing is plain, substantial, and sufficient, adapted to the climate and temperature, and is furnished to meet all necessities. For the sick, the usual hospital treatment is adopted as far as practical, such medical care being provided as is suitable to the case, with every attention that it is possible to furnish. This department is subjected to especially strict rules tending to the comfort of the afflicted. We have cells for the insane, who are detained only temporarily, all such being sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo. The entirely destitute children we send to the State Public School; all others are sent to the city public schools.

Mason.—Poorhouse is located in the city of Ludington. There is no farm, only one acre of land. The building is in good condition, and can accommodate thirty paupers. The facilities for bathing are a regular bath-tub, with hot and cold water in the bath-room. The water is heated in a large iron kettle over a stove in the room. Cold water is obtained from a cistern pump in the room. Buildings are warmed by stoves. The ventilation of the first story is effected by raising windows, and in the second story the windows swing on pivots. Treatment of paupers' is good,—have not been obliged to punish but one pauper in five years, and that one only by shutting up in dark cell a few moments. Food is good and wholesome, such as farmers usually have. Clothing is such as is necessary to keep them warm and comfortable. The sick are well cared for, and treated by a physician who attends them, and furnishes the medicine under contract. We try and make it warm, however, for tramps. There is a good public school within one-half mile. The poorhouse is kept by a man and his wife who receive $3.00 per week for the care and support of each pauper, except clothing, mending, and medical attendance. The keeper receives no salary and furnishes the house himself. The amount paid for food, $1,065.69, is what was paid for board.

Mecosta.—The poorhouse, located in Big Rapids, is old and not in very good condition for the purpose for which it is used. Wash-tubs are used for bathing purposes. Building is warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. The paupers are well treated, and their food is the same as used by ordinary farmers. Clothing is good, plain and substantial. The sick are cared for as well as possible, with the accommodations. No accommodations for insane and idiotic. Children are sent to district school.

Menominee.—Our poorhouse, located in the township of Menominee, is in good condition. No facilities for bathing. Building warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is good. Food is plain and substantial. Clothing is warm and comfortable. The sick have good care. No special accommodations for the insane and idiotic. There are no children at the poorhouse to educate.

Midland.—Poorhouse is situated in the township of Midland. There are no facilities for bathing except buckets and a river running through the farm. Buildings are warmed by stoves, using wood for fuel, and insufficiently ventilated by doors and windows. The government of paupers is by moral suasion, and all that are able to work are required to do so. Paupers have three meals per day, at regular hours. The food consists of farm fare,—meat, vegetables, bread and butter, syrup, milk, etc. Clothing is stout woolen for winter, and cotton for summer wear. The sick are under the personal care of the keeper, and treated by a county physician, under contract. The insane are kept in cells properly furnished, and efforts made to get them to perform light labor. The general treatment is mild but firm. Children are sent to district school.

Missaukee.—No poorhouse or farm.

Monroe.—The poorhouse is in the township of Monroe. It is an old building, unfit for use. The board of supervisors are erecting a commodious building which will be ready for use next year. No facilities for bathing except tubs. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows and doors. Paupers are kindly treated, moral suasion taking the place of penal law wholly. Those able are required to labor. When paupers are received they are cleaned and their clothing burned. The rooms are kept as well as possible, considering the lack of conveniences by reason of poor buildings. Food consists of wheat bread, corn bread, soup, salt pork, beef, and fresh meat, all raised upon the farm, and prepared under the direction of the matron. Meals are served three times a day in summer and twice in winter. They also have mush and milk, tea and coffee. Clothing for the men in winter is cottonade with woolen underclothes, and for the women cotton denims and prints, with warm underclothes. The sick are cared for by a physician who is employed by the year, but is paid by the visit. They are wholly under his care, and whatever he directs for their comfort is furnished. We have some cells in which we can confine the insane for a short time. The idiotic are mostly able to wait upon themselves and perform light labor. All children who are not demented are sent to a common school not far distant. Children are not kept in the poorhouse any longer than we can help. They are either provided with good homes or sent to the State institutions. Four have already been sent to the State School and two bound out during the year.

Montcalm.—Our poorhouse is located in the township of Fairplain, 5½ miles east of the city of Greenville. The general condition of the buildings is good, and all are well painted except the grain barn, corn house, and hog pen. The house is roomy and very convenient, and contains a department for each sex. Have two fine barns, ice-house, and a stone ash-house and smoke-house. Our facilities for bathing are tubs, pails, and brushes. The inmates are all kept neat and clean, and new-comers are washed and cleaned up before they are assigned to rooms. Rooms are warmed by stoves and drums, and it is very warm and comfortable throughout the house. We always have fuel for a year ahead. Ventilation is by doors, and by windows which are raised from the bottom or lowered from the top. Paupers are treated very kindly, but with firmness, are kept very orderly, and are kind to each other. Food consists of wheat and corn bread, mush and milk, and most of the time—not always—of pork, beef, fish, and vegetables of all kinds that are raised on the farm. In winter have two meals a day, and three during spring, summer, and autumn. Clothing is of cotton goods for summer, woolen for winter, and underclothing and mittens for those who work out of doors. All have boots or shoes. The sick are attended by the matron, assisted by paupers. A good physician is hired by the year, who makes two visits each week and more if needed, and furnishes all opiates necessary. We keep only the mildly insane, and they are allowed to be out in the yard during the day. The idiotic have a sitting-room by themselves. The children are sent to a district school, one-half mile distant, their tuition being paid. It is very difficult to make this report as requested, or to answer the questions, since the supervisors do not make their reports. Some are elected in April, and their term of office commencing then, they do not get the report of the preceding officer; therefore what information we get is very imperfect, and we do not get any report from one-third of them, although we urge it at every session of the board. It will be impossible for us to give all, or one-half, of the names of heads of families and the causes of indigency. The supervisors send their bills in totals, and not itemized as they should be.

Muskegon.—Poorhouse is situated in the township of Muskegon, near the city limits. There are ten acres of light, sandy land attached, which is improving under the system of tillage adopted. The house is good,—was not built for the present use, therefore hardly so well adapted thereto as desirable. Out-buildings sufficient and in good order. We have no facilities for bathing other than domestic utensils and an abundance of soft well-water. Buildings are warmed by stoves, using wood for fuel. There are no ventilating flues,—rely on doors and windows. The paupers, we believe, are uniformly well treated. Food is plain, staple fare, meat, vegetables, and breadstuffs, with such specialties for invalids as are deemed requisite, with milk and butter produced on the premises. For clothing, cheap, substantial goods are used. The sick are cared for by the keeper and his family. A physician attends when necessary. Inmates are required to help each other in sickness as they may be able. We have no special accommodations for the insane or idiotic. The insane are usually sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo. Have one imbecile youth who is a permanent charge, but does not require any special arrangements. Children are sent to the Public School, unless otherwise provided for, early.

Newaygo.—Poorhouse is pleasantly and healthfully located in the township of Brooks, and in good condition. Facilities for bathing are bath-tubs. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves. Mode of ventilation the same as in ordinary farm houses. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane. Food is plain and wholesome, and the clothing neat but not gaudy. The sick are as well taken care of as possible, not being allowed to suffer for anything. There are no especial accommodations for the insane and idiotic. There are two cells for the confinement of dangerous lunatics, but so far we have been able to get them admitted at the asylum without much delay. Children are sent to the Newaygo union school within one-half mile of the farm.

Oakland.—The poorhouse is on the east line of the township of Waterford, and the buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing are two bath-rooms, with bath-tubs and shower-bath. House is warmed by three furnaces, and the method of heating compels good ventilation. The paupers are treated as if they were human beings, with bodies to be warmed, fed, and clothed. There is always an ample supply of plain, wholesome, and seasonable food. Clothing is such as is necessary for comfort and decency. The sick are under the care of a homœopathic physician, who furnishes his own medicine, and consequently gives but little. The insane are confined to their rooms at night, and during the day those who are capable are employed in the house, and on the farm. The feeble-minded perform such labor as they can, while the idiotic mope and gibber like others of their class. Children of suitable age are sent to the district school while they remain at the county-house.

Oceana.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Hart, is in fair condition. The other buildings are good. No facilities for bathing except basins and a plenty of water. The building is warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. Paupers are treated in every way like unfortunate human beings. Food consists of pork, potatoes, flour bread, butter, meal bread, with frequent changes, and plenty of vegetables. Clothing is plain, warm, and substantial. The sick are kept in a hospital room and are attended by a physician. Have a separate building for insane and idiotic. No children except one child who is dumb.

Ogemaw.—No poorhouse or farm.

Ontonagon.—Poorhouse is situated in the township of Ontonagon. It is in good condition, with out-buildings sufficient and in fair condition. Farm contains 196 39-100 acres,—75 acres cleared. No facilities for bathing other than domestic utensils. Buildings are warmed by stoves with wood for fuel, and are ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is good. Food is fresh and salt meat, fish, vegetables, bread, tea, and coffee; and the clothing all that is required. The sick have the best of care. The insane are sent to Kalamazoo. When there are any children at the poorhouse they are sent to the district school which is near by. The farm has been rented for one year, to May 1, 1879, for $150.

Osceola.—Our poorhouse is located in the township of Sylvan. Condition of buildings good. There is a good bath-room, which is plastered, and provided with a small tank. Buildings are warmed by eight stoves, and the ventilation is all right. The treatment of paupers is humane. Their food is good and substantial, consisting of bread and butter, meat and potatoes, boiled vegetables, tea and coffee, and pie and cake. Clothing is plain and substantial. The sick are looked after by the overseer and treated by a physician salaried by the year. For the insane there is a cell, 12x15 feet, well warmed and lighted, but there have been none for treatment. Children are sent to district school.

Otsego.—Poorhouse, in the township of Elmira, is quite small and inadequate. In pursuance of the first subdivision of section 5 of act No. 77, laws of 1875, a lease for one year was obtained of the homestead of one of the paupers, who is supported at Harper Hospital, Detroit, more with a view to getting some return for the outlay in his behalf, than of using it as a poor-farm. There are no other buildings than a good dwelling-house of very small dimensions. It is used as a scarecrow to *habitual* paupers. The alternative is put to them, to either remove to the poor-farm or find work elsewhere. The establishment of a county farm (although on a diminutive scale) has thus had a tendency to put a check to applications for relief; but real distress is not unnoticed by any means. An effort was made by this Board of Superintendents of Poor to induce the board of supervisors to grant the necessary funds for establishing a poor-farm, which was so far successful as to lead to the passing of some resolutions making appropriations, and there the matter ended, without any prospect of revival, the point in controversy being in the location between the north, and the south half, of the county. It is to be deplored that the matter should remain in *statu quo*, as a poor-farm could be made a source of profit to the county.

Ottawa.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Polkton. Buildings are in good repair. Tubs are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by furnace and stoves, and ventilated by windows and transoms. Treatment of paupers is humane. Punishment is usually confinement in cells, and deprivation, for a time, of something highly prized. Food consists of meat, vegetables, bread, butter, and tea and coffee twice a day. The clothing furnished is comfortable, suitable to the season. A nurse is employed to care especially for the sick, at a salary of $365 per year. We have cells for such insane and idiotic as are unmanageable; the harmless live in company with other paupers; treatment, kind. Children are sent to the common school. Supervisors give so incomplete reports in regard to causes of pauperism and the names of paupers, it is impossible to make my report complete. I have not the data before me of the names and causes of pauperism, but if specially desired will ascertain and forward, but you will see from the number of insane and idiotic what are largely the causes. Tramps are the greatest curse, and what to do with them is an important query.

Presque Isle.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Roscommon.—No poorhouse or farm, nor any relief furnished during the year.

Saginaw.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Saginaw. As mentioned in our last report, we requested the board of supervisors to make an appropriation; they generously concurred in our recommendation, and to-day we have one of the best constructed and most commodious poorhouses in the State. The new addition built the present season is a brick veneered building, two and one-half stories high, 48x34 feet in size. One half is used by the keeper and his family, the other half devoted entirely to the female paupers. The whole presents a handsome and imposing appearance. We have a room set apart for bathing purposes, and all new-comers are obliged to be thoroughly washed and clothing changed or cleaned before mingling with the other inmates. The rooms are warmed by large stoves, and proper care taken for prevention of fires. Ventilation in the new building is effected by ventilators in the chimneys and walls, and in the poorhouse proper by means of doors and windows. Paupers are kindly treated and kept comfortable. We sometimes lock up the refractory ones—no other punishment being allowed. Food is well cooked and properly served, and consists of meats, fish, bread, vegetables, tea, coffee, milk, and syrup. We furnish good, warm, and comfortable clothing for all, such as is suitable to the season and the person. The sick are well cared for and properly nursed and attended. We have a competent physician, who visits the poorhouse as often as in his judgment is necessary. We have a good, substantial brick building for the detention of the insane, who are kindly treated and fed in the same manner as the paupers. The idiots are allowed to roam at large when it is thought safe. When we have children they are sent to the district school.

Sanilac.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Lexington, is in very good condition. No facilities for bathing except tubs and wash-dishes. Buildings are warmed by stoves, with wood for fuel, and ventilated by doors and windows. There are windows in every room. Paupers are treated with kindness; have three meals per day. Their food consists principally of the productions of the farm,—wheat, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, beef, pork, milk, and butter. It is prepared in the ordinary way. The clothing is comfortable, generally cotton in summer and woolen in winter. The sick are tenderly and humanely cared for. Have rooms where the insane and idiotic may be confined when necessary. We have no children at present to educate, and have not had, except for a short time, at any time. We have a farm of 120 acres, 100 acres of which is improved.

Schoolcraft.—No poorhouse in the county. Permanent paupers are boarded in private families. They are kindly treated. Good, well-cooked food and comfortable clothing are furnished. Have no county physician, but medical attendance is furnished when necessary. Children attend the common school.

Shiawassee.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Caledonia. The buildings are in good condition. The facilities for bathing are a bath-room, provided with tub, and all necessary appurtenances. The building is warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is excellent, diet is good and wholesome—milk, butter, meat, and plenty of garden vegetables. Clothing is good and comfortable, suitable to circumstances and the season. The sick have the very best care. No extra accommodations for the insane and idiotic aside from confinement when refractory. At other times they mingle with the other paupers. All children susceptible of receiving education are sent to a good primary school near by.

St. Clair.—Poorhouse is situated in the township of Wales. Buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing are tubs and other vessels. The water is obtained from cistern and two wells, all so situated that the pumps stand in the house. The halls and paupers' rooms are warmed by two furnaces in hall on lower floor, the other rooms are warmed by stoves, and cooking range in the kitchen. The house is well ventilated by means of ventilators in the walls and chimneys. The paupers are treated kindly and kept comfortable. Food consists of meats, beef and pork, all kinds of vegetables, butter, tea, coffee, sugar, syrup, etc. Clothing is suitable for the person and season. The sick are treated by a competent physician, and they are furnished with such medicines as may be necessary, and are well attended. We have rooms where the insane and idiotic may be kept comfortable, and confined if necessary. We have but four paupers that are under sixteen years of age. Children of sufficient age are sent to district school.

St. Joseph.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Fawn River. Buildings are in good condition. One room has been set apart for bathing purposes, and all inmates are required to bathe as often as is thought necessary to keep them clean and healthy. Buildings are warmed by stoves, with wood and coal for fuel. No facilities for ventilation except by doors and windows. The treatment of paupers is kind. All that are able are required to labor. A good supply of wholesome food is furnished—wheat bread, corn, beans, pork, beef, tea and coffee. Clothing is plain, substantial, and comfortable. The sick are well cared for. A competent physician is employed by the year, who discharges his duty faithfully. No special accommodations for the insane. They are kept with other paupers. We shall soon remove them to the Michigan Asylum. Children are sent to a district school near by.

Tuscola.—Poor-farm is located in the township of Almer, about one mile from Caro, the county-seat. The buildings are in good condition. The poorhouse is a brick structure, and the surroundings are considered generally healthy. Bath-tubs are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows and doors. Treatment of paupers is kind. Food consists of meat, potatoes, bread, and a general supply of vegetables. Clothing is cotton for summer and flannel and woolen for winter. The sick are under the care of the keeper and his wife, with the assistance of a physician when necessary. The accommodations for the insane and idiotic are poor. Their treatment is under the charge of the physician. Children are sent to district school.

Van Buren.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Hartford, is an ordinary wood farm building, in good repair, and will accommodate about 40 persons. Have two grain-barns, one ice-house, and other out-buildings in good repair. No facilities for bathing. Building is warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are treated kindly, and are allowed full liberty on the farm so long as they remain orderly. Food consists of beef, pork, and vegetables such as are usually provided by farmers. Comfortable cotton and wool clothing is provided. The sick are cared for and treated by a physician who is employed by the year, and is called as soon as any of the inmates are taken sick. They have good nursing. The insane are taken to the asylum at Kalamazoo. Children are sent to district school, which is on one corner of the county farm.

Washtenaw.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Pittsfield. House and other buildings are in good repair, and well adapted to their various uses. Facilities for bathing are ample, and the inmates are required to bathe as often as it is thought necessary for their health and cleanliness. The building is warmed by wood and coal stoves, and is throughout warm and comfortable. The poorhouse is ventilated by doors and windows in part, the remainder is heated and ventilated by the Ruttan system, each room and hall having a thorough circulation of hot and cold air passing through it day and night. Mild treatment at all times is required from the keeper and his assistants, no harsh treatment being tolerated under any circumstances. Beef, pork, mutton, fish, potatoes, and beans, with soup and vegetables alternately arranged, with tea and coffee, comprise the general diet. Fresh meats are served frequently during the summer months. Comfortable woolen clothing and underclothing are furnished in abundance during the winter; during the summer, cotton goods of various grades, but all of them suitable to the season. We have a hospital in which all sick persons receive proper nursing and medical care, with a hospital steward at all times in attendance. [There is a commodious brick building, 40x90 feet, in which the insane and idiotic are kept, the male department having a male, and the female department a female attendant. Large yards are attached for out-door exercise when the weather will permit.—Copied from report of 1877.] We have a school in which the children receive careful instruction, morning and afternoon, under a qualified teacher.

Wayne.—Poorhouse buildings are in Nankin, fifteen miles from Detroit. The asylum buildings are in good condition. The poorhouse has been improved as much as the means at our command would admit, yet there is much more that should be done, to warrant us in reporting the building in good condition. Bath-rooms are provided at both houses, and the inmates are required to avail themselves of their use. The effect since their introduction at the poorhouse has been very marked, as regards health, and also we believe in the general behavior of the people, for in our opinion cleanliness is promotive of good order and discipline. Buildings are warmed by stoves. An appropriation was asked this year to put steam-heating in all the buildings. There are fifty-nine stoves in use during the winter, and we thought steam would be as cheap, and much safer. The Supervisors thought differently, and refused to make the appropriation. Ventilation is mostly by doors and windows. Paupers are treated kindly but firmly. Their rights are respected, but they are required to obey rules, and be subject to discipline. We tolerate no spirit of tyranny or undue severity in our employés, our object being, not to grind out the manhood or womanhood left in those under our care, but to assist and encourage them to respect themselves, and to make another effort to better their condition and support themselves. A sufficient quantity of good, wholesome food is provided, consisting of fresh beef, pork, fish, potatoes, best bread, tea, sugar, coffee, etc. No damaged articles are ever used. Three meals each day are allowed, except on Sunday, when two are furnished. At the asylum a better class of clothing is furnished than at the poorhouse. However, enough is supplied at the latter place, of a cheap quality, to enable the inmates to keep comfortable and clean. The sick are visited daily by a physician. Nurses are selected from among those that are well, and the attention they bestow upon those under their care is all that could be expected from unpaid help. This applies to the nurses in the poorhouse only,—at the asylum the help is all paid. The asylum for the insane is entirely separate from the poorhouse. It is built of brick, is about 200 feet in length, three stories high including basement, and has a capacity to accommodate about 200 persons. The idiotic have a separate room, with an adjoining yard for exercise. The treatment of both classes is humane. The poorhouse and asylum constitute a school district, in which school was taught nearly seven months during the past year by a qualified teacher. The children remain so short a time under our care that we are unable to judge of the results of the effort put forth in this direction. We get as many in at the State Public School as possible, thereby removing them from the pernicious influences by which they are necessarily surrounded in the poorhouse.

Wexford.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Antioch, five miles from the county-seat. The farm consists of 160 acres, 37 acres being well fenced and under cultivation. The house, a two story building 22x39 feet, is in good repair. There is a good frame barn 30x42 feet. Out-buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing are a bath-room, tubs, and pails. Building is warmed by stoves and ventilated by windows, and transoms over doors. Paupers are well treated, and provided with good, substantial food, and comfortable clothing. The sick are well cared for by nurses, and a physician who has special rates by the mile for all whom he attends in the country. Within the village and city limits he is paid by the visit. Have no accommodation for insane and idiotic,—have had none of these classes as yet.

Children are sent to the district school. We rented the farm this year to an overseer for $110. He is to board all paupers over 12 years of age for $2.50 per week, and those under that age for $1.50 per week; this includes washing for all, with extra compensation for helpless persons,—which is regulated by the superintendents.

SIXTH ANNUAL ABSTRACT

OF THE

REPORTS OF SHERIFFS

RELATING TO THE

JAILS

IN THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1879.

ABSTRACT.

◆

TABLES I. TO IX., INCLUSIVE;

EXHIBIT A,

AND

SCHEDULES A AND B.

◆

CONTENTS.

Exhibit A.—STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE INMATES OF THE JAILS FOR THE YEARS 1878, 1877, 1876, AND 1875.

Table I.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS REMAINING IN THE JAILS SEPTEMBER 30, 1877, AND THE NUMBER IN THE JAILS OCTOBER 1, 1877; NUMBER RECEIVED, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR; AVERAGE DURATION OF IMPRISONMENT; WHOLE NUMBER AND NUMBER UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE OF EACH SEX, AND THE PER CENT OF EACH SEX TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOTH SEXES RECEIVED.

Table II.—WHOLE NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN THE JAILS; TOTAL NUMBER, NUMBER OF EACH SEX, AND NUMBER UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE, CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES AND WITH MINOR OFFENSES, WITH THE PER CENT OF EACH SEX, AND OF THE NUMBER UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO THE TOTAL OF EACH CLASS; NUMBER OF WITNESSES, DEBTORS, AND INSANE AND IDIOTIC PRISONERS; PER CENT OF NUMBER CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES AND WITH MINOR OFFENSES, RESPECTIVELY, TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN THE JAILS.

Table III.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS SENT TO STATE PRISON, TO STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, TO DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AND TO STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WITH PER CENT OF EACH TO WHOLE NUMBER CONFINED IN THE JAILS; NUMBER ESCAPED AND NUMBER REMAINING IN THE JAILS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Table IV.—Birthplaces of White, and number of Black, Mulatto, and Indian Prisoners.

Table V.—Parent-nativity of Native White Prisoners.

Table VI.—Number who could not Read, and number who could not Write, with Per Cent of each to the whole number received in the Jails.

Table VII.—Expenditures for Board and Keeping of Prisoners, Repairs of Jails, Furniture, and Other Necessary Supplies; Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails, Cost per Week of each Prisoner, and Average Total Cost of each Prisoner.

Table VIII.—The Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails; the amount of Traveling and other Expenses incurred in Arresting and taking Prisoners to the Jails, and the Total Expense in Arresting and Detaining Prisoners.

Table IX.—City and Village Prisoners confined in Jails.

Schedule A.—Statements of Sheriffs relative to Condition of Jails, etc.

Schedule B.—List of Sheriffs by Counties.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Lansing, June 30, 1879.

Hon. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of Michigan:*

SIR: I submit herewith the Sixth Annual Abstract of the Annual Reports of the Sheriffs of this State, being for the year ending September 30, 1878. It contains information from every county in the State, except Manitou, from which no report has been received.

The State totals of the several tables contained in this abstract, and, for convenience of comparison, the corresponding totals in the abstracts of 1877, 1876, and 1875, are shown in Exhibit A; but in making comparisons it should be borne in mind that the reports for 1877 and 1875 are not complete, owing to the fact that no report was received from Hillsdale county in 1877, nor from either of the sparsely populated counties of Isle Royal, Manitou, or Ogemaw in 1875, and that the reports from six other counties in 1877, and two in 1875, were for only about three-fourths of a year.

The number of jails in the State, as shown by the reports, is 65. The counties that have no jails are Alcona, Clare, Gratiot, Isle Royal, Mason, Ogemaw, Roscommon, and Schoolcraft. The sheriffs of Gladwin and Tuscola report jails in process of construction. In Otsego a new jail has been built during the year, and in Kent the jail, which was burned in January, 1878, has been rebuilt.

The number of prisoners received in the jails during the year was 7,585, of whom 6,973 were males, and 609 females, the sex of three not being stated.

Compared with 1877, the increase in the total number was 834, which is 12.35 per cent of the number committed in 1877; the increase of males was 750, or 12.05 per cent of the male prisoners, and of females 85, or 16.22 per cent of the female prisoners. The total number committed to jail was 545 more than in 1876, when full reports were received from every county in the State. This is an increase of 7.74 per cent, or 4.61 per cent less than the increase over 1877.

The average number of prisoners maintained in the jails during the year was 269.44, an increase of 54.10 compared with 1877, and the average duration of imprisonment was 12.69 days, against 12.04 days in 1877. It is noticeable that the average number of prisoners and the average duration of imprisonment were both greater in 1877 than in 1876, although the report for 1877 was incomplete.

The number of males under 18 years of age committed to jail is reported at 295, which is 52 less than reported in 1877, and 136 less than in 1876; and the number of female prisoners under 18 years of age is reported at 40, three less than in 1877 and 17 less than in 1876.

The total number committed for high crimes was 1,702. The number in 1877 was 1,811 and in 1876 1,682. The number under 18 years of age committed for high crimes in 1878 was 104; in 1877, 67; and in 1876, 87.

The total number committed for minor offenses in 1878 was 5,696, against 4,604 in 1877, and 5,159 in 1876, and the number under 18 years of age committed for minor offenses was 212 in 1878, 269 in 1877, and 323 in 1876.

The statements in the foregoing paragraph present this curious fact: that while the total number committed for high crimes in 1878 was 109 less, the number under 18 years of age committed for high crimes was 37 more, than in 1877; and that while the total number committed for minor offenses in 1878 was 1,092 more, the number under 18 years of age committed for minor offenses was 57 less, than in 1877. Stated in other words, with a *decrease* in the total number committed for high crimes, there was an *increase* in the number under 18 years of age committed for high crimes; and with an *increase* in the total number committed for minor offenses, there was a *decrease* in the number under 18 years of age committed for minor offenses.

Of the 109 less prisoners committed for high crimes in 1878 than in 1877, 105 were males and 4 were females; and of the 1,092 more prisoners commited for minor offenses, 980 were males and 112 were females.

The whole number of prisoners confined in the jails within the year, which includes those in the jails at the beginning of the year, was 7,924. Of these, 1,258, or nearly 16 per cent, were convicted and sent to the penal and reformatory institutions of the State, as follows: 342, or 4.32 per cent, to the State prison; 248, or 3.13 per cent, to the State house of correction; 557, or 7.03 per cent, to the Detroit house of correction; and 111, or 1.40 per cent, to the State reform school.

About one-fifth as many were convicted and sent to the State prison, one-seventh as many to the State house of correction, and one-third as many to the Detroit house of correction, as were committed to the jails for high crimes; and the number convicted and sent to the three institutions during the year, and also during the four years, 1875 to 1878, inclusive, was about two-thirds as many as were committed to jail for high crimes during the same period. These figures indicate that a person committed to jail for an offense punishable with confinement in any of our penal institutions, stands about one chance in three of escaping conviction and punishment.

There were 39 escapes from the jails during the year against 32 in 1877, and 47 in 1876. The number of prisoners remaining in the jails at the close of the year was 262. The number at the close of 1877 was 350, and at the close of 1876, 298.

The parent-nativity of white, native-born prisoners received into the jails is reported for 37 counties, as follows: Both parents foreign-born, 978; foreign fathers and native mothers, 55; and foreign mothers and native fathers, 32,—a total of 1,065 prisoners whose parents were one or both of foreign birth. This is about 41 per cent of the whole number of native-born white prisoners in the same counties.

The amount paid to sheriffs for board and keeping of prisoners was $80,574.26,—$19,073.52 more than in 1877, $21,046.80 more than in 1876, and

$14,079.59 more than in 1875. The average cost per week for board and keeping of prisoners does not vary materially from year to year, it having been $5.69 in 1878, $5.37 in 1877, $5.42 in 1876, and $5.54 in 1875.

The average total cost of each prisoner confined in the jails was $12.23. In 1877 it was $12.91; in 1876, $8.17; and in 1875, $11.73.

The traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking prisoners to the jails foot up $30,637.58. This amount, added to the total cost of maintaining the jails, $105,706.23, makes the total cost of arresting and detaining prisoners $136,343.81, which is $16,044.68 more than the cost in any previous year of which we have record.

The reports show that there are 38 counties in which the jails are used as city or village lock-ups. The whole number of prisoners confined under city or village ordinances is reported 1,327, and the amount the sheriffs received for boarding such prisoners $2,584.04. The number of prisoners and the amount received for their board were both greater than in 1877, but less than in 1876.

Very respectfully,
WM. JENNEY,
Secretary of State.

TABLES

EXHIBIT A.

Statement concerning the Inmates of the Jails, for the years 1878, 1877, 1876, and 1875.

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Number in the jails at the beginning of the year	339	270	244	266
Number received during the year	*a* 7,585	*b* 6,751	7,040	6,990
Total number in the jails within the year	7,924	7,021	7,284	7,256
Average number in the jails during the year	269.44	215.34	211.30	217.61
Average duration of imprisonment in days	12.69	12.04	10.63	11.78
Whole number of males received during the year	6,973	6,223	6,506	6,546
Number of males under 18 years of age	295	347	431	347
Whole number of females received during the year	609	524	534	442
Number of females under 18 years of age	40	43	57	48
Per cent of males to total number of both sexes	91.97	92.23	92.41	93.67
Per cent of females to total number of both sexes	8.03	7.77	7.59	6.33
Per cent of total number of prisoners received to total population in 1874	....	.52	.53	.52
Per cent of male prisoners to total male population in 1874	....	.91	.93	.94
Per cent of female prisoners to total female population in 1874	....	.08	.08	.07
Total number charged with high crimes	1,702	1,811	1,682	1,530
Number of males charged with high crimes	1,591	1,696	1,619	1,449
Number of females charged with high crimes	111	115	63	81
Number under 18 years of age charged with high crimes	104	67	87	91
Per cent of males charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes	93.48	93.65	96.25	94.71
Per cent of females charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes	6.52	6.35	3.75	5.29
Per cent of the number under 18 years of age charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes	6.11	3.07	5.17	5.95
Total number charged with minor offenses	5,696	4,604	*c* 5,159	5,303

a Sex of three not reported.
b Sex of four not reported.
c Sex of two not stated.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Number of males charged with minor offenses	5,214	4,234	4,699	4,963
Number of females charged with minor offenses	482	370	458	340
Number under 18 years of age charged with minor offenses	212	269	323	313
Per cent of males charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses	91.54	91.96	91.12	93.59
Per cent of females charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses	8.46	8.04	8.88	6.41
Per cent of the number under 18 years of age charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses	3.72	6.07	6.26	5.90
Number of witnesses	43	30	36	45
Number of debtors	74	70	81	65
Number of insane persons	82	72	71	66
Number of idiotic persons	3	3	5	3
Per cent of the total number charged with high crimes to the whole number committed to the jails	21.72	27.48	23.89	21.89
Per cent of the total number charged with minor offenses to the whole number committed to the jails	75.59	69.86	73.28	75.87
Number sent to state prison	342	380	358	376
Number sent to state house of correction	248	....	....	....
Number sent to Detroit house of correction	557	684	749	617
Number sent to state reform school	111	77	66	53
Per cent of number sent to state prison to the whole number confined in the jails	4.32	5.41	4.91	5.18
Per cent of number sent to state house of correction to the whole number confined in the jails	3.13	....	....	....
Per cent of number sent to Detroit house of correction to the whole number confined in the jails	7.03	9.74	10.28	8.50
Per cent of number sent to state reform school to the whole number confined in the jails	1.40	1.10	.91	.73
Number escaped	39	32	47	50
Number remaining in the jails at the close of the year	262	350	298	250
BIRTHPLACES OF MALE PRISONERS.				
United States	3,144	2,229	2,865	2,456
British America	507	278	348	510
England	235	143	271	263
Ireland	923	927	771	877
Scotland	88	69	64	91
Germany	299	232	277	328
Holland	89	75	85	94
Norway and Sweden	14	20	22	75
France	14	59	11	22
Miscellaneous	9	12	10	38
Unknown	93	409	183	1,623

EXHIBIT A.—Continued.

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Blacks	120	76	112	131
Mulattoes	46	46	27	23
Indians	28	9	14	15
Birthplace and color not reported	1,364	1,640	1,449	....
BIRTHPLACES OF FEMALE PRISONERS.				
United States	257	164	219	163
British America	48	28	39	39
England	17	20	12	10
Ireland	64	89	57	47
Scotland	2	5	5	4
Germany	17	13	16	13
Holland	7	6	2	6
Sweden	1	1	1	....
France	2	2	4	....
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	2
Unknown	9	15	....	143
Blacks	31	19	10	8
Mulattoes	8	11	3	2
Indians	7	2	....	5
Birthplace and color not reported	139	148	166	....
Birthplace, color and sex not reported	3	4	....	2
PARENT NATIVITY OF NATIVE WHITE PRISONERS.				
Foreign-born fathers and mothers	978	574	939	556
Foreign-born fathers and native mothers	55	60	94	89
Foreign-born mothers and native fathers	32	42	78	55
Number who could not read	523	456	541	612
Per cent of the number who could not read to the whole number received in the jails	6.90	7.18	7.68	8.76
Number who could not write	627	675	758	811
Per cent of the number who could not write to the whole number received in the jails	8.27	10.63	10.77	11.60
Paid to sheriffs for board and keeping of prisoners	$80,574 26	$61,500 74	$59,527 46	$60,494 67
Paid for repairs of the jails	14,426 65	7,491 15	3,266 18	7,939 37
Paid for furniture	627 40	1,323 88	885 86	1,111 02
Paid for all other necessary supplies	10,077 92	11,063 15	7,812 35	8,733 76
Total cost of maintaining the jails	$105,706 23	$82,290 68	$71,542 35	$85,082 82
Cost per week for board and keeping of each prisoner in the jails	$5 69	$5 37	$5 42	$5 54
Average cost of each prisoner confined in the jails	12 23	12 91	8 17	11 73
Traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking prisoners to the jails	$30,637 58	$20,115 45	$33,405 00	$35,216 31
Total expense of arresting and detaining prisoners	136,343 81	102,406 13	104,947 35	120,299 13
Number of prisoners confined in the jails under city and village ordinances	1,327	1,160	1,614	1,902
Amount received by sheriffs for boarding city and village prisoners	$2,584 04	$2,231 51	$2,883 78	$1,709 17

TABLE I.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Number of Prisoners in the Jails September 30, 1877, and on October 1, 1877; the Number Received, and the Total Number and Average Number in the Jails during the year; the Average Duration of imprisonment, in days; the Whole Number, and the Number under Eighteen Years of Age, of each Sex, and the Per Cent of each sex to the Whole Number of both sexes Received; for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	PRISONERS.											
	No. remaining in the Jails Sept. 30, 1877.	No. in the Jails at the beginning of the Year.	No. received during the Year.	Total No. in the Jails within the Year.	Av. No. in the Jails during the Year.	Av. Duration of Imprisonment, in Days.	Males Rec'd During the Year.		Females Rec'd During the Year.		Per Cent of Each Sex to Whole No. Rec'd of Both Sexes.	
							Whole No.	No. under 18 years of age.	Whole No.	No. under 18 years of age.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATE	350	339	*a* 7,585	7,924	*b* 269.44	*b* 12.69	6,973	295	609	40	91.97	8.03
Alcona[1]	......	......	1	1	.05	20.	1	1	....	....	100.	......
Allegan	5	5	98	103	3.98	14.11	94	......	4	....	95.92	4.08
Alpena	3	3	17	20	.55	10.05	12	1	5	....	70.59	29.41
Antrim	2	2	6	8	1.32	60.38	6	......	....	....	100.	......
Baraga	......	......	6	6	.51	31.17	6	......	....	....	100.	......
Barry	3	3	48	51	3.25	23.25	43	2	5	....	89.58	10.42
Bay	17	17	674	691	18.02	9.52	626	......	48	....	92.88	7.12
Benzie	......	......	5	5	.86	63.	5	......	....	....	100.	......
Berrien	9	9	60	69	7.65	40.46	59	7	1	....	98.33	1.67
Branch	1	1	88	89	4.39	18.02	83	6	5	....	94.32	5.68
Calhoun	5	5	166	171	6.49	13.85	161	6	5	1	96.99	3.01
Cass	6	6	82	88	3.85	15.97	80	5	2	....	97.56	2.44
Charlevoix	2	1	2	3	.31	37.33	2	......	....	....	100.	......
Cheboygan	......	......	27	27	.75	10.19	27	......	....	....	100.	......
Chippewa	2	......	4	4	.73	67.	4	......	....	....	100.	......
Clare[2]	......	......	5	5	.43	31.40	5	......	....	....	100.	......
Clinton	6	6	*c* 58	64	2.36	13.45	56	2	2	....	96.55	3.45
Delta	......	......	2	2	.23	42.50	2	2	....	....	100.	......
Eaton	7	7	99	106	4.64	15.98	94	2	5	....	94.95	5.05
Emmet	......	......	7	7	.24	12.43	7	......	....	....	100.	......
Genesee	12	12	131	143	3.27	8.35	126	4	5	....	96.18	3.82
Gladwin[3]	......	......	1	1	.12	42.	1	......	....	....	100.	......
Grand Traverse	......	......	1	1	.01	3.	1	......	....	....	100.	......
Gratiot[4]	2	2	20	22	.27	4.55	20	1	....	....	100.	......
Hillsdale	*d* ...	5	*e* 145	150	3.00	7.31	139	7	6	2	95.86	4.14
Houghton	1	1	33	34	1.04	11.18	23	1	10	....	69.70	30.30
Huron	1	2	10	12	1.34	40.67	10	3	....	....	100.	......
Ingham	8	8	66	74	3.04	14.99	56	1	10	....	84.85	15.15
Ionia	9	8	166	174	*f*	*f*	150	11	16	6	90.36	9.64
Iosco	1	1	14	15	.88	21.47	14	1	....	....	100.	......
Isabella	1	1	32	33	1.09	12.03	32	2	....	....	100.	......
Isle Royal[5]	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......

---

[1] No jail—use Iosco county jail.
[2] No jail—use Osceola county jail.
[3] No jail—use Midland county jail.
[4] No jail. Prisoners confined in the village lock-up and in Saginaw jail.
[5] No jail.
a Sex of three not reported.
b Exclusive of Ionia county. See note *f*.
c Seems to include village prisoners. See note *c*, page 27.
d No report was received from Hillsdale county for the year 1877.
e Seems to include city prisoners. See note *d*, page 27.
f Report does not contain the necessary data for figuring the averages.

TABLE I.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRISONERS.											
	No. remaining in the Jails Sept. 30, 1877.	No. in the Jails at the beginning of the Year.	No. received during the Year.	Total No. in the Jails within the Year.	Av. No. in the Jails during the Year.	Av. Duration of Imprisonment, in Days.	Males Rec'd During the Year.		Females Rec'd During the Year.		Per Cent of Each Sex to Whole No. Rec'd of Both Sexes.	
							Whole No.	No. under 18 years of age.	Whole No.	No. under 18 years of age.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jackson	10	10	581	591	21.67	13.38	497	5	84	----	85.54	14.46
Kalamazoo	21	21	369	390	11.74	10.98	338	30	31	4	91.60	8.40
Kalkaska	------	------	4	4	.17	15.75	4	------	----	----	100.	------
Kent	38	38	880	918	20.81	8.27	792	59	88	9	90.	10.
Keweenaw	------	------	8	8	.79	36.25	8	2	----	----	100.	------
Lake	------	------	17	17	.79	16.88	16	3	1	----	94.12	5.88
Lapeer	5	5	446	451	4.69	3.79	432	3	14	2	96.86	3.14
Leelanaw	1	1	4	5	.93	67.80	3	3	1	1	75.	25.
Lenawee	18	14	*a* 280	294	9.26	11.49	245	26	32	6	88.45	11.55
Livingston	6	6	45	51	3.10	22.20	45	3	----	----	100.	------
Mackinac	------	------	2	2	.10	18.50	2	------	----	----	100.	------
Macomb	2	2	46	48	2.26	17.19	46	5	----	----	100.	------
Manistee	4	4	76	80	1.88	8.59	72	------	4	----	94.74	5.26
Manitou[1]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Marquette	6	6	60	66	4.41	24.38	56	9	4	----	93.33	6.67
Mason[2]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Mecosta	4	5	60	65	2.41	13.55	54	------	6	----	90.	10.
Menominee	1	1	9	10	.90	32.80	9	------	----	----	100.	------
Midland	8	1	119	120	2.06	6.27	114	5	5	2	95.80	4.20
Missaukee	1	1	1	2	.33	.60	1	------	----	----	100.	------
Monroe	------	------	38	38	2.21	21.26	37	4	1	----	97.37	2.63
Montcalm	4	4	60	64	3.40	19.38	53	4	7	----	88.33	11.67
Muskegon	3	3	*b* 149	152	4.49	10.79	128	17	21	2	85.91	14.09
Newaygo	2	------	17	17	.86	18.53	17	1	----	----	100.	------
Oakland	10	10	*c* 417	427	10.49	8.96	404	12	13	2	96.88	3.12
Oceana	2	2	9	11	.52	17.18	9	------	----	----	100.	------
Ogemaw[3]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Ontonagon[4]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Osceola	4	4	22	26	2.29	32.19	21	2	1	----	95.45	4.55
Otsego	------	------	4	4	.11	10.	4	------	----	----	100.	------
Ottawa	4	4	128	132	5.70	15.77	114	2	14	----	89.06	10.94
Presque Isle	------	------	5	5	.01	1.	4	------	1	----	80.	20.
Roscommon[5]	1	------	2	2	.14	25.	2	------	----	----	100.	------
Saginaw	19	19	273	292	14.14	17.67	249	------	24	----	91.21	8.79
Sanilac	2	2	8	10	.59	21.60	8	5	----	----	100.	------
Schoolcraft[6]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Shiawassee	4	4	43	47	5.00	38.85	43	6	----	----	100.	------
St. Clair	5	5	78	83	5.34	23.49	77	6	1	----	98.72	1.28
St. Joseph	6	3	52	55	5.23	34.73	45	------	7	1	86.54	13.46
Tuscola[7]	------	1	22	23	.82	13.04	22	------	----	----	100.	------
Van Buren	4	4	37	41	1.23	10.98	35	5	2	----	94.59	5.41
Washtenaw	11	13	154	167	8.17	17.86	143	13	11	2	92.86	7.14
Wayne	41	41	980	1,021	35.27	12.61	873	------	107	----	89.08	10.92
Wexford	------	------	6	6	.43	26.00	6	------	----	----	100.	------

---

[1] No report.

[2] No jail—use the city lock-up, which is entirely under control of city marshal.

[3] No jail or prisoners—use Bay county jail.

[4] County has a jail, but there were no commitments during the year.

[5] No jail—use Midland county jail.

[6] No jail and no prisoners. Marquette jail has been designated as the jail for this county.

[7] No jail—use Bay county jail.

a Sex of three not reported.

b Includes certain city prisoners. See note *i*, page 27.

c Includes city prisoners. See note *j*, page 27.

TABLE II.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Whole Number of Prisoners received in the Jails; the Total Number, the Number of Each Sex, and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age charged with High Crimes; the Per Cent of Each Sex and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age to the Total Number charged with High Crimes; the Total Number, the Number of Each Sex, and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age charged with Minor Offenses; the Per Cent of Each Sex and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age to the Total Number charged with Minor Offenses; the Number of Witnesses, Debtors, and Insane and Idiotic Persons confined in the Jails; and the Per Cent of the Total Number charged with High Crimes and Minor Offenses, respectively, to the Whole Number received in the Jails; for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Whole Number received in the Jails during the year.	NUMBER CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES.				PER CENT OF EACH SEX AND OF THE NUMBER UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES TO THE TOTAL NO. CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES.			NUMBER CHARGED WITH MINOR OFFENSES.				PER CENT OF EACH SEX AND OF THE NUMBER UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH MINOR OFFENSES TO THE TOTAL NO. CHARGED WITH MINOR OFFENSES.			Number of Witnesses.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Insane Persons.	Number of Idiotic Persons.	Per Cent of the Total Number Charged with High Crimes to the Whole Number received in the Jails.	Per Cent of the Total Number Charged with Minor Offenses to the Whole Number received in the Jails.
		Total Number.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Total Number.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
STATE	7,585	1,702	1,591	111	104	93.48	6.52	6.11	5,696	5,214	482	212	91.54	8.46	3.72	43	74	82	3	*a* 21.72	*a* 75.59
Alcona	1	1	1	....	1	100.	......	100.	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	100.	......
Allegan	98	15	14	1	....	93.33	6.67	......	83	80	3	....	96.39	3.61	......	..	..	..	..	15.31	84.69
Alpena	17	9	6	3	....	66.67	33.33	......	6	4	2	....	66.67	33.33	......	..	..	2	..	52.94	35.29
Antrim	6	6	6	....	....	100.	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	100.	......
Baraga	6	1	1	....	....	100.	......	......	4	4	....	....	100.	......	......	..	..	1	..	16.67	66.67
Barry	48	23	22	1	1	95.65	4.35	4.35	22	18	4	1	81.82	18.18	4.55	..	1	2	..	47.92	45.83
Bay	674	52	48	4	....	92.31	7.69	......	602	558	44	....	92.69	7.31	......	4	9	7	..	7.72	89.32
Benzie	5	3	3	....	....	100.	......	......	1	1	....	....	100.	......	......	..	..	1	..	60.	20.
Berrien	*b* 60	45	45	....	6	100.	......	13.33	15	14	1	2	93.33	6.67	13.33	..	1	..	..	......	......

---

a Exclusive of the counties of Berrien, Chippewa, Eaton, Ionia, Monroe, and Oceana. See notes *b*, and *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, and *g*, page 15.

b One less than the total of columns 2, 9, and 17.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole Number received in the Jails during the year.	Number Charged with High Crimes.				Per Cent of Each Sex and of the Number Under 18 Years of Age Charged with High Crimes to the Total No. Charged with High Crimes.			Number Charged with Minor Offenses.				Per Cent of Each Sex and of the Number Under 18 Years of Age Charged with Minor Offenses to the Total No. Charged with Minor Offenses.			Number of Witnesses.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Insane Persons.	Number of Idiotic Persons.	Per Cent of the Total Number Charged with High Crimes to the Whole Number received in the Jails.	Per Cent of the Total Number Charged with Minor Offenses to the Whole Number received in the Jails.
		Total Number.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Total Number.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Branch	88	22	22	....	1	100.	......	4.55	65	60	5	5	92.31	7.69	8.33	..	..	1	..	25.	73.86
Calhoun	166	44	42	2	4	95.45	4.55	9.09	122	119	3	3	97.54	2.46	2.46	..	..	..	..	26.51	73.49
Cass	82	28	28	....	3	100.	......	10.71	54	52	2	2	96.30	3.70	3.70	..	..	..	..	34.15	65.85
Charlevoix	2	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	2	2	....	....	100.	......	......	..	..	..	..	......	100.00
Cheboygan	27	7	7	....	....	100.	......	......	20	20	....	....	100.	......	......	..	..	..	..	25.93	74.07
Chippewa	*a* 4	3	3	....	....	100.	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	......	......
Clare	5	2	2	....	....	100.	......	......	3	3	....	....	100.	......	......	..	..	..	..	40.	60.
Clinton	58	16	16	....	....	100.	......	......	42	40	2	2	95.24	4.76	4.76	..	..	..	..	27.59	72.41
Delta	2	2	2	....	2	100.	......	100.	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	100.	......
Eaton	*b* 99	20	18	2	....	90.	10.	......	77	74	3	2	96.10	3.90	2.60	..	2	2	..	......	......
Emmet	7	4	4	....	....	100.	......	......	3	3	....	....	100.	......	......	..	..	..	..	57.14	42.86
Genesee	131	41	38	3	....	92.68	7.32	......	74	73	1	4	98.65	1.35	5.41	10	1	2	3	31.30	56.49
Gladwin	1	1	1	....	....	100.	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	100.	......
Grand Traverse	1	1	1	....	....	100.	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	100.	......
Gratiot	20	7	7	....	....	100.	......	......	11	11	....	1	100.	......	9.09	..	1	*c*1	..	35.	55.
Hillsdale	145	43	41	2	2	95.35	4.65	4.65	102	98	4	7	96.08	3.92	6.86	..	..	..	..	29.66	70.34
Houghton	33	3	3	....	....	100.	......	......	29	19	10	1	65.52	34.48	3.45	..	1	..	..	9.09	87.88
Huron	10	6	6	....	....	100.	......	......	4	4	....	3	100.	......	75.	..	..	..	..	60.	40.
Ingham	66	14	13	1	1	92.86	7.14	7.14	50	42	8	....	84.	16.	......	1	..	1	..	21.21	75.76
Ionia	*d* 166	49	43	6	....	87.76	12.24	......	127	117	10	....	92.13	7.87	......	..	..	1	..	......	......
Iosco	14	4	4	....	....	100.	......	......	9	9	....	1	100.	......	11.11	..	..	1	..	28.57	64.29
Isabella	32	23	23	....	2	100.	......	8.70	8	8	....	....	100.	......	......	..	..	1	..	71.88	25.

Jackson	581	24	24	..	.	100.	......	......	554	470	84	5	84.84	15.16	.90	..	3	..	4.13	95.35
Kalamazoo	369	106	99	7	21	93.40	6.60	19.81	249	225	24	13	90.36	9.64	5.22	2	4	8	28.73	67.48
Kalkaska	4	1	1	..	.	100.	......	......	3	3	..	...	100.	......	......	..	..	..	25.	75.
Kent	880	113	101	12	9	89.38	10.62	7.96	732	659	73	59	90.03	9.97	8.06	4	13	18	12.84	83.18
Keweenaw	8	2	2	..	1	100.	......	100.	6	6	..	...	100.	......	......	..	..	..	25.	75.
Lake	17	10	9	1	.	90.	10.	......	7	7	..	3	100.	......	42.86	..	..	..	58.82	41.18
Lapeer	446	32	29	3	.	90.63	9.38	......	412	401	11	5	97.33	2.67	1.21	..	1	1	7.17	92.38
Leelanaw	4	2	2	..	2	100.	......	100.	2	1	1	2	50.	50.	100.	..	..	..	50.	50.
Lenawee	280	74	66	8	9	89.19	10.81	12.16	203	179	24	23	88.18	11.82	11.33	..	1	2	26.43	72.50
Livingston	45	33	33	..	1	100.	......	3.03	12	12	..	2	100.	......	16.67	..	..	..	73.33	26.67
Mackinac	2	2	2	..	.	100.	......	......	......	......	..	...	......	......	......	..	..	..	100.00	......
Macomb	46	28	28	..	3	100.	......	10.71	18	18	..	2	100.	......	11.11	..	..	..	60.87	39.13
Manistee	76	3	2	1	.	66.67	33.33	......	73	70	3	...	95.89	4.11	......	..	..	..	3.95	96.05
Marquette	60	10	10	..	2	100.	......	20.	43	41	2	7	95.35	4.65	16.28	..	3	4	16.67	71.67
Mecosta	60	7	7	..	.	100.	......	......	49	43	6	...	87.76	12.24	......	2	1	1	11.67	81.67
Menominee	9	3	3	..	.	100.	......	......	6	6	..	...	100.	......	......	..	..	..	33.33	66.67
Midland	119	9	7	2	.	77.78	22.22	......	109	107	2	7	98.17	1.83	6.42	1	..	..	7.56	91.60
Missaukee	1	......	......	..	.	......	......	......	1	1	..	...	100.	......	......	..	..	..	......	100.
Monroe	*e* 38	15	15	..	2	100.	......	13.33	24	23	1	2	95.83	4.17	8.33	..	..	..	......	......
Montcalm	60	10	10	..	2	100.	......	20.	50	43	7	2	86.	14.	4.	..	..	..	16.67	83.33
Muskegon	149	47	45	2	13	95.74	4.26	27.66	*f* 100	81	19	6	81.	19.	6.	..	..	2	31.54	67.11
Newaygo	17	8	8	..	1	100.	......	12.50	8	8	..	...	100.	......	......	..	1	.	47.06	47.06
Oakland	417	60	56	4	3	93.33	6.67	5.	350	342	8	10	97.71	2.29	2.86	..	5	2	14.39	83.93
Oceana	*g* 9	*h* 4	*h* 4	..	.	100.	......	......	4	4	..	...	100.	......	......	..	1	1	......	......
Osceola	22	11	11	..	1	100.	......	9.09	11	10	1	1	90.91	9.09	9.09	..	..	.	50.	50.
Otsego	4	......	......	..	.	......	......	......	4	4	..	...	100.	......	......	..	..	..	......	100.
Ottawa	128	48	44	4	.	91.67	8.33	......	70	60	10	2	85.71	14.29	2.86	3	..	7	37.50	54.69
Presque Isle	5	......	......	..	.	......	......	......	5	4	1	...	80.	20.	......	..	..	..	......	100.
Roscommon	2	......	......	..	.	......	......	......	2	2	.	...	100.	......	......	..	..	..	......	100.
Saginaw	273	94	91	3	.	96.81	3.19	......	169	148	21	...	87.57	12.43	......	4	..	6	34.43	61.90
Sanilac	8	5	5	..	2	100.	......	40.	3	3	..	3	100.	......	100.	..	..	.	62.50	37.50
Shiawassee	43	21	21	..	4	100.	......	19.05	22	22	..	2	100.	......	9.09	..	..	.	48.84	51.16
St. Clair	78	17	17	..	1	100.	......	5.88	61	60	1	5	98.36	1.64	8.20	..	..	.	21.79	78.21
St. Joseph	52	30	23	7	1	76.67	23.33	3.33	20	20	..	...	100.	......	......	2	..	.	57.69	38.46
Tuscola	22	21	21	..	.	100.	......	......	......	......	..	...	......	......	......	..	..	1	95.45	......
Van Buren	37	5	4	1	.	80.	20.	......	31	30	1	5	96.77	3.23	16.13	..	1	.	13.51	83.78
Washtenaw	154	28	27	1	3	96.43	3.57	10.71	120	112	8	12	93.33	6.67	10.	..	2	4	18.18	77.92
Wayne	980	321	291	30	.	90.65	9.35	......	625	553	72	...	88.48	11.52	......	10	22	2	32.76	63.78
Wexford	6	3	3	..	.	100.	......	......	3	3	..	...	100.	......	......	..	..	..	50.	50.

---

a One more than the number in column 2.

b Two less than the total of columns 2, 9, 17, and 18.

c The number of insane soldiers or marines confined in the jail within the year who have been transferred to the asylum for insane at Kalamazoo is 2.

d Eleven less than the total of columns 2, 9, and 18.

e One less than the total of columns 2 and 9.

f Includes certain city prisoners. See note 4, page 27.

g One less than the total of columns 2, 9, 17, and 18.

h Includes one who was committed for minor offenses also.

TABLE III.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Number of Prisoners convicted and sent to the State Prison, to the State House of Correction, to the Detroit House of Correction, and to the State Reform School; the Per Cent of Sentences to each place of confinement to the Whole Number confined in the Jails; also the Number that have made their Escape, and the Number Remaining in the Jails at the close of the year; for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	CONVICTIONS.									
					PER CENT TO THE WHOLE NUMBER CONFINED IN THE JAILS.					
	Number sent to State Prison.	Number sent to State House of Correction.	Number sent to Detroit House of Correction.	Number sent to State Reform School.	State Prison.	State House of Correction.	Detroit House of Correction.	State Reform School.	Number Escaped.	Number remaining in the Jails at the close of the year.
STATE	342	248	557	111	4.32	3.13	7.03	1.40	39	262
Alcona										1
Allegan	17	2	6		16.50	1.94	5.83			2
Alpena			1	1			5.00	5.00		
Antrim										2
Baraga									1	2
Barry	10	3	5	2	19.61	5.88	9.80	3.92		1
Bay	14	9	36	6	2.03	1.30	5.21	.87		
Benzie										1
Berrien	13	13		1	18.84	18.84		1.45		10
Branch	7	8	15	4	7.87	8.99	16.85	4.49		
Calhoun	8	13	24	2	4.68	7.60	14.04	1.17		2
Cass	11	2	8	1	12.50	2.27	9.09	1.14		1
Charlevoix									1	
Cheboygan	4		5		14.81		18.52			
Chippewa										2
Clare										1
Clinton	6	2	4		9.38	3.13	6.25			2
Delta									1	
Eaton	6	5	6		5.66	4.72	5.66			7
Emmet	1				14.29				3	
Genesee	6	15	18	3	4.20	10.49	12.59	2.10		4
Grand Traverse			1				100.			
Gratiot	2	2	1	1	9.09	9.09	4.55	4.55		
Hillsdale	5	6	12	3	3.33	4.	8.	2.		7
Houghton			5				14.71			2
Huron	3				25.				2	1
Ingham	5	12	5	1	6.76	16.22	6.76	1.35	a 4	3
Ionia	12	21	16	1	6.90	12.07	9.20	.57	5	
Iosco	2				13.33				1	
Isabella		3	2	2		9.09	6.06	6.06		1
Jackson	18	6	8	1	3.05	1.02	1.35	.17	2	10
Kalamazoo	5	3	22	12	1.28	.77	5.64	3.08		15
Kalkaska									1	1
Kent	23	4	40	6	2.51	.44	4.36	.65	4	43
Keweenaw	1	1			12.50	12.50				

---

a "Of the prisoners that escaped two were recaptured, and a reward of $25 was paid for one of them."

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CONVICTIONS.									
					Per Cent to the Whole Number Confined in the Jails.					
	Number sent to State Prison.	Number Sent to State House of Correction.	Number sent to Detroit House of Correction.	Number sent to State Reform School.	State Prison.	State House of Correction.	Detroit House of Correction.	State Reform School.	Number Escaped.	Number remaining in the Jails at the close of the year.
Lapeer	3	5	3	......	.67	1.11	.67	......	....	4
Lenawee	8	17	25	9	2.72	5.78	8.50	3.06	1	15
Livingston	12	......	6	3	23.53	......	11.76	5.88	1	2
Mackinac	1	......	......	......	50.	......	......	......	1	....
Macomb	2	2	1	......	4.17	4.17	2.08	......	....	4
Manistee	......	2	......	......	......	2.50	......	......	....	4
Marquette	2	1	7	2	3.18	1.52	10.61	3.18	....	6
Mecosta	6	......	9	......	9.23	......	13.85	......	....	4
Menominee	2	1	......	......	20.	10.	......	......	....	....
Midland	1	......	2	......	.83	......	1.67	......	....	....
Monroe	1	......	3	......	2.63	......	7.89	......	2	....
Montcalm	6	6	5	......	9.38	9.38	7.81	......	....	4
Muskegon	7	6	7	1	4.61	3.95	4.61	.66	....	1
Newaygo	3	......	1	......	17.65	......	5.88	......	....	5
Oakland	13	6	22	3	3.04	1.41	5.15	.70	....	12
Oceana	......	2	......	......	......	18.18	......	......	....	....
Osceola	2	3	......	......	7.69	11.54	......	......	....	....
Ottawa	1	5	7	1	.76	3.79	5.30	.76	....	1
Saginaw	11	15	18	1	3.77	5.14	6.16	.34	....	12
Sanilac	1	......	......	2	10.	......	......	20.	....	....
Shiawassee	9	12	......	......	19.15	25.53	......	......	5	3
St. Clair	2	2	2	......	2.41	2.41	2.41	......	....	5
St. Joseph	6	6	4	......	10.91	10.91	7.27	......	2	1
Tuscola	4	10	......	......	17.39	43.48	......	......	....	....
Van Buren	1	4	2	1	2.44	9.76	4.88	2.44	....	3
Washtenaw	11	10	14	5	6.59	5.98	8.38	2 99	....	14
Wayne	48	3	177	36	4.70	.29	17.34	3.53	....	41
Wexford	......	......	2	......	......	......	33.33	......	2	....

TABLE IV.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Birthplaces of the Prisoners received in the Jails, exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians; the Number of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians; the Number whose Birthplaces and Color are not reported, and the Whole Number of Prisoners received in the Jails; for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Prisoners received in the Jails within the year.	Birthplaces of Prisoners Received in the Jails, Exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians.																					Blacks.		Mulattoes.		Indians.		Birthplaces and Color not reported.	
		Males.											Females.																	
		United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Holland.	Norway and Sweden.	France.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.	United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Holland.	Sweden.	France.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
STATE	7,585	3,144	507	235	923	88	299	89	*a* 14	14	*b* 9	93	257	48	17	64	2	17	7	1	2	9	120	31	46	8	28	7	1,364	139
Alcona	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allegan	98	85	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alpena	17	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Antrim	6	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baraga	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Barry	48	40	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bay	674	137	59	33	318	10	58	4	...	...	...	...	23	6	1	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Benzie	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berrien	60	37	1	...	2	1	6	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Branch	88	70	1	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calhoun	160	94	12	7	23	4	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Cass	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	*c* 80	...
Charlevoix	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cheboygan	27	10	11	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewa	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clare	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton	58	34	4	2	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delta	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eaton	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*d* 94	...
Emmet	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Genesee	131	40	24	10	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	20	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Gladwin	1						1																							
Gr'd Traverse	1				1																									
Gratiot	20	20																												
Hillsdale	145	128	2	2	3		4						6																	
Houghton	33	6		4	5	1	3						1		2	5											4	2		
Huron	10	5	2	1			2																							
Ingham	66	35	6	2	6		2	1				1	7	2								1	2		1					
Ionia	166																												e 150	16
Iosco	14	5	7		2																									
Isabella	32	20	5		1																						5		1	
Jackson	581	392	21	7	31	1	17			1			47	16	1	11							27	9						
Kalamazoo	369	154	19	11	68		29	13	4	3	f 2	6	14		1	3		1	1				16	7	12	4	1			
Kalkaska	4	4																												
Kent	880	530	59	25	96	5	34	27					48	8	3	13	1	3	4				15	8	1					
Keweenaw	8	1	3	1	2							1																		
Lake	17	12	1	2	1								1																	
Lapeer	446	214	71	21	84	17	11					g 9	6	4	3	1									5					
Leelanaw	4	1	1																								1	1		
Lenawee	h 280	207	6	8	5		7						24	1		1		2					6	1	2				4	3
Livingston	45	33	1	2	5		1																						3	
Mackinac	2	2																												
Macomb	46	12	17	3	7	1	6																							
Manistee	76																												72	4
Marquette	60	14	11	1	14	3	7		3	2					1	1		1		1					1					
Mecosta	60	30	1	1	16			2	1	1			3	1		2									2					
Menominee	9		1		1		5		1	1																				
Midland	119	59	30	11	8	3	2						3													1	1	1		
Missaukee	1	1																												
Monroe	38												1																i 37	
Montcalm	60											51										7			1		1			
Muskegon	149	76	26	7	4		7	3	3	1			14	3		1		2	1				1							
Newaygo	17	12	3		1																		1							
Oakland	417	219	52	27	52	2	18	5			j 5		5	2	1		1	1			1		12	1	12	1				

---

a Sweden 10, Norway 4.

b Born in Russia 1, Spain 1, Denmark 4, Switzerland 1, and Poland 2.

c Report says: "Born in the United States 44, Ireland 1, Germany 4, Denmark 2, male Blacks 1, male Mulattoes 27, and male Indians 2," which is one more than the whole number of males reported.

d Report says: "Born in the United States 67, British America 3, England 4, Ireland 9, Scotland 3, Germany 6, Jerusalem 1, France 1, and male Blacks 1," which is one more than the whole number of males reported.

e Report says: "Born in the United States 120, England 6, Ireland 24, Scotland 4, and Germany 4," which is 8 more than the whole number of males reported.

f Russia 1, Spain 1.

g "Holland and other places."

h Birthplace, color, and sex of three unknown.

i Report says: "Born in the United States 27, Ireland 2, Germany 1, France 5, Switzerland 1, and male Blacks 2," which is one more than the whole number of males reported.

j Denmark 4, Switzerland 1.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Prisoners received in the Jails within the year.	Birthplaces of Prisoners Received in the Jails, Exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians.																					Blacks.		Mulattoes.		Indians.		Birthplaces and Color not reported.	
		Males.											Females.																	
		United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Holland.	Norway and Sweden.	France.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.	United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Holland.	Sweden.	France.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Oceana	9	4	2	1								2																		
Osceola	22	17	3						1				1																	
Otsego	4	3		1																										
Ottawa	128	53	1	4	18	4	7	22		1	a 1		11			2			1				3							
Presque Isle	5	1					3								1															
scommon	2											2																		
ginaw	273	125	10	22	45	17	17						13		2	3		2					8	1			5	3		
nilac	8	4	2				1				a 1																			
iawassee	43	19		4	15	3	2																							
. Clair	78	45	15	1	12	2	2														1									
. Joseph	52																												45	7
Tuscola	22	21																											1	
Van Buren	37	26		1	4	1	2					1	2																	
Washtenaw	154	58	7	8	31	4	10	3					3			2		1					18	3					4	2
Wayne	980																												873	107
Wexford	6	5	1																											

a Born in Poland.

TABLE V.

Showing, for the State and Counties, so far as reported, the Parent-nativity of White Prisoners born in the United States who were received in the Jails during the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	White Prisoners Born in the United States.			
		Nativity of Parents.		
	Total Number.	Both Foreign.	Foreign Fathers and Native Mothers.	Foreign Mothers and Native Fathers.
State	a 2,578	978	55	32
Allegan	89	19	9	3
Alpena	6	b	b	b
Barry	45	6	1	2
Benzie	5	b	......	b
Berrien	38	11	......	3
Branch	74	12	......	....
Clare	5	3	2	....
Clinton	36	11	5	4
Emmet	5	1	......	....
Gratiot	20	2	1	3
Hillsdale	134	15	......	....
Houghton	7	6	......	....
Ingham	42	26	3	....
Isabella	20	9	......	....
Jackson	439	95	1	....
Kalamazoo	168	78	18	6
Kalkaska	4	b	b	b
Kent	578	421	......	....
Lake	13	4	......	....
Lenawee	c 231	c 65	c 6	c 5
Macomb	12	7	4	1
Marquette	14	10	2	2
Midland	62	54	......	....
Missaukee	1	b	b	b
Muskegon	90	6	1	1
Newaygo	12	1	......	....
Oakland	224	56	......	....
Oceana	4	2	......	....
Osceola	18	6	......	....
Otsego	3	b	b	b
Presque Isle	1	1	......	....
Sanilac	4	2	......	....
Shiawassee	19	10	......	....
St. Clair	45	15	2	2
Tuscola	21	3	......	....
Van Buren	28	10	......	....
Washtenaw	61	11	......	....

---

a Total for the counties represented in the table. b None. c Report says, "It is impossible in some cases for prisoners to answer questions in regard to their parents' history, etc."

TABLE VI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the number of Prisoners received in the Jails who could not read, and the number who could not write, and the per cent of each class to the whole number received in the Jails, for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	COULD NOT READ.		COULD NOT WRITE.	
	Number.	Per cent to the whole number received in the Jails.	Number.	Per cent to the whole number received in the Jails.
STATE	523	6.90	627	8.27
Alcona	....	....	1	100.
Allegan	4	4.08	4	4.08
Alpena	2	11.76	2	11.76
Barry	4	8.33	6	12.50
Berrien	14	23.33	18	30.
Branch	10	11.36	16	18.18
Calhoun	56	33.73	59	35.54
Cheboygan	5	18.52	5	18.52
Clinton	4	6.90	4	6.90
Delta	....	....	2	100.
Emmet	1	14.29	1	14.29
Genesee	3	2.29	3	2.29
Gratiot	....	....	2	10.
Hillsdale	4	2.76	4	2.76
Houghton	4	12.12	6	18.18
Huron	....	....	2	20.
Ingham	4	6.06	8	12.12
Ionia	....	....	6	3.61
Iosco	3	21.43	3	21.43
Isabella	3	9.38	3	9.38
Jackson	87	14.97	107	18.42
Kalamazoo	41	11.11	49	13.28
Kent	31	3.52	36	4.09
Keweenaw	3	37.50	3	37.50
Lake	1	5.88	5	29.41
Lapeer	56	12.56	58	13.
Leelanaw	2	50.	2	50.
Lenawee	*a* 18	6.43	*a* 27	9.64
Livingston	1	2.22	1	2.22
Macomb	*b* 11	23.91	9	19.57
Marquette	8	13.33	8	13.33
Menominee	3	33.33	3	33.33
Midland	10	8.40	16	13.45
Monroe	9	23.68	10	26.32
Montcalm	2	3.33	2	3.33
Muskegon	21	14.09	21	14.09
Oakland	51	12.23	54	12.95
Oceana	1	11.11	1	11.11
Osceola	2	9.09	4	18.18
Ottawa	3	2.34	3	2.34
Sanilac	2	25.	2	25.
Shiawassee	5	11.63	5	11.63
St. Clair	12	15.38	12	15.38
Van Buren	2	5.41	3	8.11
Washtenaw	20	12.99	31	20.13

---

a The sheriff states that the prisoners do not always answer correctly the questions in regard to their education.

b As stated by prisoners, but the sheriff thinks they misrepresent.

TABLE VII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Amounts paid by the Counties to the Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners; the Amounts paid for Repairs of the Jails, for Furniture, and for all other Necessary Supplies; the Total Cost of Maintaining each Jail; the Cost per Week of Board and Keeping of each Prisoner, and the Average Cost of each Prisoner confined in the Jails; for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Expenditures.					Cost per Week for Board and Keeping of each Prisoner in the Jails.	Average Cost of each Prisoner Confined in the Jails.
	Paid to Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners.	For Repairs of the Jails.	For Furniture.	For all other Necessary Supplies.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.		
STATE..	$80,574 26	$14,426 65	$627 40	$10,077 92	$105,706 23	*a* $5 69	*b* $12 23
Alcona......	$400 00	....	....	....	$400 00	$153 85	$400 00
Allegan	1,321 47	....	....	$103 00	1,424 47	6 39	13 83
Alpena......	304 08	....	....	*c* 130 00	434 08	10 63	21 70
Antrim......	476 00	....	....	50 00	526 00	6 93	65 75
Baraga	187 00	$15 00	$7 50	7 00	216 50	7 05	36 08
Barry	850 00	40 50	1 50	232 50	1,124 50	5 03	22 05
Bay	4,008 10	....	....	*d*..........	4,008 10	4 28	5 80
Benzie......	464 86	5 56	3 28	12 80	486 50	10 39	97 30
Berrien.....	1,507 13	*e* 200 00	....	*e* 10 00	1,717 13	3 79	24 89
Branch	878 84	....	....	....	878 84	3 85	9 87
Calhoun	1,303 64	71 00	....	80 00	1,454 64	3 86	8 51
Cass.........	1,259 76	2 20	3 25	89 17	1,354 38	6 29	15 39
Charlevoix..	123 34	4 50	....	....	127 84	7 65	42 61
Cheboygan..	322 22	5 00	....	....	327 22	8 26	12 12
Chippewa...	164 34	95 00	16 18	56 00	331 52	4 33	82 88
Clare........	146 00	....	....	....	146 00	6 53	29 20
Clinton	654 00	75 00	25 00	60 00	814 00	5 33	12 72
Delta	209 65	21 40	....	58 50	289 55	17 53	144 78
Eaton.......	1,582 00	200 00	5 00	150 00	1,937 00	6 56	18 27
Emmet	96 00	60 50	....	4 80	161 30	7 69	23 04
Genesee.....	1,032 56	....	....	26 00	1,058 56	6 07	7 40
Gladwin	46 75	....	....	....	46 75	7 49	46 75
G'd Traverse	136 00	14 00	11 45	7 75	169 20	261 54	169 20
Gratiot......	261 63	....	....	3 75	265 38	18 63	12 06
Hillsdale....	827 04	25 00	10 00	250 00	1,112 04	5 30	7 41
Houghton...	*f* 6,700 00	125 00	50 00	....	*f* 6,875 00	123 89	202 21
Huron	296 63	18 00	....	39 00	353 63	4 26	29 47
Ingham.....	1,800 00	150 00	....	235 00	2,185 00	11 39	29 53
Ionia	894 47	....	1 50	....	895 97	*g*......	5 15
Iosco	277 64	....	....	50 00	327 64	6 07	21 84
Isabella	*e* 344 95	....	12 50	4 50	361 95	6 09	10 97
Jackson.....	4,609 90	135 25	42 00	1,820 00	6,607 15	4 09	11 18
Kalamazoo..	2,718 38	50 00	....	....	2,768 38	4 45	7 10
Kalkaska....	39 00	401 25	....	11 00	451 25	4 41	112 81

---

a Exclusive of Ionia county. See note *g*.
b Exclusive of cost of building jails in Kent and Otsego counties.
c Includes $8.11 paid for clothing.
d Not known.
e Estimated.
f Sheriff says in a letter that he receives $6,700 per year for doing all county work, boarding all criminals, and conveying all prisoners and insane persons to the State prison and asylum.
g Not figured because the average number in the jail during the year is unknown. See footnote *f*, page 11.

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES.					Cost per Week for Board and Keeping of each Prisoner in the Jails.	Average Cost of each Prisoner Confined in the Jails.
	Paid to Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners.	For Repairs of the Jails.	For Furniture.	For all other Necessary Supplies.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.		
Kent	$4,795 69	a $8,500 00	$40 00	$400 00	$13,735 69	$4 43	b $5 70
Keweenaw	290 00	19 77	....	15 00	324 77	7 06	40 60
Lake	200 25	....	....	5 00	205 25	4 87	12 07
Lapeer	1,648 25	c 400 00	....	335 00	2,383 25	6 76	5 28
Leelanaw	604 55	1 50	....	....	606 05	12 50	121 21
Lenawee	3,214 45	10 00	5 00	....	3,229 45	6 68	10 98
Livingston	913 40	46 00	2 50	162 00	1,123 90	5 67	22 04
Mackinac	57 00	30 00	....	13 80	100 80	10 96	50 40
Macomb	1,300 00	7 50	....	60 00	1,367 50	11 06	28 49
Manistee	417 66	....	47 75	....	465 41	4 27	5 82
Marquette	996 22	64 71	....	307 43	1,368 36	4 34	20 73
Mecosta	940 75	25 00	3 00	25 00	993 75	7 51	15 29
Menomine	257 00	4 00	....	80 00	341 00	5 49	34 10
Midland	526 40	30 00	20 00	15 00	591 40	4 91	4 93
Missaukee	63 00	....	17 00	....	80 00	3 67	40 00
Monroe	500 00	110 00	....	....	610 00	4 35	16 05
Montcalm	1,347 50	18 00	6 00	51 00	1,422 50	7 62	22 23
Muskegon	1,277 00	1 50	....	15 00	1,293 50	5 47	8 51
Newago	d 300 00	....	d 10 00	d 25 00	d 335 00	6 71	19 71
Oakland	3,444 00	50 00	20 00	80 00	3,594 00	6 31	8 42
Oceana	132 00	e 250 00	12 00	120 02	514 02	4 88	46 73
Ontonagon	....	2 50	....	....	2 50	....	....
Osceola	692 94	87 39	47 25	48 20	875 78	5 81	33 68
Otsego	129 72	f 340 00	35 24	....	f 504 96	22 68	g 42 49
Ottawa	975 00	40 00	30 00	....	1,045 00	3 29	7 92
Presque Isle	530 00	45 00	3 00	31 75	609 75	1,019 23	121 95
Saginaw	3,705 54	h..........	h........	h..........	3,705 54	5 04	12 69
Sanilac	190 00	1 60	....	....	191 60	6 19	19 16
Shiawassee	1,541 50	20 00	25 00	50 00	1,636 50	5 93	34 82
St. Clair	1,362 32	....	....	70 00	1,432 32	4 91	17 26
St. Joseph	1,428 92	i 1,600 00	4 50	160 00	3,193 42	5 25	58 06
Tuscola	900 00	....	....	....	900 00	21 11	39 13
Van Buren	242 36	....	10 00	....	252 36	3 79	6 16
Washtenaw	2,057 58	100 00	50 00	....	2,207 58	4 84	13 22
Wayne	7,186 38	908 02	50 00	4,517 95	12,662 35	3 92	12 40
Wexford	163 50	....	....	....	163 50	7 31	27 25

---

a For rebuilding jail.
b Exclusive of cost of rebuilding jail.
c See Schedule A.
d Estimated.
e Cost of kitchen, and addition to jail.
f Includes $335 cost of building jail.
g Exclusive of cost of building jail.
h Not known.
i For new cells and other improvements.

TABLE VIII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails, the Amount of Traveling and other Expenses incurred in arresting prisoners and taking them to the Jails, and the Total Amount expended in arresting and detaining prisoners during the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.	Traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking Prisoners to the Jails.	Totals.
STATE	$105,706 23	$30,637 58	$136,343 81
Alcona	$400 00	$25 00	$425 00
Allegan	1,424 47	287 00	1,711 47
Alpena	434 08	9 50	443 58
Antrim	526 00	72 25	598 25
Baraga	216 50	40 00	256 50
Barry	1,124 50	525 00	1,649 50
Bay	4,008 10	*a* 1,000 00	5,008 10
Benzie	486 50	135 00	621 50
Berrien	1,717 13	*a* 1,050 00	2,767 13
Branch	878 84	800 00	1,678 84
Calhoun	1,454 64	3,696 93	5,151 57
Cass	1,354 38	360 00	1,714 38
Charlevoix	127 84	5 00	132 84
Cheboygan	327 22	23 00	350 22
Chippewa	331 52	42 00	373 52
Clare	146 00	84 00	230 00
Clinton	814 00	300 00	1,114 00
Delta	289 55	25 00	314 55
Eaton	1,937 00	800 00	2,737 00
Emmet	161 30	68 00	229 30
Genesee	1,058 56	845 00	1,903 56
Gladwin	46 75	53 00	99 75
Grand Traverse	169 20	81 85	251 05
Gratiot	265 38	250 00	515 38
Hillsdale	1,112 04	1,150 00	2,262 04
Houghton	6,875 00		6,875 00
Huron	353 63	141 00	494 63
Ingham	2,185 00	*a* 500 00	2,685 00
Ionia	895 97	952 47	1,848 44
Iosco	327 64	200 00	527 64
Isabella	361 95	*a* 240 00	601 95
Jackson	6,607 15	425 00	7,032 15
Kalamazoo	2,768 38	*a* 1,000 00	3,768 38
Kalkaska	451 25	13 00	464 25
Kent	13,735 69	3,580 00	17,315 69
Keweenaw	324 77		324 77
Lake	205 25	225 00	430 25
Lapeer	2,383 25	450 00	2,833 25
Leelanaw	606 05	64 50	670 55
Lenawee	3,229 45		3,229 45
Livingston	1,123 90	219 00	1,342 90

---

a Estimated.

TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.	Traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking Prisoners to the Jails.	Totals.
Mackinac	$100 80	$210 05	$310 85
Macomb	1,367 50	175 00	1,542 50
Manistee	465 41	107 10	572 51
Marquette	1,368 36	*a* 200 00	1,568 36
Mecosta	993 75	294 20	1,287 95
Menominee	341 00	181 00	522 00
Midland	591 40	800 00	1,391 40
Missaukee	80 00	....	80 00
Monroe	610 00	....	610 00
Montcalm	1,422 50	150 00	1,572 50
Muskegon	1,293 50	236 52	1,530 02
Newaygo	335 00	*a* 100 00	435 00
Oakland	3,594 00	2,838 00	6,432 00
Oceana	514 02	100 00	614 02
Ontonagon	2 50	....	2 50
Osceola	875 78	53 38	929 16
Otsego	504 96	310 00	814 96
Ottawa	1,045 00	475 00	1,520 00
Presque Isle	609 75	10 00	619 75
Saginaw	3,705 54	....	3,705 54
Sanilac	191 60	50 00	241 60
Shiawassee	1,636 50	176 00	1,812 50
St. Clair	1,432 32	1,500 00	2,932 32
St. Joseph	3,193 42	*a* 364 00	3,557 42
Tuscola	900 00	300 00	1,200 00
Van Buren	252 36	100 00	352 36
Washtenaw	2,207 58	*b* 800 00	3,007 58
Wayne	12,662 35	1,356 83	14,019 18
Wexford	163 50	13 00	176 50

a Estimated.
b Perhaps not the full amount.

TABLE IX.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the number of Prisoners confined in the Jails under City and Village Ordinances, and the amounts received by the Sheriffs from Cities and Villages for boarding and keeping such Prisoners, for the year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount received by Sheriffs for Boarding Prisoners.
STATE	1,327	$2,584 04
Allegan	39	$71 00
Alpena	23	40 48
Baraga	2	....
Barry	79	118 50
Bay	[a] 64	251 39
Branch	[b]	[b]
Calhoun	10	19 60
Chippewa	19	....
Clinton	[c]	....
Delta	10	25 00
Eaton	52	36 75
Genesee	188	....
Grand Traverse	7	66 75
Hillsdale	[d]	[d]
Houghton	15	185 00
Ingham	14	50 00
Isabella	7	33 00
Kalamazoo	[e]	[e]
Leelanaw	[f]	[f]
Livingston	[g] 10	....
Mackinac	2	1 52
Macomb	15	75 75
Manistee	60	167 40
Marquette	25	110 00
Mecosta	73	270 00
Midland	33	[h]
Montcalm	23	150 00
Muskegon	[i] 17	25 00
Newaygo	2	....
Oakland	[j]	[j]

---

[a] The report says that "when prisoners are under sentence" the jail is used as a city lock-up.

[b] Jail is used as a city lock-up, but the number of city prisoners and the amount received for their board are not reported.

[c] Sheriff states that village prisoners are prosecuted under statute, and that the village pays nothing for keeping them.

[d] The sheriff states in a letter that the marshal and police bring prisoners to the jail, but that they are prosecuted under State law.

[e] Jail is used as village lock-up, but the number of city prisoners and the amount received for their board are not reported.

[f] Jail is used as a village lock-up, but there were no commitments under village ordinances during the year.

[g] See Schedule A.

[h] "Paid by county."

[i] "All cases of public intoxication are charged under the statute, and the number of these is included in the number charged with minor offenses."

[j] The sheriff states in a letter that the jail is the only lock-up in the city, but the prisoners are all made a county charge. The complaints are made under the State laws and fines are paid into county treasury.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount received by Sheriffs for Boarding Prisoners.
Osceola	4	$18 28
Ottawa	88	77 00
Presque Isle	*a*	*a*
Saginaw	428	771 62
Sanilac	18	20 00
Shiawassee	*b*	*b*
St. Clair	*c*	....
Washtenaw	*d*	....

---

a Jail is used as a village lock-up, but there were no commitments under village ordinances during the year.

b The sheriff states that the jail is used as a city lock-up, but that there were no city prisoners except a few tramps who were kept over night.

c Report says "city and county," indicating that the jail is used as city lock-up.

d See Schedule A.

SCHEDULE A.

Statements of the condition of the Jails in the several counties, with Miscellaneous remarks relating to them and their inmates, as made by the Sheriffs.

Alcona.—The county of Alcona has no jail. We use Iosco county jail for all persons committed for high crimes.

Allegan.—The jail is 25x36 feet. It is built of brick, warmed by stoves, and without any means of ventilation other than windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are four cells, 8x12 feet each, built of wrought iron. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons, nor for female and boy prisoners.

At the last meeting of the board of supervisors an appropriation was made to build an addition, which will be fitted up for the accommodation of females and young persons.

Alpena.—Jail is 15x45 feet, built of wood and iron, warmed by wood stoves, ventilated by wooden flues, and with no sewerage. It is strong and safe, and there is a jail yard, containing five acres, fenced in. There are five cells, 5x10 feet, made of wood and iron. For female and boy prisoners, and for insane and idiotic persons, there are two rooms up stairs 15x22 feet.

Antrim.—The jail is 10x24 feet, built of oak plank, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. There is no sewerage,—slops are carried out. There are three cells 6x7 feet made of oak plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Baraga.—Jail is 16x20 feet, built of 2x6 joists, spiked. It is warmed by a wood stove, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are two cells 4x8 feet, made of same material as the jail. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Barry.—The jail is 30x68 feet, is in the second story, and is built of brick, iron, and timber. It is warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in poor condition. There are eight cells, one 7x8, two 6x9, one 6x7, two 9x9½, one 5½x9, and one 8x12 feet. The cells are made of timber with iron doors. For female or boy prisoners there is one cell with inside door. No special accommodations for insane and idiotic persons.

Bay.—Jail is built of brick, stone, and iron, is warmed by hot air furnace and stoves, and ventilated by windows and lattice doors. Sewerage is in good condition. There are twenty-four cells 4x6 feet, made of iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Benzie.—Jail is 16x18 feet, made of hemlock timber. The walls are 7 inches thick. It is warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. There is no sewerage. There are two cells 8x12 feet, made of hemlock plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The condition of the jail is not what it ought to be, but ours is a comparatively new county, and our taxes are very high. But as it is, a prisoner was safely kept the whole of last winter, and comfortably, too. Indeed, so far, no prisoner has ever escaped.

Berrien.—Jail is built of brick, stone, iron, and wood, is heated by stoves, and ventilated by wind-mill or wind ventilator. The sewerage is fair. There are 16 cells below, which are made of iron and stone, and 8 above, made of stone, iron, and wood. The 8 cells above are used for the female and boy prisoners. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Branch.—The jail is 26 1-6x33⅓ feet, is made of brick and wrought iron, heated by a furnace, and ventilated by means of tubes, from the back of cells to chimney. There are closets in each cell with pipes from each to main sewer. There are 8 cells 6x8 feet, and 8 feet high, made of wrought iron ¼ inch thick. There are 2 cells in second story for female and boy prisoners. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Calhoun.—Jail is 30x30 feet, built of brick and wood, heated by furnace, and ventilated by windows. No sewerage. There are 6 cells 8x9 feet, made of wood. There is one cell for females, but no special accommodations for boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is old, in very poor condition, and requires extra expense and care.

Cass.—Jail is 44x32 feet, and two stories high. It is built of brick and lined with plank, is warmed by a hot-air furnace, and ventilated by windows. There is no sewerage. There were 8 cells, 9x9 feet, and 8 feet high, but three are dismantled, leaving five for use. They are made of oak plank, with doors of strap-iron. We have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail, with all that pertains to it, is in a very dilapidated condition.

Charlevoix.—Our jail is 18x22 feet, built of wood, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. No sewerage. There are three wood cells, one 9x10, one 7x10, and one 12x16 feet. We have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Cheboygan.—Jail is 20x24 feet, built of wood, warmed by stoves, and without ventilation. The sewerage is in bad condition. There are three cells, one 7x16 feet, one 9x11 feet, and one 10x11 feet, made of wood. There are no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Chippewa.—Jail is 22x24 feet, built of hewed logs, and is very unsafe. It is heated by a coal stove, and poorly ventilated by windows. No sewerage whatever. There are three cells, 7x10 feet, made of hewed logs. No provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Clare.—We have no jail in Clare county—use Osceola county jail.

Clinton.—Our jail is in rear of dwelling, and is 36x42 feet. It is built of brick, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by windows. Condition of sewerage is bad. There are 8 cells, 5x7 feet, made of wood and iron. For female and boy prisoners there is a small separate room, but it is not a proper place. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Delta.—Jail 25x30 feet, made of plank spiked together. It is heated by a stove and has no special ventilation except windows. There is no sewerage. The building is two feet from the ground, on sandy soil. There are 7 cells, 6x8 feet, made of plank spiked together. We have one room 10x12 feet, apart from the cells, for female and boy prisoners. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons. There are four other rooms connected with the jail, each 10x13 feet, with ceiling 9 feet, occupied by warden as living rooms, also a reception room 8x15 feet.

Eaton.—Jail is 36x45 feet with sheriff's residence connected, which is 35x45 feet. It is built of brick, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by flues connecting with chimney. Condition of sewerage good. There are nine cells, some of which are 7x8, and the others 8x12 feet. Six are made of iron and three of brick. For female and boy prisoners there are two brick cells 8x12 feet, well warmed and lighted and not connected with the rest of the jail. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Emmet.—Jail is 24⅔x16 5-6 feet, built of wood, and warmed by a common box stove. No ventilation. There are four cells 8x7⅔ feet, made of wood. No special provision for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Genesee.—The jail is 28x31 feet. Sewerage is in bad condition. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Gladwin.—Our jail is not completed,—we use Midland county jail.

Grand Traverse.—Jail is 26x30 feet, built of square timber, is warmed by a stove and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in bad condition. There are two cells 10x26 feet, ceiled up on timber. There are no special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Gratiot.—We have no jail in this county,—keep some of our prisoners at Saginaw and some in the village lock-up.

Hillsdale.—Our jail is 40x60 feet, two stores high, built of stone, wood, and iron. It is warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by opening the windows. No sewerage. There are six cells 5x7 feet and 7 feet high, made of stone, with wood floors. There is a room in the second story for female and boy prisoners, but it is in poor condition. The jail is very old and dilapidated and very damp and unhealthy. We have to keep a fire during the summer (as well as winter) to keep the prisoners from being sick. There being no privy accommodations, buckets are used and the turnkey carries them out through the residence.

Houghton.—Jail is 22x30 feet, built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in rather bad condition. There are sixteen cells for males and six for females. They are 4x7 feet, made of wood. No special provisions for boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The general condition of our jail is good, except the sewerage.

Huron.—Jail is 12x24 feet, built of wood, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in bad condition. There are three cells, 8x8 feet, two made of wood, and one lined with iron. There are no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. Our jail is in bad condition, and there is much need of a new one. It is unhealthy, inconvenient, and a poor old trap.

Ingham.—Our jail is 20x25 feet, built of brick, and lined with boiler iron. It is heated by stoves, and ventilated by apertures near the floor in the main part, and near the ceiling in the cells. The sewerage is in good condition. There are 13 cells 5x7 feet, made of boiler iron. For female and boy prisoners there is an apartment in the second story consisting of one large room and three cells. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

While the number of prisoners confined here at county expense has increased, the number confined under city ordinances has decreased.

Ionia.—Jail is 24x16 feet. It is built of iron and wood, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by adjustable windows. The sewerage is in average condition. There are four cells, made of iron and wood, one of which is 10x12 feet; the others are smaller. The jail has been built nearly forty years, and is in rather poor condition; but by stationing guards on the outside we are able to keep the most of our prisoners.

Iosco.—The jail is 30x40 feet, and built of wood, iron, and stone. It is heated by wood stoves, and ventilated by flues from the basement to the roof. The sewerage is in good condition. There are five cells of the following dimensions: one 10x23 feet, one 10x14 feet, and three 6x10 feet. They are made of wood, iron, and stone. There are no provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Isabella.—Jail is 16x24 feet. It is built of wood and iron, heated by a stove, and ventilated by doors and windows. No sewerage. There are three cells 8x7 feet, made of wood and iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Isle Royal.—The report says: "We are all honest and respectable people here, and have no use for jails."

Jackson.—Our jail is 40x20 feet, and two stories high. It is built of brick, stone, iron, and wood, and is warmed by stoves and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are fourteen cells, 5x7 feet, made of boiler iron. We have special provisions for female and boy prisoners, but none for insane and idiotic persons.

Kalamazoo.—Jail is 60x40 feet, made of brick, iron, and stone, is heated by furnaces and ventilated by hollow walls between cells, the ventilators running to the top of the building. The sewerage is in excellent condition. There are 28 cells 5x8 feet, made of stone, and have iron doors. We have two large lock-ups, one for females and the other for boys and debtors. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Kalkaska.—The dimensions of the jail, including the office, is 24x32 feet. It is built of 2x4 scantling well spiked together. It is heated by a wood stove and ventilated by transoms over windows. The sewerage is in very bad condition.. There are five cells. Two of them are 7x7 feet, one 7x15 feet, and two 7x8 feet. Two of the cells are lined with boiler iron and three are plastered on scantling. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Kent.—The jail is three stories high, 46 feet long, and 31 feet wide. It is made of brick, stone, and iron, is warmed by a furnace and ventilated by the Ruttan system. The sewerage is in good condition. There are 40 cells, 36 of which are 5x6 feet. They are made of boiler iron with stone floors. There are two cells for female prisoners. No special provisions for boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Our jail was destroyed by fire on the morning of January 29, 1878. It was formerly constructed of brick, wood, and iron, and was two stories high. It has been raised one story and reconstructed of brick, stone, and iron, but was left in a weak condition.

Keweenaw.—Our jail is built of wood, is 20x60 feet, and on third floor of a boarding-house and saloon. It is warmed by stoves and has no mode of ventilation worth anything. Sewerage is in bad condition. There are two cells 6x8 feet, made of 2-inch pine boards. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is not a safe place to keep prisoners in; it is not safe in case of fire, and is a disgrace to a civilized community. It is not a fit place to confine even a dog. The law is disobeyed in having the jail located in a building which is used as a place of resort for beer-drinking, etc.

Lake.—Jail is 18x20 feet and built of six-inch plank. It is warmed by a stove and ventilated by three windows. No sewerage. There are three cells, one 6x10 feet and two 5½ by 6½ feet. They are made of six inch plank. We have no provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons. Our jail was built last year and is free from bugs and in good condition.

Lapeer.—The dimensions of the jail proper are 32x30 feet,—of the whole building, 75x30 feet,—and two stories high. It is built of brick, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are six cells 6 feet square, made of wood and sheet iron. For female and boy prisoners there are two cells, and a small room with stove and light. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

In making repairs we have put in a sewer 8 feet deep, leading from the jail to the river, a distance of about 800 feet. The water closets are in the building, with stench traps leading to the sewer, and cleansed by water forced from the well by a force-pump to tank and closets. Have painted all wood-work and blinds on jail, also the wood-shed and barn. The jail is in better condition than ever before.

Leelanaw.—The jail is 14x20 feet, is built of iron and wood, heated by a stove, and ventilated by two transom windows. The sewerage is good. There are three cells, two of which are 7x8 feet, and one is 8x14 feet. They are made of wood and iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

This jail has poor ventilation, no privy, no sewerage, and is unsafe for any desperate criminal.

Lenawee.—Our jail is 36x30 feet. It is made of brick, stone, and iron, heated by steam, and ventilated by two shafts in chimney, each cell being provided with a ventilator. The sewerage is very good. There are twelve cells 8½x7½ feet, made of stone and iron. We have one room for female prisoners, but no special provision for boys, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Livingston.—Jail is 40x80 feet. It is built of brick, wood, and iron, heated by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. There are seven cells,—three lighted, one of which is 8x20 feet, and two 12x12 feet, and four dark cells, 5x8 feet, all made of plank and sheet iron. The jail is unfit for keeping prisoners, and also for a sheriff's residence.

The drunkenness has fallen off in a remarkable degree this last year, owing, no doubt, to the influence of the red ribbon movement, as will be seen by this report that there was hardly any punishment for drunkenness.

Mackinac.—Dimensions of jail 25x30 feet. It is built of timber 1 foot square. Wood is used for fuel, and the ventilation is effected by means of grates. No sewerage. There are two cells 10x12 feet, made of timber. We have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail was condemned by the inspectors last August.

Macomb.—Jail 24x26 feet, is built of cut stone, heated by wood stoves, and ventilated by door-ways. Sewerage is in fair condition. There are four cells, three of them 5x7 and one 8x12 feet, made of cut stone. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is low, damp, dark, and unhealthy,—a disgrace to Macomb county.

Manistee.—Our jail is 46x27 feet, is built of stone, brick, and iron, heated by steam, and ventilated by air chambers to the roof. There are twelve cells 7½x4½ feet, made of iron. We have special provisions for female and boy prisoners but none for insane and idiotic persons.

Marquette.—Jail is 28x28 feet, and built of stone. It is warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by windows and ventilators in the roof. Sewerage is in good condition. There are six cells 5x7 feet, made of stone. For female and boy prisoners there are separate apartments from the jail proper, and also one room fitted up for insane and idiotic persons.

Mason.—Our county has no jail. We have a city lock-up over which the sheriff has no control, it being under the control of the city marshal.

Mecosta.—The jail is 20 feet in front by 33 feet deep and 18 feet high, with a wing 9x12 feet. It is built of timber and iron, with stone foundation, is warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by four holes perforated through the wall. The sewerage is in good condition. There are four cells 4x8 feet, made of wood and iron. For female and boy prisoners there is one large cell 7x12 feet. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Menominee.—Jail is 12x50 feet, with dining room 10x12 feet. It is built of stone and iron and is warmed by a furnace and ventilated by a flue. The sewerage is in good condition. There are seven cells 4x7 feet, made of stone. No provision for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons. There is only one single grate door at entrance to corridor, where there should be double doors to make it safe.

Midland.—Jail is built of brick, stone, and iron, and is in good repair. The upright is two stories high and 30 feet square, and the kitchen 30x18 feet and one story high. It is warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are fourteen cells 8x10 feet, made of iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Missaukee.—Our jail was built last November. It is 18x28 ft., and 8 ft., high, and cost $1,000. The walls are of twelve-inch pine boards, laid flat and nailed. It is warmed by a stove, ventilated through windows, and without sewerage. There is a hall across the center, and two cells on each side 8x10 ft., made of six-inch boards and nailed the same as outside walls. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Sheriff's residence over jail, built on a floor of 2x6 timber, spiked edgewise. Floor of jail built of 2x8, spiked the same way. All in good condition.

Monroe.—Main jail is 37x39 feet, with privy adjoining, 10x10 ft. The jail is built of stone, wood, and iron, warmed by two stoves, and ventilated by means of windows. Sewerage is in very bad condition. There are eight single cells and one double cell; single cells 5x9 ft., double cell 9x10 ft., made of four-inch plank. There is a separate apartment with three cells for females, but no provision for boys. An apartment with a double cell is used for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is very inconvenient; it is built on the sand, with a foundation of from 14 to 18 inches, and every spring it settles very much.

The floors and ceiling of the jail have been covered with iron and planked over, making it more secure.

Montcalm.—The jail is 24x32 feet, built of wood, heated by a box stove, and ventilated by windows. No sewerage. There are six cells 6x8 feet, two of which are made of iron and four of wood. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners.

Muskegon.—Jail is 80x80 feet, built of stone, heated by a furnace and ventilated by raising the windows. Sewerage: cesspool. There are 20 cells 7x7 feet, made of stone. Have separate rooms for females, but none for boys, and no provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is at present in good condition and is considered perfectly safe, but the ventilation and sewerage are defective.

All cases of public intoxication are charged under the statute and the number of these is included in the number charged with "minor offenses."

Newaygo.—Our jail 24x32 feet, is a frame building, warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is very good. There are four double cells 5x7 feet, all of iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Oakland.—Jail is 36x40 feet, built of brick, heated by stoves, and ventilated by windows. It is very poor and unsafe. The ventilation and sewerage are very poor. There are nine cells 4x8 feet, made of brick and iron. One cell is for females, but there are none for boys, and no provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Our jail is the only lock-up in the city, but the prisoners are all made a county charge. The complaints are made under the statute laws and fines collected are all paid into the county treasury.

Oceana.—Dimensions of jail are 20x30 feet, with an addition 30x16 feet. It is built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is good,—empty the drawer under the privy often. There are six cells 8x10 feet, made of wood and iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Ogemaw.—We have no jail, not even a lock-up. We use Bay county jail, but have no prisoners and no expenses to report. We are raising the money by tax to build a jail next year.

Ontonagon..—Jail is 48x40 feet, built of logs, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows and pipes. No sewerage. There are two cells 10x12 feet, made of pine plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Osceola.—The main building is 22x30 feet, the wing 12x14 feet, built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage reasonably good. There are three cells 3½x7 feet, made of wood, lathed and plastered. For female and boy prisoners there is a hall 7x14 feet, with one cell containing two bunks. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Otsego.—Jail is 12x18 feet, made of timber, plank, and sheet iron. It is warmed by a stove and ventilated through grated windows. No sewerage. There are two cells 7x12 feet, with a hall between, which is four feet wide. The cells are made of plank and sheet iron. Have no special provision for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail has been built during the year at an expense of $335, aside from furniture. Sheriff's office is at Gaylord, although I reside at Otsego Lake.

Ottawa.—The jail is 40x30 feet and 18 feet high, built of brick and boiler iron; is heated by one stove and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in good condition. There are four cells 6x8 feet, and two 5x8 feet, made of boiler iron. For female and boy prisoners there are two cells up stairs. No special provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Presque Isle.—Our jail is built of stone. It is 55x80 feet, warmed by wood stoves, has upper ventilation and good sewerage. There are five cells 6x10 feet, made of stone. For female and boy prisoners there are separate rooms, having comfortable beds. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Roscommon.—Use Midland county jail.

Saginaw.—Our jail is 32x42 feet, and two stories high. It is built of brick and iron, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by windows and doors. Sewerage is in good condition. There are 27 cells 5x7 feet, made of iron. For female and boy prisoners there is one cell in the dwelling part. No special provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Sanilac.—Jail is 16x30 feet, built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in fair condition. There are three cells, made of wood and iron, one of which is 12x12 feet and two are 6x12 feet. No special provision for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Schoolcraft.—There is no jail and there have been no prisoners. Marquette county jail is the one designated for our use.

Shiawassee.—Our jail is 18x40 feet, built of brick, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by doors and windows. Every thing is carried out in buckets, as there is no sewerage. There are five cells—two 10x12 feet, two 4x8 feet, and one 10x20 feet. They are made of oak plank covered with sheet iron. We have one cell 10x12 feet for female and boy prisoners, but no provision for insane and idiotic persons.

St. Clair.—Jail is 36x50 feet, built of brick, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. No sewerage. There are three cells 9x12 feet, made of oak plank, also a hall 6x30 feet. No special provision for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is in good condition and is kept in thorough repair.

St. Joseph.—There is one room 15x20 feet and 10 feet high, one room 15x15 feet and 12 feet high, and another 11x18 feet and 12 feet high. The jail built of brick, is lined with oak plank, warmed by a stove below and drum above and ventilated by windows only. No sewerage. Vault is ventilated through the chimney. There are 16 cells of the following sizes: three are 6 10-12x7 10-12 feet and 7 feet high; three are 6 10-12x3 9-12 feet and 7 feet high; nine are 6 10-12x3 9-12 feet and 6 feet high, and one is 8x8 feet and 10 feet high. They are made of wood and lined with iron. For female and boy prisoners there are one room and five cells separate from the other rooms and cells. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

We have a water tank in the upper part of the jail with a capacity of 35 barrels, with a hose attached that can be used in case of fire or for cleaning purposes. The tank is supplied with water from the roof. Although there has been expended upon our jail during the last year for new cells and other improvements the sum of $1,600, I do not consider it a convenient jail to attend, and while there is no sewerage it cannot be otherwise than unhealthy.

Tuscola.—We use Bay county jail, but are building one which will be completed January 1, 1879. It is of brick and will contain 6 cells and cost $10,000.

Van Buren.—Jail is 30 feet square and two stories high, is built of wood, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. No sewerage. There are four cells 7x9 feet, three of which are made of wood and one is lined with sheet iron. For female and boy prisoners there is a room in the upper story. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Washtenaw.—Jail is 40x60 feet and two stories high. It is built of brick, warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. There are twenty-six cells 4x7 feet, except in department for females and boys, where they are 7x8 feet. The cells are made of plank and lined with boiler iron. The upper story, in two departments, is for boys and female prisoners. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons. Jail has a twelve-feet hall running through the center. The east half is for the use of sheriff's family and the west part for the prisoners.

The jail is used for keeping city prisoners, but no arrangements have been made with the city and the keeping is charged to the county, unless the prisoner pays his fine and costs, which fine goes to the county.

Wayne.—Dimensions of jail 43x96 feet and three stories high. It is built of stone and iron and has a slate roof, iron joists, and stone floors. It is warmed by steam and ventilated by conductors to the roof. Sewerage is in very good condition. There are eighty-four cells 4 2-12x7 2-12 feet, made of stone, brick, and iron. Ward 5 on third floor is used for female prisoners. No special provisions for boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

The sheriff's residence, a portion of which is used for jail purposes, is connected with the jail. In it are the jail office, three rooms on second floor which are used for witnesses and civil prisoners, and in the basement are three dungeons 5x5 feet and 7 feet high, built of stone, brick, and iron.

Wexford.—Jail is 20x30 feet, built of hemlock plank, and warmed by stoves. No means of ventilation or mode of sewerage. There are six cells 8x8 feet, made of hemlock plank. No special provision for female and boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

SCHEDULE B.

Names of the Sheriffs as signed officially to their reports.

Alcona—Joseph Evans.
Allegan—Thomas J. Parker.
Alpena—F. H. Dyer.
Antrim—John Acker.
Baraga—James Johns.
Barry—John Q. Cressy.
Bay—Martin W. Brock.
Benzie—Camden Johnson.
Berrien—Richard A. DeMont.
Branch—Jason T. Culp.
Calhoun—John C. Barber.
Cass—James H. Stamp.
Charlevoix—A. I. McLeod.
Cheboygan—George Paquette.
Chippewa—Francis Lessard.
Clare—Frank McLellan.
Clinton—G. Pennell.
Delta—D. Oliver.
Eaton—Hiram Smoke.
Emmet—Benj. F. Ingalls.
Genesee—Philo D. Phillips.
Gladwin—James A. Ells.
Grand Traverse—B. J. Morgan.
Gratiot—Geo. L. Patch.
Hillsdale—Geo. W. Bullock.
Houghton—Henry Northy.
Huron—William H. Merrick.
Ingham—James R. Dart.
Ionia—W. H. Mattison.
Iosco—Lyman B. Smith.
Isabella—T. W. Swart.
Isle Royal—John Fisher.
Jackson—Chauncy S. Webster.
Kalamazoo—Lyman M. Gates.
Kalkaska—David P. Beebe.
Kent—Freeling W. Peck.
Keweenaw—Isaac Newton.
Lake—George Oviatt.
Lapeer—Wm. Townsend.
Leelanaw—George T. Carr.
Lenawee—James R. Cairns.
Livingston—Charles E. Beurmann.
Mackinac—Peter McNally.
Macomb—Winfield S. Hathaway.
Manistee—Michael Fay.
Marquette—Andrew A. Anderson.
Mason—Wm. Farrell.
Mecosta—Nathan H. Vincent.
Menominee—Julius Ruprecht.
Midland—Chas. Oscar.
Missaukee—Thomas T. Caldwell.
Monroe—John J. Ellis.
Montcalm—Leonard Rossman.
Muskegon—Wm. L. Ryan.
Newaygo—George W. Fry.
Oakland—Lovett W. Stanton.
Oceana—Oliver P. Fortner.
Ogemaw—A. L. Cumming.
Ontonagon—James Gloggett.
Osceola—Joshua W. Matthews.
Otsego—Henry Parker.
Ottawa—Joos Verplanke.
Presque Isle—John Rich.
Roscommon—James W. McCabe.
Saginaw—James F. Adams.
Sanilac—Hugh McKenzie.
Schoolcraft—Francis Crane.
Shiawassee—Andrew G. Kelso.
St. Clair—John M. Hart.
St. Joseph—L. T. Wilcox, acting sheriff.
Tuscola—John A. McPherson.
Van Buren—Nathan Thomas.
Washtenaw—Josiah S. Case.
Wayne—Walter H. Coots.
Wexford—Frank Weaver.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR

THE YEAR 1878.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1879.

REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN:
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, January 1st, 1879.

TO THE LEGISLATURE:

In obedience to the requirements of law, I beg leave herewith to submit my annual report.

The suits to which I attended on behalf of the State in the State Supreme Court are fully set forth in Schedule "A," annexed to this report.

Unless the questions involved were of public importance, or of a nature calling for legislative action, I have not deemed it necessary to state the point decided.

I desire to direct your attention to the case of Brown *vs.* The People, decided at the last June term.

I recommend that a distinction be made between a common and an aggravated assault. As the law now stands there is no middle ground between an assault with intent to kill and murder, and a common assault. It seems to me that the case of Brown affords a sufficient argument for the enactment for severer penalties than now exist against assaults of a character which are instinctively recognized as of a graver character than a simple assault and battery. Some of our sister states have by statute made a distinction between a common and an aggravated assault.

I also invite your special attention to the case of The People on the relation of the Treasurer of Gratiot County *vs.* The Auditor General, also decided at the June term.

Schedule "B" is a list of chancery cases brought to set aside taxes and assessments upon the alleged ground of illegality. The Auditor General is a mere nominal party to these cases. They have been referred to the Prosecuting Attorneys of the respective counties, in accordance with the long established practice of this office.

This office is constantly applied to by private parties for leave to prosecute suits nominally in the name of the people in the relation of the parties really interested. I have in all cases required application to be made in writing, stating the nature of the case and the relief sought to be obtained. These applications are on file in this office.

Schedule "C" contains a list of cases thus authorized to be instituted by this Department.

An abstract of the reports of the several Prosecuting Attorneys throughout the State, as made to this office, is submitted in the Appendix.

The suit pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, at Detroit, mentioned at page 4 of my last official report to the Governor, involving the constitutionality of No. 173 Public Acts, 1873, imposing a tax upon the gross receipts of fast freight lines, palace-car lines, &c., has been determined in favor of the State. The point raised was that inasmuch as the transportation company was engaged in carrying goods from one state to another, the act in question, if extended to operate upon the company, would violate that part of the constitution of the United States which remits to Congress the power of regulating commerce between the states.

The case was begun during the administration of my predecessor in office. He employed Mr. Ashley Pond of Detroit to defend the interests of the State. On coming into office I found Mr. Pond in charge of the case, and he was permitted to bring it to a successful end. Whatever credit is due for bringing about a result so valuable to the State, belongs entirely to Mr. Pond.

Samuel B. W. Covill, charged with robbing the safe in the office of the Superintendent of the Sault St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal about two years ago, was tried at the August term of the Chippawa Circuit, and acquitted.

A settlement of the accounts between the State and Frank Gorton, late Superintendent of the Canal, showed Mr. Gorton in default for nearly $2,000.00. An action upon the Bond against Gorton and his sureties is now pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, at Detroit. Owing to the large amount of accumulated business in the Court, I have not been able to reach the case. Gorton has allowed a judgment, by default, to be entered against him, but his sureties are determined upon a stubborn defense.

Last summer the Commissioner of the State Land Office employed Mr. Menzo Swart to examine into and adjust certain trespasses committed upon State Lands.

Mr. Swart charged one McElroy with the commission of trespass and concluded a settlement on payment of $2,100.00 in good commercial paper, and payment of actual expenses incurred in examining into the alleged trespass. The notes are now in the hands of the State Treasurer. Shortly before the maturity of the notes in September, McElroy filed a Bill in Chancery against the Commissioner of the State Land Office and Swart, and obtained a preliminary injunction forbidding the collection of the notes on the alleged ground of fraud perpetrated by Swart in procuring a settlement.

I have taken steps to defend the suit, and it is now ready for hearing.

From a careful examination of the circumstances of the case, I think that Mr. Swart acted honestly and in accordance with what seemed to him for the best interests of the State.

I cannot, however, pass by this matter without urging upon you the necessity of providing by statute in an ampler manner than has heretofore been done for the examination and adjustment of trespasses upon public lands and for the appointment of some competent person charged with the performance of this duty, subject to the direction and approval of a State Board.

In the latter part of last February the State Treasurer called my attention to the fact that the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad Company was in arrears in the payment of its specific taxes, to the amount of about $30,000. The road was then, had been, and is now, in the hands of a Receiver, appointed by the United States Circuit Court at Detroit, at the suit of the Union Trust

Company of New York. I obtained an order calling upon the Receiver to show cause why payment of the tax should not be made. The Receiver answered. In May the court made an order, fixing the amount of tax due March 5th, 1878, at $30,882.78, and declaring the same, together with a penalty of two per cent a month for every month, or fraction thereof, during which the tax remained unpaid, a lien upon the road paramount to all other liens. The Receiver was directed to pay the tax, interest, and penalty, out of the first money arising out of the sale of the road under a foreclosure decree which had been entered in the cause. It was then represented to me that the road would be sold in July. In November it became evident to the State Treasurer and myself that the sale of the road would be delayed, and no disposition was manifested on the part of the Receiver to meet the obligations due the State. Accordingly I again applied to the Court, and on the fourth day of November obtained an order for the payment of the money in thirty days, and that in default of payment the Auditor General be authorized to collect the tax. Before the expiration of the thirty days the Receiver, by his counsel, applied to the Court for an enlargement of the time within which to pay the tax, claiming all the time that he was using every means to raise money with which to pay the tax. Pending an adjournment, granted to enable the Receiver to borrow the money, a petition was filed by him, praying for an injunction upon the ground of an alleged illegality of the tax. On the 24th day of December the matter again came up in the United States Court, when the Court gave the Receiver to the following Saturday (28th), to pay the tax, and in default of such payment, the State was authorized to seize the road. On the 27th day of December the Receiver paid the full amount of the tax and interest ($30,882.78) into the Treasury. The State authorities were willing to wait for the penalty ($6,176.55), until the Legislature might have an opportunity to pass upon an application to be made by the Receiver to be relieved of the penalty incurred by the non-payment of the tax.

In this connection I must not omit to mention the fact that the Receiver failed to make any report to the Auditor General of the gross earnings of the road for the year 1877, and that the Auditor General has imposed upon the road an additional tax of $7,224.67, due July 1st, 1878, and a demand for the same was served upon the Receiver on the 19th of December following.

I have been so particular in detailing the various steps in this litigation, that the Legislature might be advised of all the consideration which might bear upon the claim of the Receiver to be relieved from the consequences of his own default. It is, perhaps, but just to the present incumbent of Receivership to state that the whole amount of tax paid on the 27th ult., accrued during the administration of his predecessor.

I deem it my duty to say that the interests of the State require the immediate action of the Legislature upon the claim to be relieved of the penalty. If the Legislature are of opinion that the penalty should not be remitted, I suggest the adoption of a joint resolution directing the Auditor General to issue his warrant for the collection of the penalty, and to have it executed with all possible dispatch.

The greater part of the line of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad Company remains unfenced. It runs through a farming country. The result is that accidents and damage to live stock are of frequent occurrence. Our very efficient Railroad Commissioner has called my attention to the matter, and I made application to the United States Court to direct the Receiver to fence the road. The Receiver replied he had no money. Pending the collection of State taxes it was difficult to make headway in the matter, but it is not creditable that the present state of things is permitted to exist. No proceedings can be taken against the Railroad Company because the railroad is operated by a Receiver, and our statutes are not broad enough to bring private persons operating lines of railway contrary to law within their penal provisions.

I recommend the enactment of laws making it a highly penal offense for Receivers or other persons, no matter from whom or whence they have authority, to operate any line of railway in defiance of the police regulations established by the statute for the protection of her citizens.

I have begun an action in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, for the recovery of a large amount of specific taxes claimed to be due the State from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. I do not deem it proper at this stage of the case to say anything further than that it will in all probability be tried next spring.

The large amount of documents accumulated in our Department since its organization have, during the past year, been systematically arranged, classified and indexed by my clerk, Mrs. Mary A. Miles, who deserves great credit for the thoroughness and care with which her work has been done.

In conclusion I desire to call your attention to the small allowance made for clerk hire in this office. This is the only Department in which the head is limited in the number of clerks he may employ. The present law allows only $1,000 for one clerk. The large amount of work done in this office has necessitated the employment of two clerks, who have divided the small pittance of $1,000 between them. I recommend and urge upon you the enactment of a law authorizing the Attorney General to employ at least two clerks at $1,000 a year each.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. KIRCHNER,
Attorney General.

SCHEDULE A.

JANUARY TERM, 1877

ERRATA.

For "consideration," in 16th line from bottom of page 5, read "considerations."

For "statute," in 10th line from top of page 6, read "State."

For "our," in 16th line from top of page 6, read "this."

For "nopayment," in 5th line from bottom of page 8, read "non-payment."

---

dered.

6. James Darling *vs.* The People. Error to Saginaw Circuit. Attorney General confesses error.

7. Annie Stephens *vs.* The People. Error to Alpena Circuit. Continued.

8. George W. Ryder *vs.* The People. Error to Osceola Circuit. Judgment affirmed.

9. The People *vs.* James Finley. Exceptions before judgment from Newaygo Circuit. Argued and submitted, and judgment reserved.

10. The People *vs.* Thomas Lilly. Exceptions before judgment from Cass Circuit. Brief submitted on behalf of Lilly. Verdict set aside and new trial ordered.

11. Matter of the petition of Esther Coffeen to be released from imprisonment on *habeas corpus*. Petitioner had been convicted of arson in the Superior Court of Grand Rapids, and sentenced to State Prison. Petitioner claimed that under § 8165 Comp. Laws, the Court had no authority to send her to State Prison, but should have sentenced her to imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction. The Court, after hearing argument as to the *construction* of the statute in question, declined to entertain the application, and intimated that the question would be considered only on writ of error.

12. The People *vs.* Charles Brown. Exceptions from Superior Court of Grand Rapids. New trial ordered.

13. The People *vs.* Emily U. Marble. Exceptions before judgment from Ingham Circuit. Exceptions overruled and the Circuit Court directed to sentence. Subsequently in the term, a motion was made for leave to apply to the Court below for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The

Court held that inasmuch as more than one term of Court had intervened since the trial, the Court below had no power in a criminal case to award a new trial.

APRIL TERM.

1. The People *vs.* James Finley. Exceptions before judgment from Newwayo Circuit. Exceptions overruled and judgment directed on the verdict.

2. Clinton Nelson *vs.* The People. Error to Wayne Circuit. Nelson was convicted in the Circuit Court of the larceny of property of less value than $25. He was sentenced to ten months imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction. Held that § 5566 Compiled Laws restricts § 7569 so as to limit the Circuit Judge to the same sentence which it is in the power of a justice to impose for the same offense, and that the sentence in excess of three months is void.

JUNE TERM.

1. Annie Stephens *vs.* The People. Error to Alpena Circuit. Attorney General declined to support the conviction. The Court reversed the judgment and awarded a new trial.

2. The People *vs.* David and Nellie Wright. Exceptions before judgment from Recorder's Court of Detroit. Exceptions overruled and the Court directed to proceed to judgment.

Thos. Brownbridge *vs.* The People. Error to Van Buren Circuit. Brownbridge had been convicted of an assault and battery before a justice of the peace, who sentenced him "to pay a fine of thirty dollars, and in default thereof to be committed to the common jail of the county for the period of thirty days." The Court discusses the validity of the sentence in various aspects, holding it to be void for various reasons. The important point decided is that under existing statutes a justice has no power to impose an alternative sentence, providing for a penalty *or* imprisonment.

3. Aaron Brownell *vs.* The People. Error to Branch. Brief submitted on behalf of plaintiff in error. Judgment reversed. Brownell released from State Prison and remanded to custody of sheriff, with bail fixed at $1,000.

4. Joseph H. Brown *vs.* The People. Error to Recorders Court of Detroit. Judgment affirmed.

5. The People *vs.* Xavier Bringard. Exceptions before judgment from Wayne Circuit. Exceptions overruled and the Circuit advised to proceed to judgment. The case was one of considerable importance. Bringard had been treasurer of the township of Grosse Point, and was charged with embezzling a large sum of the township money. The following important points were established:

(*a.*) That it is not necessary that the information should contain specific allegations of the sums embezzled.

(*b.*) That the jury are authorized to find embezzlement from the receipt of moneys without keeping any account of receipts and expenditures, a refusal to account; and no payment of moneys to the succeeding treasurer.

6. The People *vs.* Josiah Bennett. Exceptions before judgment from Lenawee Circuit. The Prosecuting Attorney of Lenawee county argued the case for the People. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

7. William Brown *vs.* The People. Error to Recorders Court of Detroit.

Brown was charged with an assault with intent to commit a rape upon a child of tender years. The jury found him guilty of a simple assault, and the Recorder sentenced him to one year's imprisonment. The Court hold that the offense of which Brown was convicted, being within the cognizance of a Justice, the Recorder had no power to sentence him for a longer period than a Justice of the Peace might have done, and that a Justice has no power to sentence for a longer term than three months. The judgment as to the imprisonment in excess of three months was reversed.

8. Edward Bickford *vs.* The People. Error to Superior Court of Grand Rapids. Judgment reversed, and prisoner discharged under ruling in Byrnes *vs.* The People, 37 Mich.

9. Lewis Faulks *vs.* The People. Error to Eaton Circuit. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Faulks was convicted of the statutory offense of selling liquor to a minor. The Circuit Judge charged the jury that if Faulks had reason to believe, and did believe, the minor to be of age, he would nevertheless be guilty of the statutory offense. The Court held this ruling to be erroneous.

10. William Donnolly *vs.* The People. Error to Superior Court of Grand Rapids. The case came within the ruling in Braconbridge *vs.* The People, and judgment was reversed.

11. Austin DeGroat *vs.* The People. Error to Ionia Circuit. Conviction set aside and prisoner discharged.

12. Charles Humphrey *vs.* The People. Error to Lenawee Circuit.

Humphrey was sentenced for a State Prison offense to the Detroit House of Correction. The Court, in Dorsey *vs.* The People, at the April term, 1877, decided that in the absence of a contract between the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison and the City of Detroit, no person could be sentenced to imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction for an offense punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. There being no such contract, the judgment was reversed and the prisoner discharged.

13. Willard H. Chapman *vs.* The People. Error to Ingham Circuit. Judgment reversed and prisoner discharged because of a defective information.

14. The People ex. rel. Ambler, County Treasurer of Gratiot County *vs.* The Auditor General. By Sec. 124, No. 169, Public Acts, 1869, (afterwards repealed by No. 224, Public Acts of 1875,) it was provided that all State tax lands remaining unsold for five or more years from the time such lands had been bid off to the State, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder without reference to the minimum as established by law or the cost to the State, of each parcel, in taxes, interest, and charges; and that if any parcel of the land so offered shall be sold for less than the amount for which it was bid off to the State, then the proper county shall be charged with the difference between the sum for which such parcel was sold and the amount for which it was originally bid off to the State.

At the October term 1876, my predecessor in office applied to the Supreme Court on behalf of the Auditor General, for an order, calling upon the board of supervisors of the county of Monroe, to show cause why a mandamus "to compel the county of Monroe to raise a state tax to refund to the State a balance struck against the county, which includes, among other things, a loss on state tax lands sold for less than their cost," should not issue. (See the case reported in 36 Mich. p. 70.) The order to show cause was granted, and the case was argued at the then next January term, by my predecessor in office, and Mr. Charles Upson.

The Court declined to issue the mandamus, holding that the Act of 1869 applied only to such taxes as might be levied after its enactment, and that inasmuch as the act was repealed before it became operative, no action could be taken under it.

In view of this decision several counties in the State claimed that the amounts charged to them by the Auditor General under section 124 of the act of 1869 should now be credited to them, and the case of the county of Gratiot was made a test case for the purpose of determining the question. It was presented on an application for a mandamus to compel the Auditor General to give the proper credits, and to draw his warrant for the payment of any balance in favor of the county.

The Court denied the mandamus for the following reasons:

(*a.*) That the proceeding was substantially one to recover back from the State money paid into the State Treasury, and held there originally under a mutual mistake of law, both parties acquiescing, and both being under the same misapprehension.

(*b.*) That the payment was in pursuance of an adjustment of accounts by the head of an executive department of the State whose action is not judicial, and is not therefore subject to any direct proceedings for review in this Court or elsewhere.

OCTOBER TERM.

1. Michael Ulrich *vs.* The People. Error to Saginaw Circuit. Judgment affirmed.

2. The People *vs.* Leopold Dunkel. Exceptions upon judgment from Cass Circuit. Judgment arrested and prisoner discharged. The Court hold that felonious assaults where only personal injuries are intended, are not covered by § 12, Art. 4, of the Act of 1873, Session Laws, p. 537.

3. The People *vs.* George Cook. Exceptions before judgment from Washtenaw Circuit. Cook had been convicted of murder. Exceptions overruled and Court below advised to proceed to judgment.

4. Henry Thomas *vs.* The People. Error to Ionia Circuit. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

5. The People *vs.* Rockwell. Exceptions to Midland Circuit. Rockwell had been convicted of manslaughter. The Court had instructed the jury "that respondent would be guilty if he knocked the deceased down and a horse jumped on him or kicked him, and thus killed him." The evidence was fully set out in the record. The Court set aside the verdict and advised the Court below to stop the prosecution.

6. The People *vs.* Henry W. Winslow. Exceptions before judgment from the Recorder's Court of Detroit. Exceptions overruled and Court below advised to proceed to judgment.

7. The People *vs.* John Gordon. Exceptions from Recorders Court of Detroit. Attorney General confessed error and was ready to submit to a new trial. Defendant's counsel moves for discharge of prisoner. Exceptions sustained and new trial ordered.

8. The People *vs.* Simon Goldberg. Exceptions from Recorders Court of Detroit overruled, and Court advised to proceed to judgment.

9. Julia Cargen *vs.* The People. Error to Saginaw Circuit. Conviction for murder sustained.

10. George Edwards *vs.* the People. Error to Washtenaw Circuit. Edwards pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. The statute (Laws 1877, p. 140) requires the Circuit Judge whenever one pleads guilty to an information, to make investigation and become satisfied before pronouncing sentence, that the plea was made freely. The record did not show that such an investigation was had. The Court, without deciding whether the record ought expressly to recite the fact of such an investigation, say they are satisfied that such an investigation was not had, and discharged the prisoner.

11. George H. Carver and another *vs.* The People. Error to Lenawee Circuit. Brief submitted on behalf of plaintiff in error. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

SCHEDULE B.

Elestine N. Ellis *vs.* Ralph Ely. Circuit Court for the county of **Saginaw**: In Chancery. Jan. 14, 1878. Received copy subpœna. Referred to **Ed.** Alexander and Prosecuting Attorney for Saginaw county.

Circuit Court for the County of Bay: In Chancery. Daniel H. Fitzhugh and Dan'l H. Fitzhugh, Jr., trustees for Catharine D. Fitzhugh, *vs.* **Ralph** Ely, Auditor General. Jan. 14, 1878. Received copy subpœna. **Referred the** case to F. A. E. Maddock, Prosecuting Attorney for Bay county.

Hendrin Van Buskirk *vs.* Ralph Ely and E. Osborne, County **Treasurer.** Van Buren Circuit: In Chancery. July 7, 1878. Received copy **subpœna** and injunction. Referred same to Prosecuting Attorney of Van Buren Circuit.

Orin W. Maxon and others *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, and **Erastus** Osborne, County Treasurer: In Chancery. Feb. 7, 1878. **Received copy** subpœna and injunction, and referred same to Prosecuting Attorney of Van Buren County.

Frank Lawrence *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General of the State of Michigan. Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw: In Chancery. April 3. Received from Auditor General subpœna served upon him in above cause. Referred same to George A. Flanders, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Saginaw Co., with the usual instruction to appear, etc.

Hezekiah Cooper *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, etc. Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw: In Chancery. April 13. Received copy subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to Geo. A. Flanders, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Saginaw County.

Allan Shelden *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, etc. Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola: In Chancery. April 13. Received copy subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to R. P. Edson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Tuscola County. May 14. Received from Prosecuting Attorney, copy of bill. Returned same to him with instructions to put in answer, and bring suit to a speedy termination.

Amos Gould *vs.* The Township of Hazleton and Ralph Ely, Auditor General, etc. Circuit Court for the County of Shiawassee: In Chancery. **May 3.** Received copy subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to W. M. Kilpatrick, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Shiawassee Co., at Owosso.

Whitney Jones *vs.* Ralph Ely. Circuit Court for Shiawassee County: In Chancery. May 5, 1878. Received a copy of subpœna. Case referred to W. M. Kilpatrick, Prosecuting Attorney, Shiawassee Co.

Jacob Schwartz *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, etc. Circuit Court for the County of Huron: In Chancery. June 1. Received from Auditor General copy of bill in this case, and referred same, with the usual instructions, to Hon. Richard Winsor, Prosecuting Attorney, Huron Co., at Port Austin.

Mary Wells *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, etc. Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola. June 12. Received copy subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to R. P. Edson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Tuscola Co., to appear, etc.

John Barton *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, etc. Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola: In Chancery. June 22. Received copy subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to R. P. Edson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Tuscola, at Caro.

Marshall W. Wright and Jane C. Wright, executrix of the last will and testament of Alfred Wright, deceased, *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General. Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw: In Chancery. June. 24. Received subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to Geo. A. Flanders, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Saginaw Co., at East Saginaw.

Mortimer A. Stanford *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, etc. Circuit Court for the County of Midland: In Chancery. July 27. Received subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to James Vaukleeck, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Midland Co.

Edmund H. Taylor *vs.* Ralph Ely. Circuit Court for the County of Midland: In Chancery. Aug. 3, 1878. Received copy of subpœna, dated July 27. Referred same to Prosecuting Attorney of Midland Co.

Edward H. Taylor *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, etc. Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola: In Chancery. Aug. 5. Received subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to R. P. Edson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Tuscola County.

The Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, and Anson E. Pinney, Treasurer of the County of Ogemaw. Circuit Court for the County of Ogemaw: In Chancery. Aug. 6. Received subpœna and injunction from Auditor General. Referred same to S. V. Thomas, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Ogemaw County.

L. Lawrence Wood, John S. Lewis, and Jasper L. Corbin *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General. Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola: In Chancery. Aug. 16, Received copy subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to R. P. Edson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Tuscola County.

The Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, and John R. Butler, County Treasurer. Circuit Court for the County of Oceana: In Chancery. Sept. 27. Received copy subpœna and injunction from Auditor General. Referred same to Alfred H. Nelson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Oceana County, at Hart, Mich.

The Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, and County Treasurer of Isabella County. Circuit Court for the County of Isabella: In Chancery. Oct. 11. Received copies subpœna and injunction from Auditor General. Referred same to Asa M. Tinker, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Isabella County, at Mount Pleasant.

The Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, and Frederick Dowland, County Treasurer. Circuit Court for the County of Mason: In Chancery. Oct. 22. Received subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to R. P. Bishop, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Mason County, at Ludington.

Thomas W. Edwards *vs.* James B. Sturgis, treasurer, Houghton county, and Ralph Ely, Auditor General. Circuit Court for the County of Houghton: In Chancery. Oct. 25. Received from Auditor General subpœna and injunction. Oct. 26. Forwarded papers to C. B. Grant, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of Houghton county.

Feist Rothschild, Philip Heidelbach, Louis Heidelbach, Willhelm Bevin and Emma A. Ripley *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, and Anson E. Penny, county treasurer, Ogemaw county. Circuit Court for the County of Ogemaw: In Chancery. Oct. 25. Received subpœna returnable Oct. 22, from Auditor General. Oct. 26. Forwarded same to S. V. Thomas, Prosecuting Attorney of Ogemaw county, West Branch, Mich.

Charles Runyan, Clarkson Runyan, Helen R. Brett and Milo N. Belding *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, and Stephen W. Duscombe, treasurer of the county of Van Buren. Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren: In Chancery. Oct 28. Received subpœna and injunction from Auditor General. Referred same to Benjamin Heckert, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Van Buren county, Paw Paw, Mich.

George N. Fletcher *vs.* Thomas Collins, county treasurer, and Ralph Ely, Auditor General. Circuit Court for the County of Alpena: In Chancery. Oct. 31. Received subpœna and injunction from Auditor General. Forwarded subpœna to V. C. Burnham, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Alpena county, Alpena, Mich.

Garvull B. Hunt, *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, and Thomas Collins, county treasurer. Circuit Court for the County of Alpena: In Chancery. Oct. 31. Received from Auditor General injunction and subpœna served in this case. Forwarded same to V. C. Burnham, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Alpena County.

S. P. Williams *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, and Stephen Dunscomb, county treasurer. Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren. Oct. 31. Received from Auditor General subpœna and injunction, and forwarded same to Benjamin Heckert, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Van Buren County, Paw Paw.

Adeline E. Agnew *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, etc. Circuit Court for the County of Shiawassee: In Chancery. Nov. 18. Received copies of subpœna and injunction from Auditor General. Referred same to W. M. Kilpatrick, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, at Owosso.

Susan M. Henderson *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General of the State of Michigan. Circuit Court for the County of Shiawassee: In Chancery. Nov. 18. Received copies subpœna and injunction from Auditor General. Referred same to W. M. Kilpatrick, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, at Owosso.

Cyrus Woodman and Elisha B. Washburne *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General, and Thomas Chambers, County Treasurer, etc. Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District and Northern Division of Michigan: In Equity. Nov. 19. Received notice of suit pending as above from Chairman of Board of Supervisors of Mackinac County. Acknowledged receipt, and referred cause to James S. Douglass, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Mackinac County.

Isaac N. Taggett *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General of the State of Michigan. Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola: In Chancery. Dec. 21, 1878. Received from Auditor General subpœna. Referred same to R. P. Edson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Tuscola County, at Caro, Mich.

Allan Shelden *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General of the State of Michigan. Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola: In Chancery. Dec. 21, 1878. Received from Auditor General subpœna. Referred same to R. P. Edson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Tuscola County, at Caro, Mich.

Henry S. Wilson *vs.* Ralph Ely, Auditor General of the State of Michigan. Circuit Court for the County of Gladwin: In Chancery. Dec. 23, 1878. Received subpœna from Auditor General. Referred same to M. C. Scrafford, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Gladwin County, at Cedar City, Mich.

SCHEDULE C.

Otto Kirchner, Attorney General of the State of Michigan, ex rel. Jeremiah McCuddy *vs.* The Wonsocket Institute for Savings. Circuit Court for the County of Bay: In Chancery. Feb. 12, 1878. Authority given to T. A. E. Weadock, Prosecuting Attorney, Bay County, to prosecute. Information to abate a nuisance on KawKawlin River.

Feb. 12, 1878. Under date of 7th inst., received application from D. J. McCarthy, Grand Rapids, for leave to file information in nature of *quo warranto* against certain Justices of the Peace upon the ground that they are not elected by city at large, but by wards. Application denied.

Otto Kirchner, Attorney General, ex. rel. Daniel L. C. Eaton, Hiram Still, Joseph T. Burnham, Hiram C. Miller, Thomas M. Hubbell, Norman L. Miller *vs.* the City of East Saginaw and the Smith Bridge Company. March 22, 1878. Authorized Mr. B. Hanchett and John Moore to appear as counsel and to file information signed by me this day. Proceedings to restrain the issue of bonds sought to be issued in aid of construction of bridge, and stay expenditure of moneys for that purpose.

The People ex. rel. Swift and Lockwood *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Ogemaw County. Circuit Court for the County of Ogemaw. Nov. 19. Received letter from Messrs. Sheppard and Lyon of Bay City, asking permission to use name of Attorney General to test validity of certain proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Ogemaw County, in taxing the people of that County $10,000 to build a court house and jail on property to which they have not acquired an absolute title. Authority granted.

Otto Kirchner, Attorney General, ex. rel. Patrick Stewart *vs.* The Young Men's Father Matthew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society No. 1, of Detroit. Supreme Court. Oct. 29, 1878. Messrs. Griffin & Dickinson authorized to prosecute information in nature of *quo warranto*. Cause: wrongful exercise of franchises and abuse thereof.

The People of the State of Michigan, by Otto Kirchner, Attorney General, on relation of James G. Patterson *vs.* Walter P. Hanchett, David Brown, Lydia A. Brown, Benjamin F. Perry, Ferdinand Scherewood, John Kramer, John Aul, Henry Herz, Charles Henderson, Darwin B. Cook, Charles Taylor, Robert P. Banburry and George Hart. Supreme Court. Dec. 10. 1878. Authorized D. C. Holbrook to file information calling upon respondents to show cause why they exercised franchises of corporation "The Niles Water Works Co.," in Berrien County.

APPENDIX.

ABSTRACTS

OF

REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,

For the year ending December 31, 1878.

The Prosecuting Attorneys of the counties of Chippewa, Delta, Genesee, Grand Traverse, Isabella, Lenawee, Montcalm, Oakland, Roscommon, and Schoolcraft have failed to make any report.

The death of the late Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. James K. Patterson, excuses the failure of the report from Oakland county.

ALCONA COUNTY.

A. F. Roberts, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons proscuted, 28.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	10	Four convicted and fined $25 each and costs of prosecution; 1 convicted, fined $10 and costs—appealed to Circuit—acquitted; 1 fined $1 and costs of prosecution; 1 fined $10 and costs of prosecution; 1 acquitted on trial; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 appealed—pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Pending.
Burglary	1	Convicted on plea, sentence suspended.
Bribery	1	Pending.
Drunk and disorderly	7	Convicted, fined $5 each and costs of prosecution.
Embezzlement	1	Convicted, sentence suspended. Pending settling bill of exceptions, escaped from custody of officer.
Larceny	3	One discharged on examination; 1 convicted—sentence suspended; 1 sent to county jail 1 year.
Liquor selling without license	1	Acquitted.
Liquor selling to intoxicated person	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Religious meeting. Disturbing	1	Fined $2 and costs.
Robbery from person	1	Acquitted on trial.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

PHILIP PADGHAM, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 153.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Bail estreated.
Aiding prisoner to escape	1	Convicted and fined $100.
Assault and battery	38	Eight convicted and fined $1 each and costs—paid; 3 fined $2 each and costs; 2 fined $3 and costs; 6 fined $5 and costs; 4 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $15 and costs; 2 fined $20 and costs; 1 fined $25 and costs; 1 fined $50 and costs; 1 fined $75 and costs; 1 sentenced 75 days to House of Correction, Detroit; 1 sent 90 days to Detroit House of Correction; 4 acknowledged satisfaction in open court, costs paid and suit dismissed; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 1 acquitted on trial.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Acquitted on trial.
Bastardy	2	One pending; 1 acquitted.
Burglary	6	One convicted, sent to State Prison 8 months; 1 sent to State Prison 4 years; 1 sent to State of Correction at Ionia 1 year 6 months; 1 acquitted; 2 pending.
Cutting and destroying timber	1	Fined $25.
Disorderly persons (Com. Pros.)	4	Four sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months in default of bail for good behavior.
Drunkenness	58	Forty-three fined $5 each and costs; 1 sent to jail 2 days; 4 sent to jail 10 days; 1 five days in jail; 5 sent to jail 20 days; 2 acquitted; 1 fined $1 and costs—paid; 1 sent to jail 10 days.
Disturbing religious meeting	6	Three fined $5 each and costs; 2 fined $2 each and costs; 1 fined $95—paid.
False pretenses	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Forgery	1	Pending.
Keeping open saloon contrary to law	2	One *nolle pros'd;* 1 fined $25 and costs.
Immoderate driving	1	Fined $1 and costs.
Larceny	14	One suspended sentence; 1 discontinued; 1 fined $1.50 and costs; 1 acquitted; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined $10; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 sent to State Prison 1 year 3 months; 2 fined $35 and costs; 1 sentenced to State Prison 4 years; 1 sent to State House of Correction at Ionia 4 years; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Malicious injury to animals	1	Fined $15 and costs.
Obtaining signature under false pretenses	1	Pending.
Perjury	1	Acquitted.
Profanity	1	Jury disagreed, case dismissed.
Rout	5	One fined $75; 2 fined $30 each; 2 fined $25 each.
Removing boat from fastenings	1	Fined $18.
Subordination of perjury	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Violation of law relative to illuminating oil	4	Fined 50 cts. each and costs.
Willful destruction of personal property	2	Sentenced to Detroit House of Correction.

ALPENA COUNTY.

Victor C. Burnham, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 98.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	7	One fined $400—now pending in Supreme Court upon writ of error; 1 suspended sentence; 1 discharged; 4 pending.
Assault and battery	37	Two fined $10; 8 fined $5; 2 fined $4; 2 fined $3; 2 fined $1; 3 suspended sentence; 7 acquitted; 9 *nolle pros'd*; 2 pending.
Assault with intent to rape	2	One convicted of assault and fined $25; 1 convicted of assault and fined $30.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One discharged; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Bastardy	2	One discharged; one *nolle pros'd.*
Bigamy	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Common prostitutes	2	Pending.
Careless use of firearms	1	Discharged.
Defrauding inn-keepers	4	One discharged; 1 fined $10; 2 absconded.
Driving over swing bridge	1	Fined $5.
Disorderly persons	3	One discharged; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 gave bonds to keep the peace.
Embezzlement	1	Discharged.
Keeping house of ill fame	2	Pending.
Killing animals with malice	1	Acquitted.
Larceny	17	One pending; 5 discharged; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 sent to jail for 10 days; 9 fined $2 each.
Liquor law. Violation of	2	One discharged; 1 fined $25.
Profane language	1	Fined $3.
Sunday law, Violation of	4	Two fined $3; 1 fined $6; 1 discharged.
Trespass	3	Acquitted.
Torturing animals	5	Acquitted.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

Roswell Leavitt, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 20.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 6 mos.
Arson	1	Acquitted.
Assault	1	Convicted. Paid $1 fine and $4.50 costs.
Assault and battery	4	Two convicted, of whom 1 paid $1 fine and $5.90 costs, and 1 paid $1 fine and $5.60 costs; 1 recognizance discharged upon injured party acknowledging satisfaction and accused paying costs; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder	2	Both discharged for defect in justice's returns.
Burglary	1	Jury disagreed and accused released on his own recognizance.
Disorderly act. Offenses under	2	Convicted. Each required to give sureties for good behavior for 6 months in the sum of $500, in default of which were committed to Detroit House of Correction.
Disturbing public meeting	1	Acquitted.
Larceny (petit)	2	Convicted. One paid $1 fine and $4.80 costs; 1 paid $35 fine.
Mayhem	2	One convicted, sentence suspended pending decision on motion for new trial; 1 convicted of assault with intent to maim, sent to State Prison 1 year.

ANTRIM COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Maiming cow	1	*Nolle pros.* entered, principal witness having been killed by accused.
Murder	1	Acquitted by jury.
Threats of personal violence	1	Required to recognize in the sum of $100 to keep the peace for 65 days, and committed in default of sureties.
BUSINESS OTHER THAN PROSECUTION.		
Nature of business: Coroner's inquests	3	One verdict murder; 1 narcotic poison contained in intoxicating liquor; 1 abuse of wife by husband.
Various charges disposed of without trial	16	Six discharged after arrest for want of evidence; 3 discharged to commence different action; 4 discharged after arrest, complaint withdrawn; 3 complaint withdrawn without arrest.

BARAGA COUNTY.

T. L. CHADBOURNE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 4.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery	1	Acquitted.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday in violation of stat. of 1875	1	Acquitted.
Obtaining money by false pretenses	1	Discharged in Circuit Court on paying costs on reasons filed.

BARRY COUNTY.

CHARLES H. BAUER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 112.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction of female under 16 years of age, for purposes of prostitution, etc.	1	Information filed in Circuit Court, defendant arraigned, and cause still pending.
Adultery	4	One convicted and sentenced to Jackson for 18 months; 1 convicted and sent to House of Correction for 6 months; 2 discharged.
Assault and battery	33	One convicted and fined $75 and judgment reversed on *certiorari*; 2 convicted and paid fine, $50.10 each, including costs; 1 convicted and paid fine of $50; 1 convicted and paid fine of $20; 1 convicted and fined $25, and judgment reversed on *certiorari;* 1 convicted and paid fine of $36, including costs; 1 convicted and paid a fine, including costs, of $33.08; 1 convicted and fined $20, including costs; 1 convicted and paid fine of $18.08, including costs; 2 convicted and fined $8.55 each, including costs; 1 convicted and fined $7.50, including costs; 1 convicted and paid a fine of $7; 1 convicted and paid a fine, includ-

BARRY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery—(*Continued*)		ing costs, of $10; 1 convicted and paid a fine of $19, including costs; 1 convicted and paid a fine, including costs, of $7.30; 2 convicted and paid each a fine of $6, including costs; 1 convicted and paid a fine of $5.14, including costs; 1 convicted and fined $1 and costs; 3 convicted and appealed to Circuit Court, and causes still pending; 1 *nolle pros'd*, after one disagreement of jury; 1 discharged before trial; 1 awaiting trial; 1 absconded; 7 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder	2	Both have been arraigned and are awaiting trial.
Assault with intent to rape	3	Discharged on examination.
Bastardy	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Burglary	3	1 *nolle pros'd* after one disagreement of jury; 2 in jail awaiting trial.
Defrauding hotel keeper	4	All settled with complaining witness; paid costs and were discharged.
Disorderly	3	One required to give sureties for good behavior and failing to procure them was sent to Detroit House of Correction for 6 months, unless sooner discharged; 1 was discharged at the request of complaining witness and on payment of costs; 1 was convicted and appealed to Circuit Court, where the cause is still pending.
Disposing of mortgage with intent to defraud mortgagee	2	One settled with complainant, paid costs, and was discharged, and 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Embezzlement	1	Settled with complainant, paid costs, and was discharged.
Forgery	10	One convicted and sent to Jackson 4 years; 1 convicted and sent to the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for 1 year; 8 still pending in Circuit Court.
Keeping gaming table	1	Defendant arraigned and awaiting trial in Circuit Court.
Larceny (grand)	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison, Jackson, for 7 years.
Larceny (compound)	5	One convicted and sent to Jackson for 4 years; 1 convicted and sent to Jackson for 3 years; 1 convicted and sent to Jackson for 2 years; 1 convicted and sent to State House of Correction at Ionia for 3 years; 1 discharged on examination.
Larceny (petit)	8	One convicted and sent to the Reform School at Lansing; 1 convicted and paid a fine of $15; 1 convicted and paid a fine, including costs, of $35.23; 1 convicted and paid a fine, including costs, of $24.30; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 2 *nolle pros'd;* 1 acquitted by jury.
Maliciously injuring the personal property of another	2	Convicted and paid a fine, including costs, of $3.17 each.
Murder	1	Convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to Jackson for 15 years.
Obtaining property by false pretenses	2	One settled with complainant, paid costs and was discharged by Justice; 1 pending in Circuit Court, the defendant having been convicted on another charge and sent to Jackson.
Perjury	1	Tried and acquited by jury.
Rape	1	Discharged on examination.
Resisting an officer	3	One convicted and sent to Jackson for 1 year; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 acquitted by jury.
Selling kerosene oil not inspected, and below standard	1	Convicted and fined $26.79, costs included.
Threatenings	2	One convicted and required to furnish sureties of the peace for 3 months in the sum of $100 and pay costs; 1 convicted and required to furnish sureties of the peace for 1 year in the sum of $100, and pay costs; both orders complied with.
Violating game law	1	Convicted and paid fine, $8, including costs.
Violating liquor law	16	Nine convicted and paid fine of $25 and costs each; 1 convicted and appealed, and complaint quashed in Circuit Court; 4 *nolle pros'd*, and 2 acquitted by jury.

BAY COUNTY.

THOMAS A. E. WEADOCK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 581.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	4	*Nolle pros'd.*
Arson	1	Discharged on examination.
Assault	4	Two sent to jail 12 days; 1 discharged; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Assault and battery	219	Twenty-three discharged; 3 *nolle pros'd*; 10 sentence suspended; 20 complainant acknowledged satisfaction, and costs paid; 29 fined $1 and costs; 8 fined $2 and costs; 6 fined $3 and costs; 7 fined $4 and costs; 34 fined $5 and costs; 5 fined $6 and costs; 3 fined $7 and costs; 7 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $14; 6 fined $15 and costs; 4 fined $20 and costs; 3 fined $25 and costs; 1 fined $30 and costs; 3 fined $50; 14 sent to jail 10 days; 2 sent to jail 15 days; 17 sent to jail 20 days; 4 sent to jail 30 days; 3 sent to jail 40 days; 1 sent to jail 65 days; 2, Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Assault with intent to murder	3	One convicted of assault, fined $25 or three months in jail; 2 discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to ravish	3	One discharged on examination; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 convicted of assault and battery, sentence suspended.
Attempted arson	1	Discharged on examination.
Attempt to commit larceny	2	One *nolle pros'd;* 1 sent to jail 10 days.
Bastardy	1	Pending.
Burglary	6	Two, State Prison 3 years; 2 discharged on examination; 2 pending.
Counterfeiting—having four pieces with intent to pass	1	*Nolle pros'd*, turned State's evidence.
Disorderly persons	68	Twelve, sentence suspended; 10 discharged; in default of sureties for good behavior, 14 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 19 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 4 months; 9 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 6 months; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 1 year; 1 gave surety for good behavior for 1 year.
Drunkenness	98	Twenty, sentence suspended; 3 discharged; 31 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs, or 10 days in jail; 20 sent to jail 10 days; 7 sent to jail 12 days; 8 sent to jail 15 days; 8 sent to jail 20 days.
Embezzlement	1	Discharged on examination.
Extortion	1	Fined $1 and costs.
False pretenses. Obtaining property by	5	One *nolle pros'd;* 1, def't died before trial; 1 sent to State House of Correction 1 year and 3 months; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 jury disagreed—pending.
Forgery	3	One convicted and escaped from jail before sentence; 1 discharged on examination; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Gaming	5	Two, Detroit House of Correction 90 days, or $100 fine; 3 *nolle pros'd* on payment of costs.
Gaming house. Keeping	2	*Nolle pros'd.*
Illegal voting	1	Pending.
Indecency	4	Two sentence suspended; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Inn keepers—defrauding	2	One discharged; 1 imprisoned 90 days.
Libel	1	Pending.

BAY COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny—of all grades	83	Five sentence suspended; 2 fined $1 and costs; 2 fined $2 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $4 and costs; 3 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $6 and costs; 1 fined $7 and costs; 6 fined $10 and costs; 2 fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $5 or 20 days in jail; 2 sent to jail 5 days; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 2 sent to jail 12 days; 2 sent to jail 15 days; 4 sent to jail 30 days; 2 sent to jail 90 days; 2 sent to jail 40 days; 1 Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 11 Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 2 sent to Reform School until 21; 2 sent to State House of Correction 8 months; 2 sent to State House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year and 8 months; 4 *nolle pros'd;* 20 discharged.
Malicious injury to personal property	3	One sent to Reform School until 21; 2 pending.
Malicious injury to dwelling	8	Two fined $3 and costs; 4 fined $10 and costs, or 20 days in jail; 2 discharged on examination.
Officer—Refusing to pay over fine	1	Fined $50, or 60 days in jail.
Officer—Refusing to deliver official books, etc.	1	Discharged on examination.
Officer—Corruptly neglecting to serve process.	1	Acquitted.
Officer—Resisting and obstructing	2	Sent to State Prison 8 months each.
Perjury	1	Acquitted.
Rape	1	Discharged on examination.
Receiving stolen property knowingly	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Robbery, being armed	1	Convicted, and sent to State Prison for 10 years.
Robbery	1	Pending.
Seduction	1	Defendant married complainant—*nolle pros'd.*
Spirituous liquors—		
Selling without filing bond	2	One fined $30 and costs; 1, jail 30 days.
Selling to person in habit of getting intoxicated	6	One fined $30 and costs; 3 fined $25 and costs; 1 pending; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Selling liquor to minors	2	One fined $25 and costs; 1 complainant paid costs.
Neglecting to pay liquor tax	6	Five fined $25 and costs; 1 *nolle pros'd* on payment of taxes and costs.
Keeping saloon open at unlawful hours	12	Ten fined $25 and costs; 1 fined $37; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	7	Five fined $25 and costs; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 discharged.
Selling on election day	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Selling without paying tax as a foreign dealer	1	Fined $50.
Commencing business without notifying comptroller	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Willful trespass	1	Fined $1 and costs.

BENZIE COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	3	Two convicted—1 fined $5 and costs, 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 discharged after disagreement of jury.
Larceny	2	One convicted and sentenced to pay costs; 1 acquitted.
Larceny from person	1	Pending.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

JACOB J. VAN RIPER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 110.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abductiion	1	Pending.
Adultery	1	Dismissed.
Assault and battery	38	Six convicted and fined $5 each and costs; fined $10 and costs; 3 fined $2 and costs; fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $4 and costs; 1 fine $1 and costs; 8 compromised; 9 dismissed; acquitted; 2 escaped.
Assault with attempt to murder	3	Two dismissed; 1 pending.
Attempt at rape	1	Dismissed.
Bastardy	1	Pending.
Bigamy	1	Convicted—1 year at Jackson.
Burglary	21	One convicted and sentenced to 7 years in Jackson; 1 convicted and sentenced 3½ years i Jackson; 3 convicted and sentenced 3 year at Jackson State Prison; 3 convicted—1 yea each at Ionia; 2 convicted, sent 5 months each to Ionia; 1 sent 8 months to Ionia; 1 sent year to Ionia; 1 convicted, sent 6 months t Jackson; 2 jury disagreed and *nolle pros.* entered; 1 convicted and sent to Reform Schoo until 18 years of age; 5 pending.
Cruelty to animals	1	Dismissed.
Defrauding inn keepers	2	Dismissed.
Disturbing school meeting	1	Convicted and fined $5 and costs, and case appealed to Circuit Court.
Extortion	1	Convicted and fined $10 and costs, appealed.
False pretenses	4	Pending in Circuit Court.
Forgery	2	One convicted and sentenced to 40 days in jail 1 pending in Circuit Court.
Highway robbery	5	Discharged on examination by request of Prosecuting Attorney.
Larceny	14	One convicted and sentenced to 3 years at Jackson State Prison; 1 convicted, sent 1 year a Ionia; 1 sent 90 days at Ionia; 1 sent 6 month at Ionia; 1 sent 40 days to county jail; 3 convicted, sent 20 days to county jail; 1 sent 1 days to county jail; 1 convicted, fined $1 an costs; 2 dismissed; 1 *nolle pros.* entered; 1 acquitted.
Poisoning animals	2	Cases dismissed.
Rape	1	Case dismissed at request of Prosecuting Attorney.
Resisting officer	3	Examinations had and defendants discharged.
Removing mortgaged property	1	Case dismissed.
Sureties of the peace	5	Two convicted and gave bonds of $300 each; convicted and gave bonds for $200; 1 acquitted 1 escaped.
Violating liquor law	1	Bail forfeited.

BRANCH COUNTY.

Simon B. Kitchell, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 103.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Pending.
Assault and battery	38	Five fined $50; 1 fined $25 and $10 costs; 1 $20 and $18 costs; 1 fined $10 and $11.28 costs; 6 fined $10; 2 fined $9 and costs; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined. $3 and costs; 1 fined $2 and costs; 1 fined $3; 2 fined $1; 5 sent to Detroit House of Gorrection 90 days; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 in jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 12 days; 4 acquitted; 3 discharged.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	1	Pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape	3	One fined $30; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 pending.
Attempted arson	1	Convicted; sent to State Prison 10 years.
Attempt to murder by poisoning	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Burglary	9	Two sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to Ionia State House of Correction 3 years; 1, 2 years; 1 sent 1 year; 1 sent 6 months; 3 released on suspended sentence.
Breaking and entering dwelling-house	1	Convicted; sent to State House of Correction, Ionia, 1 year.
Disturbing religious meeting	5	Two convicted and fined $5 each; 2 convicted and fined $20 each; 1 acquitted.
Disorderly	8	Two sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 3 gave bonds for good behavior; 2 discharged.
Drunkenness	3	Two convicted and fined $5 each; 1 sent to Reform School until 18 years of age.
Forgery	2	Two pending.
False pretenses	1	Acquitted.
Indecent exposure	1	Convicted; sentence suspended.
Larceny	20	One convicted, sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State House of Correction, Ionia, 1 year and 4 months; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 sent 6 months; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 2, jail 10 days; 6 sent to Reform School until 18 years old; 1 fined $15; 1 fined $10; 1 fined $20; 1 fined $5; 1 acquitted; 2 discharged on examination.
Murder	1	Pending.
Nuisance	1	Convicted and nuisance abated.
Obtaining liquor fraudulently	1	Convicted; sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Receiving stolen goods	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Selling liquor without bond	1	Convicted; fined $25 and costs.
Selling of liquor to minor	1	Convicted; fined $25.
Violation of game law	3	One convicted and fined $50; 2 fined costs.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

FRANK W. CLAPP, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 318.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Administering drugs with intent to produce abortion	1	Pending.
Assault and battery	75	Two acquitted in Justice court, costs in or paid by complainant; 1 convicted and fined cents and costs; 4 fined $1 each and costs; fined $2 and costs, each; 13 fined $5 and cost 3 fined $10 and costs, each; 1 fined $10 or days in jail; 1 fined $20; 3 fined $25 and cost 1 fined $75 on appeal to Circuit Court; 1 di charged after disagreement of jury; 25 se tled by complainants' acknowledging sati faction, costs paid; 1 escaped after arrest; discharged on investigation without tria costs in four paid by complainants; 2 co victed and sentenced to jail 30 days each; sent to jail 60 days; 3 sent to Ionia Stat House of Correction 90 days each, one whom was sentenced from the Circuit Cou on appeal; 2 sent to jail 15 days each.
Burglary	14	One sentence suspended on account of respon ent's sickness; 1 sentence suspended, r spondent sent to State Prison on anothe charge; 1 sentence suspended, responde sent to Ionia State House of Correction o another charge; 1 acquitted; 1 convicted an sentenced to the Ionia State House of Corre tion 6 months; 1 sent to Ionia State House Correction 9 months; 1 sent to Ionia Stat House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to Stat Prison 1½ years; 1 sent to State Prison years; 5 sent to State Prison 3 years each.
Disturbance of public meetings	8	One escaped after sentence; 2 convicted an fined $3 and costs, each; 1 fined $9 and costs; fined $10 and costs; 3 fined $5 each and cost
Drunkenness	44	Ten convicted and fined $3 each, reserved costs; 5 fined $5 and costs, each; 4 convicte and sentenced to jail 5 days each; 12 sent jail 10 days each; 1 sent to jail 13 days; 1 se to jail 15 days; 6 sent to jail 20 days each; suspended sentence.
Disorderly persons, including vagrants, drunkards, etc.	76	Fifteen convicted and sentenced to give bond in the sum of $100 each for good behavior f 3 months; 13 sentenced to give bonds in th sum of $200 each for 6 months; 11 sentence to give bonds in the sum of $200 for 1 year; sentenced to give bonds in the sum of $3 each for 1 year; 6 sentenced to give bonds the sum of $500 each for 1 year; 5 senten suspended; 1 sent to jail 30 days in default bonds; 1 sent to jail 80 days in default bonds; 5 sent to the Detroit House of Corre tion 65 days each; 2 sent to Detroit House Correction 70 days each; 11 sent to Detro House of Correction 90 days each; 2 sent Detroit House of Correction 100 days each.
Embezzlement	1	Acquitted.
Forgery	9	Three sentence suspended, each sent to Sta Prison on other charges; 2 pending; 1 convic ed and sent to Ionia State House of Corre tion 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to Sta Prison 5 years.
Habeas corpus	6	Remanded into custody.

CALHOUN COUNTY—Continued.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Inquests	6	Five determined to be either from accidental or natural causes; 1 determined to be the result of using instruments with intent to produce abortion.
Illegal voting	1	Pending.
Illegal sale of liquor	3	One complaint withdrawn, costs paid; 1 fined $25 and costs; 1 fined $45 and costs.
Larceny	46	Two (minors) convicted and fined $1 and costs each; 3 (minors) fined $2 and costs each; 1 sentence suspended; 3 fined $5 and costs each; 6 fined $10 each; 1 fined $12 or 15 days in jail; 1 fined $15; 1 acquitted in Justice Court, costs paid by complainant; 4 discharged on examination, costs in 2 paid by complainants; 4 sent to the Reform School until 21 years of age; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 7 sent to jail 30 days each; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 6 sent to Ionia State House of Correction 90 days each; 1 sent to Ionia State House of Correction 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 larceny of horse sent to State Prison 7 years; 2 larceny of horse sent to State Prison 8 years each; 3 *nolle pros'd.*
Perjury	1	Pending.
Receiving stolen property	4	Two discharged on examination, costs paid by complainant; 1 convicted and sent to Ionia State House of Correction 3 months; 1 sent to Ionia State House of Correction 4 months.
Surety of the peace	15	Five convicted and sentenced to give bonds in the sum of $200 each for 3 months; 3 sentenced to give bonds in the sum of $200 each for 1 year; 7 sentenced to give bonds in the sum of $400 for 1 year.
Willful trespass	10	Four discharged on examination, costs paid in 3 by complainants; 1 discharged in the Circuit Court without trial, Justice return showing the injury done not to amount to $25; 2 fined $6 and costs or 15 days in jail, each; 3 fined $10 and costs, each.

CASS COUNTY.

Harsen D. Smith, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 146.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson	4	Three convicted and sent to State Prison, 1 for 6 years, 1 for 10 years, and 1 for life; 1 pending.
Assault and battery	36	Six acquitted; 30 convicted; 23 fined; 3 sent to House of Correction; 4 sent to jail.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One convicted of assault and battery, and sent to House of Correction; 1 pending.
Bastardy	1	Pending.
Bigamy	3	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 *nolle pros* entered; 1 pending.
Burglary	6	Four convicted; 2 acquitted; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent for 7 years; 1 to House of Correction 20 days; 1 sentence suspended.
Burning barn	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 15 years.
Conspiracy	4	Three convicted, fined, and sent to jail; 1 *nolle pros* entered.
Disturbing religious meeting	15	Twelve convicted and fined $6 each; 3 discharged.
Disorderly	6	Three convicted; 3 acquitted.

CASS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Drunk	12	Nine convicted and fined; 3 convicted and sent to jail.
Endangering lives of persons traveling on railroads	1	Convicted and verdict set aside by Supreme Court.
Embezzlement	1	*Nolle pros'd* entered.
False pretenses	2	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 *nolle pros'd* entered.
Forgery	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison for 6 months.
Keeping gaming rooms	1	Acquitted.
Larceny	15	Fourteen convicted; 5 sent to House of Correction; 5 fined; 2 sent to jail; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 for 1½ years; 1 discharged.
Malicious injury to personal property	6	All convicted and fined.
Obtaining liquor by false pretenses	1	Acquitted.
Obtaining board with intent to defraud	6	Three convicted; 2 fined the costs; 1 sent to jail 40 days; 2 acquitted; 1 dismissed.
Perjury	1	Dismissed on examination.
Persuading minors to play billiards where liquor is sold	1	Convicted and fined $25 and costs.
Selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law	14	Twelve fined $25 and costs each; 2 acquitted.
Selling uninspected oil	2	One convicted and fined; 1 dismissed.
Violating fish law	3	Convicted and fined.
Violating game law	1	Convicted and fined.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

EDWARD H. GREEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 13.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	6	One fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $1.25 and costs; 2 settled on payment of costs; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to commit the crime of murder	3	All discharged on preliminary examination.
Breaking jail	1	Acquitted.
Fraudulent disposing of mortgaged property	1	Discharged on acknowledgment of satisfaction by complaining witness, and payment of costs.
Petit larceny	2	One fined $10 and costs; 1 acquitted.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

JAMES J. BROWN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 56.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	12	Eleven convicted and one withdrawn, as follows: 1 fined $2 or 7 days in jail; 1 fined $14 or 14 days in jail; 1 fined $5 or 14 days in jail; 4 fined $5 or 10 days in jail; 2 fined $8 or 20 days in jail; 1 fined $5 or 20 days in jail; 1 fined $10 or 20 days in jail; 1 sentence suspended.
Assault with intent to ravish	2	Convicted of an assault, and each sent to House of Correction 6 months.
Burglary	3	Convicted: 1 sent to State Prison 6 months, 1 for 12 months, and 1 for 18 months.
Defacing building	1	One convicted and fined $1.
Drunk	30	Convicted: 23 sentence suspended; 7 fined $5 or 10 days in jail.
Disorderly	3	Convicted: 2 sent to House of Correction 60 days each on failure to furnish bonds; 1 discharged on filing of bonds in the sum of $300 for good behavior.
Grand larceny	2	One convicted and sent to State Prison 6 months; 1 convicted of simple larceny and sent to jail 30 days in default of payment of $25 fine.
Larceny from dwelling-house in day-time	1	Discharged on examination.
Perjury	1	Discharged on examination.
Seduction	1	Complaint withdrawn.

CLARE COUNTY.

E. D. WHEATON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 28.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	12	Two convicted and fined $1 and costs; 2 fined $5 and costs; 2 acquitted; 1 discharged; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 case appealed and *nolle pros* entered in the circuit court; 2 fined $5 and costs (cases appealed to circuit court and now pending); 1 sent to the Detroit House of correction 90 days; 1 sent to jail 30 days.
Bribery	1	Held for trial, now pending.
Forgery	1	Reasons filed for not filing information.
Larceny from dwelling-house in daytime	2	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 acquitted on trial.
Larceny	1	Fined $10 and costs, escaped from the custody of the officer.
Incest	1	Escaped from jail.
Injury to dwelling	2	One held for trial, now pending; 1 discharged.
Intoxicated	1	Sent to jail 20 days.
Murder	2	One discharged on examination; 1 reason filed for not filing information.
Selling liquor to minors and drunkards	3	One convicted and fined $25 and costs; 1 fined $30 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Selling liquor without bonds	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Surety of the peace	1	Discharged.
Resisting officer	2	One acquitted on trial; 1 jury disagreed.

CLINTON COUNTY.

E. H. SCOVILL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 119.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT
Allowing Canada thistles to grow contrary to statute	1	Fined $10.
Arson	2	Discharged by the Justice.
Assault and battery	36	One fined $1 and costs; 1 fined $4 and costs; fined $5 and costs; 3 fined $10 and costs; fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $25 and costs; found guilty and appealed; 3 in jail 10 day 1 in jail 15 days; 1 in jail 20 days; 2 sent Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 se to State House of Correction 90 days; 3 a quitted; 4 dismissed.
Bigamy	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year.
Bastardy	2	One convicted; 1 settled.
Burglary	1	Acquitted.
Conspiracy	2	Pending.
Cruelty to animals	1	Sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days.
Disorderly persons	3	One acquitted; 1 sent to Detroit House of Co rection 65 days; 1 gave bonds for good b havior for 6 months.
Disturbing school	1	In jail 2 days.
False pretenses	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Forgery	1	Discharged by the Justice.
Giving liquors to persons intoxicated	1	*Nolle pros'd* on disagreement of jury.
Intoxication	15	One fined $6; 1 fined $4; 11 fined $5 and costs; in jail 14 days; 1 in jail 15 days.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	3	One fined $25 and costs; 1, $25 and costs—a pealed; 1 acquitted.
Larceny	22	One fined costs; 1 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd* o disagreement of jury; 1 *nolle pros'd* on deat of witness; I sent to the Insane Asylum; fined $4 and costs; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 se to Reform School; 2 sent to Detroit House Correction 90 days each; 1 sent to State Hous of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to State House Correction 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison years; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 5 se tence suspended; 1 convicted and appeale 1 sent to State Prison 3 years.
Maliciously cutting shade trees	2	*Nolle pros'd* on disagreement of jury.
Malicious injury to personal property	9	Two discharged; 7 pending.
Malicious injury to mill building	1	Pending.
Perjury	1	Sent to State Prison 18 months.
Rape	1	Pending.
Selling liquor to persons in habit of getting intoxicated	10	Three fined $25 and costs—paid; 1 fined $25 an costs—appealed; 1 fined $75 and costs—a pealed; 2 acquitted; 2 *nolle pros'd* on dis greement of jury; 1 recognizance of $1 forfeited.
Seduction	1	*Nolle pros'd* on marriage of parties.
Surety to keep the peace	1	Recognizance for 6 months given.

EATON COUNTY.

George Huggett, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 203.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Abortion	5	Discharged.
Adultery	3	One discharged; 2 acquitted.
Assault with intent to rape	1	Convicted of assault and battery and fined $50.
Assault and battery	65	Four discontinued; 11 acquitted; 1 settled; 3 pending; 6 fined $5 each and costs; 9 fined $5 each; 1 fined $8; 1 fined $45; 1 fined $35 and costs; 1 fined $25 or 90 days in jail; 2 fined $50 each; 1 fined $50 and costs; 2 fined $3 each; 8 fined $10 each; 2 fined $15 each; 2 fined $3 and costs, each; 1 fined $12; 1 fined $5 or 30 days in jail; 1 fined $7; 1 fined $9.46; 1 fined $25.84; 1 fined $1; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 fined $25 or 60 days in jail; 1 fined $35 or 70 days in House of Correction; 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days.
Bastardy	1	Proceedings quashed.
Bigamy	2	One sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years.
Body-snatching	1	Acquitted.
Burglary	2	One sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to Reform Prison 5 years.
Contempt of court	1	Fined $5, and in default of payment sent to jail 30 days.
Disorderly persons	4	One sentence suspended; 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 75 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 6 months.
Disturbing public meeting	5	One *nolle pros'd;* 1 fined amount of costs; 1 fined $25; 1 fined $4; 1 fined $5, sent to jail 10 days in default of payment.
Drunkenness	29	One acquitted; 22 fined $5 each and costs; 2 sent to jail 10 days each in default of payment of fine; 1 sent to jail 15 days in default of payment of fine; 3 pending.
Embezzlement, chattel mortgaged property	3	One discontinued; 1 settled, costs paid; 1 acquitted.
False pretenses	4	One dismissed, costs paid; 3 discharged on examination.
Forgery	2	One sent to State Prison 6 months; 1 discharged on examination, costs paid.
Hotel-keepers. Defrauding	8	One discharged; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 1 acquitted; 1 pending; 1 sent to jail 7 days; 1 fined $15; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days.
Larceny. Grand	8	One sent to House of Correction 6 months; 1 sent to Reform Prison, Ionia, 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 6 years; 2 acquitted; 1 discharged on examination.
Larceny. Simple	32	Two sent to House of Correction 90 days each; 4 fined $1 each and costs; 1 sent to jail 3 days; 1 fined $20; 1 escaped; 1 fined $10, sent to jail 15 days in default of payment; 1 fined $10 and sent to jail 40 days; 1 fined $10 and sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 1 sent to jail 40 days; 5 acquitted; 2 sent to jail 30 days each; 3 fined $10 each; 3 discharged before trial; 1 sent to Reform School; 2 fined $10 and sent to jail 10 days each; 1 sent to jail 90 days; 1 fined $3 and costs.
Obstructing officer	1	Pending.
Perjury	1	Pending.
Selling unwholesome meat	1	Discharged.
Surety for the peace	8	Two convicted—gave bonds for 6 months; 5 discharged without trial; 1 acquitted.
Violation of liquor law	15	Two sentence suspended; 2 acquitted; 6 fined $25 each and costs; 1 escaped; 4 pending.

EMMET COUNTY.

C. J. PAILTHORP, *Prosecuting Attorney*, for year ending Oct. 4th, 1878.

Number of persons prosecuted, 31.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT
Assault and battery	8	Two convicted and fined $3 each; 1 fined $1 10 days in county jail; 1 discharged; 2 fin $10 each; 1, 45 days in county jail.
Assault with intent to commit rape	3	One escaped; 2 pending.
Bigamy	1	Escaped.
Drunkenness under the statutes	10	Seven convicted and fined $5 each; 2 convict and sentenced to jail, 1 for 10 and the oth for 20 days; 1 discharged.
Grand larceny	2	One broke jail and escaped; 1 pleaded guilty a sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Larceny	2	One convicted and sent to jail for 25 days pleaded guilty and sent to jail for 30 days.
Falsely assuming to be an officer	1	One acquitted.
For violating fish law	1	One pleaded guilty and fined $25.
Malicious injury to personal property	1	One acquitted.
Inn keepers, false pretenses	1	One discharged.
Uttering forged check	1	One broke jail and escaped.

CLAY E. CALL, *Prosecuting Attorney*, for year ending Dec. 1st, 1878.

Number of persons prosecuted, 3.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT
Assault and battery	1	Verdict of not guilty.
Drunk and disorderly	1	Convicted and fined $5 and costs.
Selling oils not inspected	1	Entered into recognizance for his appearan at next term of court.

GLADWIN COUNTY.

M. C. SCRAFFORD, *Prosecuting Attorney*.

Number of persons prosecuted, 3.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT
Assault and battery	2	Fined $3 and costs each.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Discharged.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

T. W. WHITNEY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 9.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to kill	1	Pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Pending.
Bastardy	1	Pending.
Forgery	2	One pleaded guilty, sentenced to 6 months State prison in Ionia; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
False pretenses	1	Pending.
Larceny	1	Convicted, sentenced 4 years to State prison.
Misdemeanor in office	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Rape	1	Jury disagreed. Afterward *nolle pros'd.*

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

EDWIN J. MARCH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 195.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	3	One child returned and suit not further prosecuted; 1 dismissed and costs paid; 1 pending.
Administering poison to animals with intent to kill	1	Acquitted.
Adultery	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Assault and battery	26	One convicted and fined $25 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $20 and costs; 2 fined $10 each and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 2 fined $1 each and costs; 2 discontinued; 4 pending; 3 settled and costs paid; 5 settled by parties and costs paid; 1 convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 sentenced to 30 days in county jail; 2 acquitted; 1 convicted and sentenced 9 months to Ionia.
Assault with intent to kill	4	Two discharged on examination; 2 complaint withdrawn, costs paid.
Assault with intent to rape	6	One complaint withdrawn, costs paid; 1 pending; 4 discontinued.
Bastardy	5	Three gave bond to county under statute; 1 not found; 1 pending.
Beastiality	1	Pending in Circuit Court.
Bigamy	2	One convicted and sentenced 18 months at Jackson; 1 not found.
Burglary	12	Five convicted and sentenced 3 years each at Ionia; 4 pending; 1 escaped before arrest; 1 bond forfeited; 1 discharged on examination.
Circulating obscene literature	3	Two pending; 1 discontinued.
Conspiracy	6	Two pending; 3 discharged and costs paid; 1 discontinued.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly persons	23	**Ten convicted, fine and costs $13 each; 3 sentenced 90 days each Detroit House of Correction; 1 fined $5 and 10 days in county jail; 2 sent to county jail in default of payment of fine; 1 sentenced 10 days in county jail; 1 sentenced 6 months Detroit House of Correction; 1 sentenced 20 days in county jail; 1 sentence suspended; 3 discontinued and costs paid.**
Embezzlement	1	**Pending.**
False pretenses	12	**One convicted, sentence suspended, costs paid; 1 settled between parties and complainant declined to prosecute; 2 pending; 2 not found; 6 complaint withdrawn and costs paid; 1 convicted and paid $500 fine.**
Gaming	4	**Three convicted and fined $20 and costs each; 1 complaint withdrawn and costs paid.**
Injury to personal property	1	**Settled.**
Larceny	54	**One convicted and fined $25 and costs; 3 fined $10 and costs each; 2 sentenced to Reform School till 18 years old; 2 fined $5 and costs each; 3 sentenced 1 year each at Ionia; 1 sentenced 65 days at Detroit; 1 sentenced 18 months at Ionia; 1 sentenced 5 years at Jackson; 1 sentenced 1 year at Detroit; 10 settled between parties and costs paid; 6 escaped before arrest; 3 recognizance forfeited; 13 pending; 2 convicted and sentence suspended; 4 discharged; 1 main witness died and *nolle pros.* entered.**
Manslaughter	1	**Pending.**
Perjury	3	**Two *nolle pros.* entered; 1 pending.**
Recognizance forfeited	2	**Pending.**
Receiving stolen property	3	**One dismissed; 2 pending.**
Resisting an officer	1	**Convicted and sentenced 90 days in county jail.**
Robbery	1	**Discontinued.**
Search warrants	2	**Goods not found and not further prosecuted.**
Selling liquor on Sunday	3	**Convicted and fined $25 and costs; 1 pending; 1 jury disagreed.**
Selling liquor to person in the habit of getting intoxicated	5	**One convicted and fined $50 and costs; 1 pending; 2 discontinued; 1 not arrested.**
Selling liquor without license	2	**One convicted and fined $100 and costs; 1 discontinued.**
Surety of the peace	1	**Gave $100 bond to keep the peace.**
Threats to kill	1	**Discharged on examination.**
Violating fish laws	1	**Convicted and fined $10 and costs.**
Violating hotel laws	4	**One convicted and sentenced 15 days in county jail; 2 settled, costs paid; 1 not found.**

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

CLAUDIUS B. GRANT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 89.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	2	Still pending.
Assault and battery	34	Twenty-six convicted; 1 fined $25 and costs; 6 fined $10 and costs; 14 fined $5 and costs; 4 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $1 and costs; 4 acquitted; 4 discharged on complaining witness acknowledging satisfaction.
Assault with intent to murder	4	Two convicted of assault and battery and fined $50 each and costs; 1 discharged on examination, and 1 acquitted.

HOUGHTON COUNTY—Continued.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Bastardy	2	One bound over on recognizance for $300, and recognizance forfeited; 1 bound over and afterwards discharged.
Disorderly	6	All found guilty; 3 required to give bonds in the sum of $300, and failing to procure bonds sent to the Detroit House of Correction; 1 gave bonds in the sum of $500, and 2 fined $100 and costs.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday contrary to law	10	Three convicted and fined $25 each and costs; 6 discharged upon promise to obey the law; 1 still pending.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Convicted, fined $10 and costs.
Keeping house of ill-fame	13	Five convicted; 1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 9 months; 1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 4 months; 1 fined $125 and costs; 2 sentence suspended; 2 acquitted; 1 discharged upon filing reasons for not filing an information; 5 still pending.
Larceny	11	Four convicted; 1 fined $25 and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 sentenced to 20 days in county jail; 1 sentence suspended; 2 acquitted; 1 discharged upon entering *nolle pros*; 4 still pending.
Malicious injury to personal property	1	Convicted, fined $10 and costs.
Maliciously moving and defacing a fence	1	Convicted; not yet sentenced.
Murder	2	One acquitted; 1 charged as an accomplice; discharged upon the acquittal of principal.
Perjury	1	Still pending.
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1	Discharged upon examination.

HURON COUNTY.

Richard Winsor, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 18.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Acquitted.
Arson	1	Jury disagreed on first trial—to be tried again.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	4	One convicted of assault and battery and fined $50, fine paid; 2 acquitted; 1 died during term.
Bastardy	2	One convicted and ordered to pay $5 per month till further order of court; 1 confessed and paid $300 for support of child.
Fraudulently disposing of chattel mortgage property	1	Convicted and fined $20 and costs of prosecution, or in default of payment 30 days in jail.
Incest	1	Convicted and sent to Jackson State Prison 3 years.
Murder	2	One convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to State Prison at Jackson for life; 1 convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to State Prison at Jackson for 1 year.
Larceny	1	Fined and acquitted.
Assault and battery	5	Three acquitted; 2 convicted and fined, 1, $5 and costs—paid, 1 fined $25—paid.

INGHAM COUNTY.

EDWARD CAHILL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 285.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	3	Discharged on examination.
Arson	2	One acquitted; 1 pending.
Assault and battery	82	Thirty-six convicted and fined from $1 to $10 each and costs; 10 convicted and sent to county jail from 10 to 30 days; 1 fined $100; 1 sent to House of Correction, Detroit; 16 acquitted; 18 dismissed.
Assault with intent to murder	3	One convicted of assault and battery and fined $100; 2 reasons filed for not informing.
Assault with intent to ravish	1	Pending.
Bastardy	4	One convicted and gave bonds; 2 settled by marriage of parties; 1 discharged.
Burglary	3	Two convicted and sent to Ionia House of Correction 1 year each; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 4 years.
Compounding offenses	1	Discharged on examination.
Conspiracy	1	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Disorderly persons under sec. 1, ch. 53, C. L. 1871	65	Twenty convicted and gave bonds for good behavior from 3 to 12 months; 24 convicted and sentence suspended; 10 convicted and sent to House of Correction, Detroit, for from 65 days to 1 year; 11 acquitted.
Embezzlement	5	One convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged on examination; 2 pending.
Escape from jail	2	Discharged on examination.
False Pretenses	10	One acquitted; 2 pending; 7 discharged on examination.
Forgery	1	Discharged on examination.
Incest	1	Discharged on examination.
Larceny	53	One convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to House of Correction, Ionia, 2½ years; 2 sent to House of Correction, Ionia, 1 year; 4 sent to House of Correction, Ionia, 6 months; 5 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 60 to 90 days; 15 fined $5 to $25; 8 discharged on examination; 4 *nolle pros'd;* 11 acquitted; 1 pending.
Lewd and lascivious asssociation and cohabitation	2	Acquitted.
Manslaughter	1	Pending.
Perjury	3	1 acquitted; 2 *nolle pros'd.*
Robbery	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 7 years.

IONIA COUNTY.

W. B. WELLS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 38.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abortion	1	One year Ionia House of Correction.
Assault and battery	12	
Assault with intent to murder	1	Six years at Jackson.
Assisting prisoner escape	2	One, 1 year; 1, 3 months Ionia House of Correction.
Burglary	3	One, 4 years Jackson; 2, 3 years Ionia House of Correction.
Drunk and disorderly	15	
Forgery	1	Two years at Jackson.
Incest	1	Ten years at Jackson.
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	
Rape	1	Ten years at Jackson.

IOSCO COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Nunber of persons prosecuted, 38.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	2	Discharged upon examination.
Assault and battery	8	Two convicted and fined $1 and costs; 1 plead guilty and fined $2 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $25 and costs, or 6 months in jail; 1 convicted and fined 6 cents and costs; 2 acquitted; 1 convicted and fined $3 and costs.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Examined and commitment issued, but person escaped before being taken to jail.
Assault with intent to commit rape	3	One tried and acquitted; 1 discharged upon examination; 1 discharged.
Arrested for board under hotel act		Discharged upon acquittal.
Drunk and disorderly	6	Two convicted and committed to jail for 20 days; 1 convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction for 6 months; 2 pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 1 pleaded guilty and fined $5 and costs, or 20 days in jail.
Keeping open saloon and bar on Sunday	2	One convicted, fined $100 and costs; 1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 90 days.
Keeping open saloon after 11 o'clock P. M. and before 6 A. M.	1	Convicted, fined $45 and costs; appealed.
Larceny	6	One convicted and sentenced to 20 days in jail; 1 fined $50 and costs, or 90 days to Detroit House of Correction; 1 complaint withdrawn; 2 bound over to Circuit Court for trial; 1 committed to jail to await trial in Circuit Court, but escaped.

IOSCO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	1	Discharged.
Resisting an officer	2	One convicted and sentenced to Jackson State Prison 1 year and 6 months; 1 committed to jail for trial in Circuit Court.
Robbery	2	Both examined and committed to jail to await trial in Circuit Court.
Selling liquor to minors	1	Pleaded guilty and fined $30 and costs.
Threatening to kill	1	Put under $500 bonds for good behavior.
Trespass on cranberry marsh	2	Each pleaded guilty and were fined $5 each and costs.

ISLE ROYAL COUNTY.

T. L. CHADBURN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, none.

No term of Circuit Court was held in this county, and no prosecution before J. P. so far as the subscriber is advised.

T. L. CHADBURN,
Pros. Att'y, Isle Royal Co.

JACKSON COUNTY.

J. A. PARKINSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Total number prosecuted, 620.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT
IN CIRCUIT COURT, 52.		
Assault and battery (appeal)	2	One paid costs of both courts and dismissed; 1 convicted.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Pleaded guilty to assault and battery and fined $200 and 90 days in jail.
Assault with intent to rape	1	Convicted—8 years in State Prison.
Burglary and larceny	4	Two State Prison 2 years; 1 State Prison 18 months; 1 escaped from jail.
Bigamy	1	Pending.
False pretenses	6	Four *nolle pros.* entered; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 acquitted.
Forgery	2	One acquitted; 1 convicted, new trial granted, *nolle pros.* entered.
Keeping a house of ill fame	1	*Nolle pros.* entered, on payment of all costs by defendant.
Larceny from person	1	State House of Correction at Ionia 18 months.
Larceny from store in day time	2	One State Prison 18 months; 1, Ionia 18 months.
Larceny	18	One State Prison 5 years; 1 convicted on information and sentenced to State Prison 4 years; 3 to State Prison 2 years; 1 to Ionia 3 years; 2 to Ionia 1 year; 1 to Ionia 6 months; 2 sentence suspended; 1 jail 3 months; 1 fined $20; 1 escaped from jail; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 2 pending.
Murder	1	Jury disagreed and *nolle pros.* entered.
Maiming	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Obstructing railroad	2	One convicted and sent to Ionia 2 years; 1 acquitted.
Perjury	1	*Nolle pros.* entered.

JACKSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Receiving stolen property	3	One sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Violation of fish law	1	Convicted in Justice's Court and appealed, and cause dismissed on payment by defendant of costs of both courts.
Violation of liquor law	4	One appealed and dismissed on payment of costs of both courts; 1 appealed and *nolle pros.* entered; 1 appealed and jury disagreed, and cause now pending; 1 convicted and fined $50.
IN JUSTICES' COURTS, 568.		
Abduction	1	Discharged.
Abuse of animals	3	Two discharged; 1 discontinued.
Adultery	1	Discharged.
Assault and battery	146	Forty-one discharged; 38 committed; 14 sentence suspended; 10 discontinued; 5 fined $3; 3 fined $4; 24 fined $5; 1 fined $8; 1 fined $10; 1 fined $20; 1 fined $25; 1 case appealed; 3 dismissed; 1 jury disagreed.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One discharged; 1 bound over.
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	One discharged; 1 bound over, Circuit Court.
Bigamy	1	Bound over, Circuit Court.
Breach of the peace	8	Two discharged; 2 committed; 4 bond given.
Burglary	2	Discharged.
Burglarious larceny	4	One dismissed; 3 bound over, Circuit Court.
Common drunkard	9	Six committed; 1 discharged; 2 sentence suspended.
Common prostitute	12	Eight discharged; 4 sentence suspended.
Drunk	61	Nine discharged; 15 committed; 12 sentence suspended; 1 fined $3; 1 fined $8; 23 fined $5.
Disorderly	100	Twenty-one discharged; 33 committed; 37 sentence suspended; 3 fined $1; 3 fined $5; 2 bonds given; 1 fined $10.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Discharged.
Disturbing public meeting	1	Discharged.
Disorderly house	1	Discontinued.
Embezzlement	10	One discontinued; 1 bound over, Circuit Court; 7 discharged; 1 committed.
False pretenses	14	Seven discharged; 3 discontinued; 1 jury disagreed; 3 bound over, Circuit Court.
Fishing with nets	3	Two discharged; 1 fined $25.
Forgery	2	Bound over, Circuit Court.
Grand larceny	5	Bound over, Circuit Court.
Gambling	1	Discontinued.
Highway robbery	2	Discontinued.
House ill fame	6	Two discharged; 3 discontinued; 1 bound over.
Indecent exposure	1	Discontinued.
Violation of hotel and boarding house act	2	Discontinued.
Larceny	85	Thirty-five discharged; 16 committed; 4 sentence suspended; 13 discontinued; 10 bound over, Circuit Court; 1 dismissed; 4 fined $5; 1 fined $10; 1 fined $30.
Malicious injury to personal property	4	One discharged; 1 committed; 1 sentence suspended; 1 discontinued.
Malicious trespass	1	Discharged.
Murder	1	Bound over, Circuit Court.
Maiming	1	Bonnd over, Circuit Court.
Neglected to pay liquor tax	2	One committed; 1 sentence suspended.
Obstructing R. R. track	2	Bound over, Circuit Conrt.
Obtaining liquor by misrepresentation	1	Fined $30.
Perjury	1	Bound over.
Receiving stolen goods	7	Three discharged; 1 dismissed; 3 bound over, Circuit Court.
Robbery	1	Discharged.
Seduction	1	Dismissed.
Selling liquor to minors	3	One discharged; 1 sentence suspended; 1 fined $25.
Threatening language	5	One discontinued; 4 bond given.
Vagrancy	52	Seven discharged; 23 committed; 21 sentence suspended; 1 jury disagreed.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

EDWIN M. IRISH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 192.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Pending.
Assault and battery	50	One convicted and sentenced to 70 days in county jail; 1 sent 40 days; 1 sent 30 days; 1 sent 20 days; 2 sent 10 days each; 1 fined $50; 1 fined $30; 3 fined $25 each; 2 fined $20 each; 1 fined $15 and sent to jail 30 days; 1 fined $15; 5 fined $10 each; 2 fined $8 each; 1 fined $7; 1 fined $6; 7 fined $5 each; 1 fined $1; 2 fined costs; 5 paid costs on satisfaction being filed by injured party, and cases dismissed; 4 acquitted, in one case costs being paid by complaining witness; 6 *nolle pros'd;* 1 pending.
Burglary	4	Two convicted and sentenced to State House of Correction at Ionia 1 year and 6 months each; 1 fined $100 and sent to jail 30 days; 1 sentence suspended.
Cruelty to animals	2	One convicted and sentenced to county jail 90 days; 1 sent 60 days.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	One convicted and fined $10.
Disturbance in tavern	1	Convicted and sentenced to 10 days in county jail.
Defrauding hotel-keeper	5	One convicted and sentenced to 25 days in jail; 1 sent 20 days; 1 fined $2; 2 *nolle pros'd* on payment of costs.
Disorderly statute. Prosecuted under	30	One convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 8 months in default of bail; 5 sent 6 months each in like default; 2 sent 4 months each; 3 sent 70 days each; 2 sent to county jail 90 days each in default of bail; 1 sent 60 days in like default; 1 sent 40 days; 2 covicted and gave bonds for 1 year's good behavior; 5 gave bonds for 6 months; 2 gave bonds for 3 months; 5 *nolle pros'd;* 1 acquitted.
Forgery	6	5 *nolle pros'd;* 1 acquitted.
Injury to trees	3	One convicted and fined costs; 1 sentence suspended; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1	One case *nolle pros'd* on marriage of parties and payment of costs.
Larceny	56	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years and 6 months; 1 sent 2 years; 1 sent 1 year; 2 sent to State House of Correction at Ionia 1 year each; 1 sent 6 months; 7 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 85 days; 2 sent to county jail 90 days each; 3 sent 80 days each; 1 sent 60 days; 2 sent 50 days each; 1 sent 35 days; 3 30 days; 1 sent 25 days; 2 sent 20 days each; 2 sent 10 days each; 2 sent 5 days; 1 sent 2 days; 2 fined $10 each; 1 fined $8 62; 1 fined $4; 1 fined $2; 2 returned to parents by advice of agent for care of juvenile offenders; 3 sentence suspended; 1 discharged on his own recognizance; 1 discharged on preliminary examination; 5 *nolle pros'd;* 4 acquitted; 1 pending.
Liquor law. Violation of	14	One convicted and fined $35 and costs; 8 fined $25 and costs; 1 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted; 1 paid costs; 2 pending.
Malicious injury to property	9	One convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to county jail 70 days; 1 sent 50 days; 1 sent 40 days; 1 sent 30 days; 1 fined $6; 1 sentence suspended; 2 *nolle pros'd.*

KALAMAZOO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder	1	Pending.
Obtaining property by means of false pretenses	7	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year and 6 months; 1 sent to State House of Correction at Ionia 5 months; 1 discharged on preliminary examination; 3 *nolle pros'd*; 1 pending.
Profanity	1	Fined $5.
Polygamy	1	One *nolle pros'd*.
Robbery	1	Pending.
Sureties to keep the peace	4	Three convicted and gave bonds for 6 months, good behavior; 1 sentence suspended.

This report does not include prosecution for drunkenness.

KALKASKA COUNTY.

C. P. SWEET, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 4.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Pleaded guilty to assault and battery and fined $200.
Larceny	2	One convicted; 1 fined $25, and in default 30 days in jail; was committed in default of payment.
Stealing from a dwelling-house in the day-time	1	Committed for trial at the Circuit, broke jail and escaped.

KENT COUNTY.

STEPHEN H. BALLARD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Total number of persons prosecuted, 1,087.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
IN JUSTICES' COURTS, 962.		
Abortion	2	1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 discharged on examination.
Adultery	10	Six held for trial; 3 *nolle pros'd;* 1 warrant not returned.
Assault and battery	141	Twenty-six acquitted on trial; 15 discharged; 13 committed to county jail; 4 to Detroit House of Correction; 1 to intermediate prison in Ionia; 8 *nolle pros'd;* 63 paid fine and costs and discharged; 6 convicted and appealed; 5 warrants not returned.
Assault with intent to murder	8	One discharged on examination; 3 *nolle pros'd;* 4 held for trial.
Assault with intent to ravish	4	Three discharged on examination; 1 held for trial.
Assisting prisoner to escape from custody	4	One discharged on examination; 3 held for trial.
Bastardy	1	One held for trial.
Bigamy	1	Discharged for want of jurisdiction.
Blackmail	1	Discharged on examination.

KENT COUNTY—Continued.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Burglary	15	One discharged on examination; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 13 held for trial.
Conspiracy	6	Five discharged on examination; 1 held for trial.
Cruelty to animals	2	One *nolle pros'd;* 1 discharged on examination.
Defacing grave stone	1	Held for trial.
Defrauding inn-keeper	33	One acquitted on trial; 1 jury disagreed and prisoner discharged; 3 committed to county jail; 6 paid fine and costs; 11 settled, costs paid, and prisoner discharged; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 10 warrants not returned.
Disorderly	93	Thirty committed to Detroit House of Correction; 12 furnished bonds; 2 committed to Reform School; 2 acquitted on trial; 3 committed to county jail; 10 *nolle pros'd;* 12 paid fine and costs and discharged; 9 sentence suspended; 11 discharged; 1 convicted and appealed; 1 warrant not returned.
Disposing of chattel-mortgaged property	4	One acquited on trial; 2 paid fine and costs, discharged; 1 warrant not returned.
Distributing obscene literature	3	Three discharged on examination.
Disturbing public meeting	1	Convicted and appealed.
Drunkenness	302	One hundred and fifty-four paid fine and costs and discharged; 127 committed to county jail; 21 sentence suspended.
Embezzlement	7	Three held for trial; 3 discharged on examination; 1 warrant not returned.
Enticing female under 16 years of age from home	1	Held for trial.
False pretenses	23	Five *nolle pros'd;* 7 discharged on examination; 7 held for trial; 4 warrants not returned.
Falsely assuming to be an officer	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Forgery	2	Held for trial.
Giving away liquor on election day	1	Convicted and appealed.
Keeping house of ill fame	1	Held for trial.
Keeping saloon open after hours	18	One *nolle pros'd;* 2 acquitted on trial; 13 paid fine and costs and discharged; 2 convicted and appealed.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	22	Eight acquitted on trial; 11 paid fine and costs and discharged; 3 convicted and appealed.
Larceny. Compound	19	Six discharged on examination; 12 held for trial; 1 absconded and bail estreated.
Larceny. Grand	29	Seven discharged on examination; 6 *nolle pros'd;* 11 held for trial; 5 warrants not returned.
Larceny. Petit	106	Fifteen acquitted on trial; 8 sentence suspended; 36 *nolle pros'd,* and discharged; 11 committed to county jail; 1 to intermediate prison at Ionia; 7 to Detroit House of Correction; 13 paid fine and costs, and discharged; 3 committed to Reform School; 1 convicted and appealed; 1 absconded; 10 warrants not returned.
Larceny, under statute of 1875	5	One *nolle pros'd;* 2 discharged on examination; 2 held for trial.
Lascivious behaviour	1	Warrant not returned.
Letting house of ill fame	2	One convicted and appealed; 1 discharged.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	Held for trial.
Malicious injury to dwelling	4	One paid fine and costs and discharged; 1 acquitted on trial; 1 committed to county jail; 1 to Detroit House of Correction.
Malicious injury to personal property	4	One discharged; 2 convicted and appealed; 1 committed to county jail.
Manslaughter	3	Two discharged on examination; 1 held for trial.
Mayhem	1	Discharged on examination.
Misrepresentation of age to procure liquor	1	Discharged.
Murder	8	One *nolle pros'd;* 7 held for trial.
Neglecting to pay liquor tax	7	Two *nolle pros'd;* 1 acquitted on trial; 1 absconded; 1 convicted and appealed; 2 paid fine and costs and discharged.
Nuisance	1	Paid fine and costs and discharged.
Open and gross lewdness	1	Held for trial.
Perjury	7	Two *nolle pros'd;* 3 discharged on examination; 2 held for trial.
Polluting waters of public reservoir	2	Held for trial.
Profane language	1	Paid fine and costs and discharged.
Rape	1	Held for trial.

KENT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Receiving stolen goods	2	One *nolle pros'd;* 1 warrant not returned.
Resisting an officer	7	Held for trial.
Search warrant	3	Two property found, and warrant for larceny issued; 1 property not found.
Seduction	2	One discharged on examination; 1 *nolle pros'd,* and parties married.
Selling liquor on election day	5	One convicted and appealed; 1 discharged; 1 committed to county jail; 2 paid fine and costs and discharged.
Selling liquor to drunkards	2	One *nolle pros'd;* 1 convicted and appealed.
Selling liquor to minors	6	Two convicted and appealed; 1 discharged; 1 committed to county jail; 2 paid fine and costs and discharged.
Selling lottery tickets	1	Held for trial.
Surety to keep the peace	14	One *nolle pros'd;* 3 acquitted on trial; 1 convicted and appealed; 1 committed to county jail; 8 furnished bonds.
Trespass on garden	6	Five acquitted on trial; 1 committed to county jail.
Uttering forged order	1	Held for trial.
IN COURTS OF RECORD, 125.		
Adultery	6	Three *nolle pros'd;* 1 acquitted on trial; 1 convicted and fined $5 and costs; 1 pleaded guilty and fined $100 and costs.
Arson	5	Three *nolle pros'd;* 1 convicted and sentenced 5 years and 11 months at Jackson State Prison; 1 pending.
Assault and battery (appeal)	7	Three *nolle pros'd;* 1 furnished bonds for 6 months; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 committed to county jail for 3 months; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to murder	4	One acquitted on trial; 1 sentenced to State Prison at Jackson for 6 months; 1 committed to county jail for 20 days; 1 pending.
Assisting prisoner to escape from jail	2	One acquitted on trial; 1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 6 months.
Attempt to commit larceny	3	One acquitted on trial; 2 *nolle pros'd.*
Bastardy	3	One furnished bonds to support child; 2 pending.
Breaking jail	1	Sentenced to State Prison at Jackson for 6 months.
Burglary	8	One sentenced to Ionia Prison for 1 year; 1 to Jackson State Prison for 1 year; 1 to State Prison 2½ years; 3 committed to Reform School; 1 pending; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 acquitted on trial.
Certiorari	1	Judgment of lower court affirmed with costs.
Defacing grave stone	1	Pending.
Disturbing public meeting	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Embezzlement	4	One acquitted on trial; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 1 pending.
Enticing female under 16 years of age from home	1	Pending.
False pretenses	8	Two *nolle pros'd;* 2 pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 1 sentenced to State Prison for 6 months; 1 to State Prison for 1 year; 1 pleaded guilty and sentenced to county jail for 10 days; 1 pending.
Forgery	3	One pleaded guilty and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years; 1 to same place for 1 year; 1 to same place for 3 years.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Pleaded guilty and sentence suspended.
Inquest to ascertain if of sound mind	1	Adjudged to be of unsound mind and committed to Insane Asylum.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	3	One stricken from files; 2 convicted and fined $25 each and costs.
Keeping saloon without license	5	Four pending; 1 fined $25 and costs.
Keeping house of ill fame	1	Pending.
Larceny. Compound and grand	24	Two pleaded guilty and sentenced to State Prison for 4 years each; 1 pleaded guilty and sentenced to State Prison for 6 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to same place for 4 years; 1 for 1½ years; 1 for 2½ years; 1 for 2 years; 1 for 6 months; 1 pleaded guilty and sentenced to county jail for 10 days; 1 sentenced to Ionia Prison for 4 months; 1 to De-

KENT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny. Compound and grand—*Continued*		troit House of Correction for 1 year; 1 to same place for 6 months; 5 *nolle pros'd;* 5 pending; 1 acquitted on trial; 1 convicted and sentence suspended.
Larceny. Petit, appealed	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	Convicted—1 sentenced to 50 days and the other to 60 days in county jail.
Manslaughter	1	Convicted and fined $500.
Murder	7	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 20 years; 6 pending.
Neglecting to pay liquor tax	4	Two *nolle pros'd;* 1 fined $40 and costs; 1 pending.
Perjury	2	One *nolle pros'd;* 1 information quashed.
Polluting waters of public reservoir	1	Pleaded guilty and sentenced to jail for 30 days.
Rape	2	One *nolle pros'd;* 1 sentenced to State Prison for 5 years.
Resisting an officer	5	One sentenced to State Prison for 2 years; 1 to Prison for 6 months; 2 to Ionia Prison for 1 year each; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Selling liquor on election day (appeal)	1	Paid fine and costs.
Selling liquors to minors (appeal)	1	Pending.
Selling lottery tickets	1	Fined $30 and costs.
Subordination of perjury	1	Sentenced to State Prison 4 months.
Uttering forged order	1	Sentenced to State Prison for 10 years.
Visiting house of ill fame (appeal)	1	Fined $25 and costs.

KEWEENAW COUNTY.

THOMAS B. DUNSTAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 8.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	3	One convicted and sentenced 90 days in county jail; 1 found not guilty; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Bastardy	1	Convicted and sent to county jail in default of recognizance; subsequently discharged from imprisonment on taking poor debtor's oath.
Breaking and entering warehouse	1	Pleaded guilty; sentenced to Ionia House of Correction 18 months.
Murder	1	Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to Jackson for 4 years.
Uttering counterfeit coin	2	One acquitted; 1 discharged on *nolle pros.*

LAKE COUNTY.

FRANK L. ALLEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 19.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	2	Pending.
Assault and battery	4	One convicted and fined $5 and costs; 3 fined $1 and costs each,—paid.
Assault with intent to commit murder	1	Pending.
Breaking peace	2	One convicted and fined $6.65 or 20 days, fine paid; 1 fined $6.25 or 15 days; fine paid.
Burglary	2	Discharged on habeas corpus.
Defrauding inn keeper	1	Acquitted.
Larceny (petit)	5	One convicted and fined $6.54 or 15 days; fine paid; 1 acquitted; 1 fined $8 or 10 days; served time; 2 fined $5 or 5 days; served time.
Malicious injury to personal property	1	Pending.
Seduction	1	Pending.

LAPEER COUNTY.

HARRISON GREEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 94.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	2	Pending.
Assault and battery	20	Six acquitted; 1 fined $26; 2 fined $10; 1 fined $8; 4 fined $5; 3 sentence suspended; 1 discharged on payment of costs; 2 sent to Ionia House of Correction 90 days.
Assault with intent to kill	4	One *nolle pros'd;* 2 pending; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	One acquitted; 1 fined $100.
Bigamy	1	Ionia House of Correction 20 months.
Burglary	2	Acquitted.
Drunkenness	20	Fourteen sentence suspended; 4 committed to jail 10 days each.
Disorderly, under C. 5, 3	4	House of Correction 90 days.
Disorderly persons	3	Sent to House of Correction, Detroit, 90 days.
Embezzlement	1	One acquitted.
Gambling	4	Acquitted.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	4	Two sentence suspended; 2 pending.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	2	Fined $25 each.
Larceny	19	Two, bail forfeited; 3 acquitted; 4 sentence suspended; 3 sent to House of Correction; 1 sent to State Prison, Jackson, 2 years; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 *nolle pros'd*; 2 sent to Jackson 10 months; 2 fined $10 and $13, respectively.
Malicious injury to dwelling	1	Dismissed on motion.
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1	Sent to House of Correction, Ionia, 3 months.
Selling liquor without bond	2	One fined $43.87; 1 committed to jail for default.
Violating liquor law	4	Three appealed; 1 fined $29.85.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

BENJAMIN H. DERBY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 12.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	7	Three committed and fined $100 each; 2 fined $200; 1 fined $400; 1 fined $500.
Assault with intent to commit a rape	1	Discharged.
Bastardy	1	Undisposed of.
Larceny	1	Committed and fined $6.
Rape	1	Accused made his escape while awaiting examination.
Willful neglect of township superintendent of schools to pay over fees received from teachers receiving certificates, accompanied by list of those to whom certificates have been granted	1	Undisposed of.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 131.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Allowing minors to play billiards where liquor is sold	1	Convicted; fined $10 and cost—fine and cost paid.
Aiding prisoner to escape	1	Discontinued.
Assault and battery	28	Three sentence suspended; 1 sent to Reform School until 18 years of age; 3 fined $5 and costs, paid; 5 paid costs and complaint withdrawn; 1 fined 50 cents and cost, paid; 1 fined $1.84 and cost, paid; 1 acquitted; 1 fined 39 cents and cost, paid; 1 fined 41 cents and cost, paid; 2 fined $6 and cost, paid; 2 *nolle pros'd;* 1 fined $10 and cost, paid; 2 fined $25 and cost, paid; 1 sent to county jail 20 days; 2 fined $1 and cost each, paid; 1 tried, jury disagreed.
Arson	1	Discontinued on examination.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Pending.
Adultery	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Bastardy	2	One settled by defendant paying complaining witness $400; 1 prisoner not found.
Bonds to keep the peace	5	Three discontinued; 1 convicted and bonds given; 1 defendant not found.
Drunk	8	Five paid cost and sentence suspended; 2 fined $5 and costs, paid; 1 sent to county jail 15 days.
Disorderly persons	7	Sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days in default of $100 bonds for good behavior.
Disturbing religious meetings	2	*Nolle pros'd.*
Disturbing public meeting	1	Cost paid, complaint withdrawn.
Defrauding hotel-keeper	1	Cost paid and complainant settled with.
Embezzlement	1	Pending.
False pretenses	3	One *nolle pros'd*; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 *nolle pros'd*, cost paid by complaining witness.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Forgery	2	One pending; 1 cost paid and *nolle pros.* entered.
Highway robbery	3	Two sent to State Prison 7 years; 1 sent to State Prison 15 years.
Larceny (grand)	17	Three sent to State Prison 3 years and 4 months; 1 sent 3 years; 1 sent 4 years; 2 *nolle pros'd;* 5 discontinued on examination; 2 acquitted; 2 forfeited bail; 1 pending.
Larceny (petit)	18	Seven acquitted; 1 acquitted, cost paid by complaining witness; 5 discontinued; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 convicted, fined $15 and cost or 65 days in work house—appealed; 1 fined $5 and cost, paid.
Malicious injury to property	1	Bound over and settled by paying cost.
Maliciously administering poison to cattle	1	Discharged on examination.
Murder	1	Pending.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1	Discharged on examination.
Perjury	1	Sent to State Prison 7 years.
Resisting an officer	1	Pending.
Spirituous liquors—		
(*a*) Selling to person in the habit of getting intoxicated	9	One fined $25 and cost or 10 days in jail, paid; 1 fined $25 and cost, paid; 1 fined $25 and cost, appealed; 2 discontinued; 1 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 2 jury disagreed.
(*b*) Selling without bond	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
(*c*) Selling to minors	2	Both fined $25 and costs, paid.
(*d*) Keeping saloon open Sunday	5	Three fined $25 and cost, paid; 1 fined $25 and cost, carried to Circuit Court by *certiorari;* 1 pending.
(*e*) Keeping saloon open after hours	1	Fined $25 and cost—appealed.
Violation of fish law	4	One fined 8 cents and cost; 1 fined 7 cents and cost; 1 fined 23 cents and cost—all paid; 1 discontinued on examination.

MACKINAC COUNTY.

J. S. DOUGLASS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 1.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Grand larceny	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 2 years.

MACOMB COUNTY.

GEORGE M. CROCKER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 82.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson	1	Discharged on examination.
Assault and battery	40	Convicted 24; 1 fined $30 and costs or 60 days in jail; 1 fined $8 or 30 days in jail; 1 fined $10 or 15 days in jail; 1 fined $1; 1 sentence suspended; 4 fined $10 each; 2 fined $15 each; 1 fined $5 or 10 days in jail; 1 fined $25 and costs or 60 days in House of Correction; 1 fined $25 and costs or 40 days in jail; 2 fined $5 and costs each; 1 fined $5 and cost; 1 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $2 and costs; 1 fined $25 and costs or 40 days in jail; 1 fined $20; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent 40 days; 5 acquitted; 10 discharged; 1 now pending.
Assault with intent to disfigure	1	*Nolle pros.* entered by consent of court.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	2	One discharged; 1 tried and convicted and new trial granted by court; pleaded guilty to assault and battery and sent to Detroit House of Correction for 3 months.
Burglary	3	One sent to Ionia 3 years; 1 sent to Jackson 3 years; 1 acquitted.
Defrauding inn-keepers	1	Convicted, fined $5 and costs.
Disturbing religious meeting	2	One acquitted; 1 discharged.
Drunk in public street	1	Convicted; fined $5 costs.
False personation	1	Now pending.
Interfering with workmen	3	Reasons filed for not filing information; approved by Circuit Court Commissioner.
Incest	1	Failed to appear; recognizance $1,000 forfeited and paid.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	5	Four convicted, fined $25 and costs each; 1 discharged.
Larceny	8	Three convicted; 1 sent to Ionia 1 year; 1 to Jackson 5 years; 1 fined $15 and costs; 2 acquitted; 3 discharged.
Malicious trespass	1	Discharged by justice.
Marring and defacing building	3	Convicted, sentence suspended.
Murder	1	Acquitted.
Perjury	3	One acquitted; 1 discharged on examination; 1 *nolle pros.* entered.
Rape	1	Convicted, sent to Jackson for 15 years.
Selling liquor to minors	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Sureties to keep the peace	3	One convicted and recognizance filed; 1 discharged; 1 now pending.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

LOUIS E. MORRIS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 79.

CHARGED WITH	NO	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Pending.
Adultery	2	Settled.
Assault	3	One 90 days in county jail; 2 dismissed on payment of costs.
Assault and battery	35	One fined $1 and costs; 3 fined $2 and costs; 3 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $4 and costs; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $6 and costs; 1 fined $15 and costs; 1, 15 days in county jail (appealed and pending); 1, 90 days in county jail (appealed and pending); 9 acquitted; 7 dismissed on payment of costs; 3 settled; 1 dismissed on appeal; 1 disagreement of jury and dismissed.
Assault with intent to rape	1	Disagreement of jury—pending.
Assault with intent to rob	3	One acquitted; 2 pending.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One pending; 1 acquitted.
Bastardy	1	Settled.
Disorderly person. Vagrant	1	Six months county jail.
Disorderly person. Failure to support family	1	Acquitted.
Drunk	1	Fined $5 and costs.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Fined $10 and costs.
Keeping saloon after hours	1	Acquitted.
Larceny	11	Two 30 days county jail; 5 dismissed on payment of costs; 2 *nolle pros'd*; 2 acquitted.
Malicious injury to buildings	1	Sent 3 months to county jail.
Rape	1	Pending.
Resisting an officer	1	Fined $40.
Selling liquor without license	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Selling liquor to drunkards	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Selling liquors to minors	1	Acquitted.
Surety to keep the peace	3	Two convicted, but both discharged on *habeas corpus*; 1 dismissed.
Violating game law	5	One sent 3 days to county jail; 1, 6 days in county jail; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 disagreement of jury; 1 acquitted.
Willful trespass	1	No information filed.

MANITOU COUNTY.

EDWARD H. GREEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 5.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	1	Fined $5 and costs.
Falsely assuming to be a sheriff	3	*Nolle pros'd* on acknowledgment of satisfaction by complaining witness, and payment of costs.
Putting offal and filth into the waters of Lake Michigan where fish are taken	1	Convicted; new trial granted; case pending.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 56.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	34	Two sentenced $5 fine or 10 days in county jail; 4 sentenced $5 fine or 6 days in county jail; 2 sentenced $1 fine or 5 days in county jail; 2 sentenced $5 fine or 5 days in county jail; 1 sentenced 90 days in county jail; 2 fined 25 cents; 2 discontinued; 9 fined $1 or 10 days in county jail; 1 fined $3 or 10 days in county jail; 1 sent to Reform School until 18 years of age; 5 sentence suspended; 2 fined $7; 2 fined $2 and costs; 2 bound over to Circuit Court.
Assault with intent to kill	3	Two acquitted; 1 bound over to Circuit Court for trial; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Bastardy	1	Bound over to Circuit Court for trial, convicted and required to pay $4 per month for support of child.
Disorderly persons	7	One sent to House of Correction for 6 months; 2 sent House of Correction for 1 year; 3 put under bonds to keep peace for 1 year; 1 fined $6.
Embezzlement	1	Bound over to Circuit Court.
Larceny from person	1	Acquitted.
Larceny (petit)	4	Two acquitted; 2 sentence suspended.
Larceny (grand)	1	State Prison 3 years.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	1	Bound over.
Resisting officer	2	One bound over to Circuit Court and *nolle pros.* entered; 1 fined $20.
Selling liquor to drunkards	1	Sentence suspended.
Selling liquor to minors	1	Acquitted.
Selling without license	1	Acquitted.

MASON COUNTY.

R. P. BISHOP, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 58.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	2	One acquitted; 1 forfeited recognizance.
Assault and battery	25	One fined $50 and costs; 2 fined $10 and costs; 1 $9 and costs; 1 $7.50; 5 $5 and costs; 3 $4 and costs; 1 $2.83 and costs; 1 $2 and costs; 3 fined costs; 2 acquitted; 4 complaint withdrawn; 1 sentence suspended.
Common prostitute	1	Sent to Detroit House of Correction until 18 years old.
Forgery	1	Acquitted.
Incest	1	Sent to State Prison 5 years.
Keeping saloon open after hours	3	Fined $25 each and costs.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Larceny. Grand	1	Escaped from jail.

MASON COUNTY—Continued.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny. Petit	19	Four acquitted; 1 fined $43.83; 1 fined $10 and costs; 3 fined $15 and costs; 2 fined costs; 1 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined $25 and costs; 3 sent to Reform School; 2 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 sentence suspended.
Murder	2	Acquitted on examination.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	1	Examination waived and no information filed.
Selling liquor to habitual drunkards	1	Not convicted.
Selling liquor to minor	1	Complaint withdrawn.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

Benjamin F. Graves, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 71.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	24	Eight tried and acquitted; 2 *nolle pros'd* on payment of costs; 3 entered pleas of guilty; 1 fined $12 and costs; 2 sentences suspended; 11 tried and convicted; 3 fined $2 each and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $12 and costs; 1 fined $13 and costs; 1 fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $20 and costs; 1 fined $30 and costs; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction.
Attempt to commit burglary and larceny	1	Now pending.
Drunk and disorderly	15	Eight pleaded guilty, sentence suspended; 5 convicted; 1 fined $2 and costs; 1 sentenced to 10 days in jail; 1 to 15 days in jail; 2 to 20 days in jail; 1 tried and acquitted; 1 dismissed upon payment of costs.
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	Now pending.
Keeping open saloon on Sunday	3	Convicted; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 1 appealed and now pending; 1 fined $50 and costs.
Larceny over $25	6	Convicted; 2 sentenced to State Prison 1 year each; 1 sentenced 1 year and 6 months; 2 sentenced 2 years each; 1 sentenced 2½ years.
Larceny of $25 or under	9	Two dismissed upon payment of costs; 1 entered plea of guilty, sentence suspended; 6 convicted; 1 fined $6 and costs; 1 fined $15 and costs; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days each.
Perjury	1	Now pending.
Selling liquor to minors	2	Convicted; each fined $23 and costs.
Selling liquor by druggists without keeping a record	1	Convicted; appealed to Circuit Court; now pending.
Selling liquor without filing bond	1	Convicted; appealed to Circuit Court; now pending.
Willful trespass	6	Convicted; sentence suspended upon payment of costs.

MENOMINEE COUNTY.

Thomas B. Rice, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 20.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	7	Three fined $10 and costs each; 2 fined $5 and costs each; 1 fined $1 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Felonious assault	1	One person charged in two separate complaints: First, held to bail to appear at Circuit Court in $300; second, same person on same charge for another assault held to bail in $100.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Four months in House of Correction.
Larceny (simple)	1	Settled by restitution and payment of costs.
Liquor law. Violation of	1	Fine $25 and costs.
Maiming	1	Acquitted.
Malicious mischief	3	Ten days in jail each.
Resisting officer	2	Each held to bail for appearance at Circuit Court in $250 each.
Surety of the peace	1	Bond of $100.
Vagrancy	1	Trial by jury and acquitted.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

James VanKleeck, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 84.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	13	Seven convicted; 4 fined $5 and costs each, or 10 days in jail; all sent to jail; 3 sentence suspended; 2 complaint withdrawn and costs paid; 1 jury disagreed, complaint withdrawn and costs paid; 1 settled after appeal by payment of fine and costs by Justice; 1 acquitted; 1 appealed, still pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	One complaint withdrawn; 1 convicted of an assault and sentenced to Detroit work-house for 6 months.
Bigamy	1	Discharged on trial.
Defrauding hotel keeper	1	Sentenced to pay fine of $20 and costs or be imprisoned in county jail for 20 days; went to jail.
Drunk	10	Nine convicted; 5 sentence suspended; 1 fined $5 and costs, paid; 2 sent to jail 10 days; 1 for 20 days; 1 for 40 days.
Embezzlement	1	Recognizance to appear for examination forfeited.
Forgery and uttering forged paper	1	Convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 6 months.
Having in possession with intent to use, tools, implements, etc., for making counterfeit money	2	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Incest	1	Discharged on trial.
Larceny from dwelling house	2	Convicted and sent to Jackson 1 year each.
Larceny	5	One sent to Detroit House of Correction for 65 days; 1 discharged on examination; 2 sentence suspended; *nolle pros.* entered, defendant having been sent to State Prison on another charge.

MIDLAND COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	Discharged on examination.
Manslaughter	1	Convicted; sent to State Prison for 6 months.
Murder	2	One sent to State Prison for 15 years; 1 convicted of manslaughter and discharged by order of Supreme Court.
Perjury	1	Discharged on examination.
Vagrancy	39	One sent to Detroit House Correction for 90 days; 38 sentence suspended.

MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

M. D. RICHARDSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery	1	Fined $3 and costs or 20 days in county jail.
Embezzlement	1	Guilty—fined $25 or 30 days in county jail.
Violation of game law	3	Acquitted.

MONROE COUNTY.

GEORGE M. LANDON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 77.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	29	Fourteen settled; 9 discharged; 1 acquitted; 1 juvenile returned to parents by State commissioner; 4 sentenced fine and imprisonment.
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	One discharged on examination; 1 convicted of assault and sentenced 60 days county jail.
Forged instrument. Uttering of	1	Acquitted.
False pretenses	2	Discharged on examination.
Gambling room. Keeping of	1	Convicted, fined $25.
Gaming	1	Discharged on examination.
Incest	1	Jury disagreed. Defendant discharged.
Larceny	7	Three discharged on examination; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 acquitted; 2 convicted, sentenced 2 and 5 years.
Larceny (petit)	11	Three acquitted; 3 convicted and sentenced; 3 appealed and settled; 1 disagreement of jury and discharge; 1 dismissed.
Violation of liquor law	5	Four acquitted; 1 dismissed.
Mortgaged property. Fraudulent disposition of.	3	Two acquitted; 1 dismissed.
Malicious trespass	2	One convicted, fined $6 and costs, and 1 costs.
Muskrats. Killing of	1	Penalty, $3 and costs.
Murder	1	Pending. Prisoner broke jail and escaped.
Oil law. Violation of	1	Discharged on examination.
Perjury	1	Discharged on examination.
Rape	2	One discharged, prosecuting witness ran off; 1 pending.
Robbery	1	Convicted, sent 2 years Ionia.
Stealing in dwelling-house; day-time	1	Convicted, sent 2 years Ionia. Escaped.
Stealing in store not adjoining, etc.	1	Convicted, sent 2 years Jackson.
Seduction	1	Discharged.
Witness. Enticing of	1	Discharged on examination.
Surety of peace	1	Gave bonds 1 year.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

NELSON DE LONG, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons proscuted, 280.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Pending in Circuit Court.
Adultery	1	Discharged on examination.
Assault	4	All convicted—one fined $7; 2 fined $8 each; 1 paid costs and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 7 months.
Assault with attempt to commit the crime of murder	2	One convicted of assault and sentenced to Ionia Prison 10 months; 1 acquitted.
Assault with attempt to commit the crime of rape	1	Complainant withdrew complaint and paid costs.
Assault and battery	76	Fifty-eight convicted—9 paid $6.50 each; 8 paid $10 each; 7 paid $5 each; 7 paid costs; 1 paid $13; 1 paid $12; 1 paid $6; 1 paid $14.84; 5 paid $7; 1 paid $4; 6 paid $4.50; 1 paid $5.50; 1 paid $24; 1 sentenced to county jail 10 days; 2 county jail 15 days; 2 county jail 20 days; 1 county jail 90 days; 1 House of Correction 1 year; 1 House of Correction 6 months; 1 sentence suspended; 5 *nolle pros'd*, no cause; 3 *nolle pros'd*, complainant acknowledged satisfaction, costs paid; 2 *nolle pros'd* after jury disagreed; 4 dismissed, complainant did not appear; 3 acquitted; 1 absconded, bail forfeited.
Arson	1	Pending in Circuit Court.
Bastardy	2	Settled with mother of child, costs paid; dismissed.
Burglary	4	Two discontinued to make complaint for larceny; 1 discharged by justice on examination; 1 convicted, sentenced to Jackson State Prison 1 year and 6 months.
Disorderly persons	18	Sixteen convicted—1 gave recognizance for good behaviour for 6 months; 15 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction in default of recognizance—5 for 9 months each; 5 for 6 months each; 1 for 3 months; 1 for 1 year; 2 for 11 months each; 3 for 7 months each; 1 *nolle pros'd*; 1 acquitted, costs taxed to complainant.
Defacing log marks	1	*Nolle pros'd*, Pros. Attorney deeming complaint malicious.
Disturbing religious meeting	2	Convicted, fined $5 each.
Embezzlement	3	Two pending in Circuit Court; 1 discharged on examination by justice.
Entering store and shop with intent to commit larceny	2	One acquitted; 1 jury disagreed, pending.
False pretenses. Obtaining personal property by	4	All discharged on examination by justice.
Inn-keeper. Defrauding	5	Three settled with complainant and paid costs, and were discharged; 1 convicted and fined $7; 1 *nolle pros'd*, complainant paid costs.
Keeping house of ill fame	1	Dismissed, respondent paying costs and leaving county.
Larceny, including larceny from shop, store, dwelling, and from the person	45	Twenty-five convicted—1 fined $10; 2 fined $20 each; 3 fined $15 each; 2 fined $6.50 each; 8 sentence suspended on paying costs; 1 sentenced to county jail 80 days; 1 sentenced 40 days; 2 sentenced 10 days; 1 sentenced 5 days; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 15 months; 2 sentenced to Ionia Prison 10

MUSKEGON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny, etc.—*Continued*	....	months each; 1 sentenced 1 year; 1 sentenced 1½ years; 1 sentenced to Reform School till 18 years old, or 2½ years; 2 sentenced to Jackson Prison 2½ years; 1 sentenced to Jackson 1½ years; 4 discharged by justice on examination; 3 *nolle pros'd*, complainant did not appear; 2 *nolle pros'd* after jury disagreed; 1 *nolle pros'd*, no cause; 5 *nolle pros'd*, complainant paid costs; 1 *nolle pros'd*, satisfaction acknowledged by complainant; 2 pending.
Liquor law, violating same:		
(*a*) Selling to minors	2	One convicted, fined $50; 1 dismissed, no prosecution.
(*b*) Not giving bond	5	One fined $40, appealed and pending; 2 *nolle pros'd*; 1 acquitted; 1 pending.
(*c*) Keeping saloon open on Sunday, or after 11 o'clock P. M.	14	Ten convicted—1 sentenced to county jail 20 days; 1 sentenced 70 days; 1 sentenced 80 days; 1 fined, including costs, $34; 1 fined $40; 1 paid $25 and costs; 1 paid $23 and costs; 1 paid costs and sentence suspended; 2 fined $30 each; 1 jury disagreed, *nolle pros'd;* 3 acquitted.
(*d*) Selling liquor to drunkards	1	Fined $37.
(*e*) Public intoxication	57	Fifty-six convicted—6 paid $6.50; 4 paid $7; 1 paid $7.50; 5 paid $8; 11 paid $6; 3 paid $6.75; 2 paid $5; 2 paid $15; 1 fined $10; 1 fined $11.75; 1 paid costs, $4.50; 1 paid costs, $2.90; 1 sentenced to county jail 8 days; 5 sentenced 10 days; 3 sentenced 15 days; 3 sentenced 20 days; 3 sentenced 6 days; 2 sentenced 5 days; 1 sentence suspended; 1 absconded.
Manslaughter	1	Pending in Circuit Court.
Malicious trespass	12	
(*a*) Removing timber	4	Two pending in Circuit Court; 2 convicted, sentence suspended on settling with owner of land.
(*b*) Killing cattle	1	Convicted, sentenced to State Prison at Jackson 5 years.
(*c*) Injury to personal property	1	Convicted and fined $5.
(*d*) Injury to house	6	Five boys paid costs and were discharged; 1 pending.
Perjury	1	Pending.
Recognizance. Suit on	2	Pending.
Receiving stolen property	1	Settled with owner of property and discharged.
Resisting officer	3	1 *nolle pros'd* on request of complainant, defendant paying costs; 2 pending in Circuit Court.
Riot	1	*Nolle pros'd*, no case.
Surety to keep the peace	7	One *nolle pros'd*, sent to Insane Asylum; 2 *nolle pros'd*, complainant paid costs; 1 complaint withdrawn, defendant paid costs; 2 acquitted; 1 convicted, paid $6 costs, and gave recognizance.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

GEORGE LUTON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 37.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Convicted and sentenced 3 years to Jackson.
Assault and battery	11	Two convicted and fined $1 and costs; 2 convicted and fined $3 and costs; 3 fined $5 and costs; 1 settled; 1 sentence suspended; 1 convicted and fined $75 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $8 and costs.
Assault with intent to commit murder	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Bigamy	1	Tried and acquitted.
Burglary	1	One convicted and sentenced 5 years to Jackson.
Cruelty to animals	1	Discharged.
Disorderly conduct	4	Fined $19 each; paid.
False pretenses	2	One discontinued; 1 discharged.
Larceny	10	One convicted and fined $2 and costs, paid; 1 fined $3 and costs, paid; 1 tried and found not guilty; 1 convicted and fined $20 and costs or 60 days in jail; 2 convicted and sentenced 18 months each to State's Prison at Jackson; 3 discontinued; 1 acquitted.
Malicious injury to personal property	4	*Nolle pros'd.*

OCEANA COUNTY.

ALFRED H. NELSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 45.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	10	Eight convicted; 1 fined $20 and costs; 5 $10 and costs; 2 $1 and costs each; 1 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Discharged on examination.
Burglary	1	Discharged on examination.
Disorderly persons	5	Convicted and fined $5 each.
Disturbing public meeting	2	Jury disagreed—discharged.
Embezzlement	1	Discharged at request of complainant.
False pretenses	1	Acquitted.
Forgery	2	One discharged on examination; 1 acquitted.
Indecent exposure	1	Complaint withdrawn.
Larceny	10	Five convicted and fined $25 each, and costs; 3 acquitted; 2 awaiting trial at circuit.
Malicious injury to building	5	Settled—parties paying damages and costs.
Selling liquor to drunkards	2	Acquitted.
Surety of the peace	3	Gave bonds for 1 year.
Seduction	1	Discharged.

OGEMAW COUNTY.

P. V. Thomas, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	4	Three, county jail 60 days each; 1 fined $8.
Embezzlement	1	Discharged.
Larceny	1	Pending.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

M. L. Dunham, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 7.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	1	Discharged.
Disorderly person	1	Escaped.
Drunkenness	4	Fined $5 each and costs or 20 days in jail; fine paid.
Selling liquors without license	1	Acquitted.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

Cassius M. Beardsley, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 47.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESLUT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Held for trial in circuit court—broke jail.
Assault	1	Fined $5 and costs.
Assault and battery	14	Five fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $5; 1 fined $5 and costs,—appealed to circuit court; 1 fined $25 and costs; 1 fined $10; 1 fined $1 and costs; 1 sentenced to 95 days State House of Correction at Ionia; 1 settled by parties; 1 *nolle pros'd*; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder	4	One pending; 3 discharged on examination.
Burglary	1	Sentenced to 1 year State House of Correction at Ionia.
Defrauding hotel keeper	1	Fined $1 and costs.
Disorderly	2	Gave bonds to keep the peace.
Embezzlement	1	Pending.
False pretenses	2	Discharged on examination.

OSCEOLA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny (petit)	12	Three fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $25 and costs; 3 acquitted; 2 sentenced 90 days to State House of Correction at Ionia; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 sentenced to county jail 30 days,—appealed to circuit court.
Larceny (grand)	2	One sentenced to State Prison 3 years; 1 sentenced to State House of Correction at Ionia 1 year.
Misappropriating public moneys	1	Pending.
Murder	1	Acquitted.
Neglecting to pay over fine	1	Fined $50.
Selling liquors on election day	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Selling liquor to common drunkard	2	Acquitted.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

WILLIAM R. KENDRICKS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 24.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	10	Two convicted and fined $10 each or 20 days in jail; 1 fined $12 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 fined $15 or 15 days in jail; 2 fined $5; 1 fined $15 and costs or 35 days in jail; 1 acquitted; 2 discharged without trial.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Now pending.
Breaking into a saloon and stealing liquor in the night-time	2	Discontinued.
Grand larceny	1	Discharged on examination.
Jumping hotel bills	2	Convicted; 1 fined $15, the other $5.
Larceny (petit)	3	One convicted and fined $20 or 30 days in jail; 1 convicted and appealed to Circuit Court, was discharged by Judge; 1 discharged.
Selling liquor without first filing lawful bonds	1	Convicted and fined $25.
Stealing timber on non-resident lands	2	Fined $25 each.
Using profane and indecent language	2	Fined $5 each.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

G. W. MCBRIDE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 131.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Acquitted.
Adultery	2	*Nolle pros'd.*
Arson	3	One tried and acquitted; 2 *nolle pros'd.*
Assault and battery	43	Nine fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $4 and costs; 3 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 2 fined $2 and costs; 2 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $25 and costs; 1 convicted and sentenced to county jail 10 days; 2 sent to jail 16 days; 3 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 2 for 85 days, and 1 for 90 days; 4 discharged; 8 settled by payment of costs; 5 acquitted on trial.

OTTAWA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One found guilty of assault and battery, sent to Ionia for 8 months; 1 change of venue to Ionia county, now pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	One convicted, sentence suspended; 1 sentenced for 5 years.
Burglary	4	Two discharged on examination; 2 *nolle pros'd.*
Bastardy	5	Three settled by marriage; 2 now pending.
Common prostitutes	1	Dismissal on paying costs and leaving State.
Defrauding hotel keeper	1	Sent to county jail for 20 days.
Disorderly persons	4	Two fined $5 and costs, paid; 2 discharged.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Fined $10 and costs.
Drunkenness	4	Three convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction for 6 months; 1 discharged.
Embezzlement	2	*Nolle pros'd.*
Entering orchard	1	Fined $3 and costs.
Incest	2	First trial jury disagreed, next trial acquitted.
Larceny (petit)	19	Four acquitted; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $1 and costs; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent 15 days; I sent to Detroit House of Correction for 60 days; 2 to Reform School until 21 years of age; 4 discharged; 2 *nolle pros'd;* 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 90 days.
Larceny (grand)	6	Two *nolle pros'd;* 1 dischared; 2 discharged on examination; 1 convicted, sentence suspended.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	Settled by marriage.
Malicious injury to house	2	One convicted, sent to jail for 60 days; 1 fined $5 and costs.
Malicious injury to animals	3	Acquitted.
Malicious injury to fence	1	Settled.
Murder	1	Acquitted on trial.
Robbery from the person	1	Sentenced 2½ years.
Surety to keep the peace	3	Two withdrawn; 1 acquitted.
Trespass	3	Tried by jury in Justice Court, jury disagreed, respondents discharged.
Vagrancy	2	One sent to Detroit House of Correction for 90 days; 1 tried and acquitted.
Violation of ferry	1	Convicted and fined $1 and costs.
Violation of liquor law	9	Four fined $25 and costs; 2 acquitted; 3 discharged.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY.

PHILIP FARRELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 8.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	6	Three fined $5 each and costs; 2 fined $10 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Disfiguring an animal	1	Acquitted by jury.
Larceny	1	Fined $20—fine paid.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.

J. P. Beers, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 7.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	6	One fined $3 and costs; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $40 and costs, and in default of payment was sent to jail 60 days; 1 fined $25 and costs.
Larceny	1	Discharged for want of proof.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

Geo. A. Flanders, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 802.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	3	One bound over to Circuit Court; 2 discharged.
Assault	5	One appealed to Circuit Court; 1 convicted and fined $1; 3 discharged.
Assault and battery	324	Eleven fined 5 cents each; 16 fined 6 cents each; 4 fined 10 cents each; 1 fined 25 cents; 1 fined $50; 21 fined $1 each; 12 fined $2 each; 1 fined $2.75; 17 fined $3 each; 4 fined $4 each; 39 fined $5 each; 3 fined $6 each; 6 fined $8 each; 20 fined $10 each; 6 fined $15 each; 1 fined $20; 2 convicted and sent to county jail 1 day; 2 convicted and sent to county jail 6 days; 3 sent 8 days; 3 sent 10 days; 2 sent 12 days; 1 sent 13 days; 2 sent 15 days; 4 sent to county jail for 20 days, 4 sent for 30 days; 4 sent for 60 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 60 days; 1 sent Detroit House of Correction for 65 days; 4 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 90 days; 52 were discharged; 29 were acquitted; 23 sentence suspended; 10 appealed to Circuit Court; 10 *nolle pros'd;* 1 escaped officer before trial; 3 pending.
Assault with intent to kill	1	Discharged.
Attempt to pass counterfeit money	1	Pending.
Bastardy	2	One convicted; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Bigamy	1	Bound over to Circuit Court for trial.
Bribery	6	*Nolle pros'd.*
Burglary	9	Two bound over to Circuit Court; 1 acquitted; 6 convicted.
Careless use of firearms	1	Fined $5.
Cruelty to animals	9	Two acquitted; 1 appealed; 2 discharged; 1 fined 5 cents; 1 sent to jail 15 days; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent to jail 60 days.
Defrauding hotel and boarding-house keepers	41	One acquitted; 1 appealed to Circuit Court; 18 discharged; 1 fined 6 cents; 3 sentence suspended; 1 fined $3; 1 fined $5; 2 fined $10; 2 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 12 days; 4 sent 15 days; 4 sent 20 days; 1 sent 30 days; 1 sent 35 days.

SAGINAW COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly	9	Two discharged; 7 gave bonds for good behavior.
(*a*) Drunkards	46	One acquitted; 6 discharged; 1 escaped; 2 gave bonds for good behavior; 2 sentence suspended; 7 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 3 months; 4 sent to House Correction 5 months; 14 sent to House of Correction 6 months; 9 sent to House of Correction for 1 year.
(*b*) Non-support	7	Three discharged; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 6 months; 1 sent for 8 months; 1 for 1 year.
(*c*) Common prostitute	14	Two discharged; 1 acquitted; 1 escaped; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 settled; 1 sentence suspended; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 6 months; 1 for 8 months; 3 for 1 year.
(*d*) Vagrancy	51	Seven discharged; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 5 sentence suspended; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 65 days; 5 for 90 days; 7 for 4 months; 2 for 5 months; 12 for 6 months; 11 for 1 year.
(*e*) Gaming	2	One discharged; 1 pending.
(*f*) Fortune telling	1	Gave bonds for good behavior.
Embezzlement	5	One acquitted; 1 convicted; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 pending; 1 recognizance forfeited.
Entering lands of another	2	One sentence suspended; 1 sent to jail 60 days.
Forgery	10	Two acquitted; 1 convicted; 4 discharged; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 sentence suspended; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
False pretenses	11	One acquitted; 6 discharged; 3 *nolle pros'd;* 1 pending.
Incest	1	Discharged.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Convicted.
Keeping gaming house	1	Discharged.
Larceny:		
(*a*) Grand	23	Two acquitted; 16 convicted; 1 discharged; 1 *nolle pros'd:* 1 sentence suspended; 1 pending; 1 recognizance forfeited.
(*b*) Petit	125	Two fined 5 cents each; 1 fined 6 cents; 3 fined $1; 1 fined $2; 2 fined $3; 1 fined $4; 2 fined $5; 1 fined $10; 2 fined $50; 9 acquitted; 1 appealed to Circuit Court; 46 discharged; 1 escaped; 5 bound to Circuit Court; 6 *nolle pros'd;* 22 sentenced suspended; 2 sent to county jail for 10 days each; 1 sent for 3 days; 2 sent for 5 days each; 1 sent for 8 days; 2 sent for 15 days; 1 sent for 20 days; 4 sent for 30 days; 1 for 40 days; 2 sent for 60 days each; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 90 days each; 1 sent to Reform School at Lansing 1 year.
(*c*) From person	4	Three convicted; 1 discharged.
(*d*) From dwelling	2	Bound over to Circuit Court.
Lewd cohabitation	2	Discharged.
Libel	1	Fined $10.
Malicious injury to building	12	One acquitted; 4 discharged; 1 sentence suspended; 3 fined $1 each; 2 fined $5 each; 1 fined $8.
Malicious injury to personal property	9	Two acquitted; 1 discharged; 1 settled; 1 fined 6 cents; 1 fined 50 cents; 1 fined $3; 1 fined $5; 1 fined $100.
Maliciously killing animals	1	Fined 5 cents.
Offense against village ordinances	4	One convicted; 3 pending.
Perjury	2	Discharged.
Polygamy	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Profanity	1	Fined $1.
Rape	1	Pending.
Receiving stolen goods	1	Convicted.
Resisting officer	4	Two convicted; 2 discharged.
Robbery	4	One discharged; 2 convicted; 1 pending.
Secreting mortgaged property	1	Fined $20.
Seduction	1	Discharged.
Threats	8	Four discharged; 2 gave bonds to keep peace 6 months; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year.

SAGINAW COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Violation of liquor law:		
(*a*) Failing to file tax receipts	2	One appealed; 1 escaped.
(*b*) Failing to file bonds	4	One appealed; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 2 sentence suspended.
(*c*) Selling liquor to minors	1	Discharged.
(*d*) Keeping open Sunday	3	One sentence suspended; 2 discharged.
(*e*) Keeping open after 11 o'clock P. M.	1	Sentence suspended.
Willful trespass	19	One discharged; 15 sentence suspended; 3 fined 10 cents each.
Winning money by playing dice	1	Pending.

SANILAC COUNTY.

LEVI L. WIXON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 49.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	15	Five convicted and sentenced $1 and costs each; 4 sentenced $5 and costs each; 1 sentenced $6 and costs; 3 six cents and costs each; 2 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder	3	Two pleaded guilty to assault and battery and fined $1 each; 1 pending.
Burglary	2	One sentence suspended; 1 discharged.
Drunkenness	12	Convicted and sentenced to fine of $5 each and costs.
Larceny	7	One sentenced to State Prison 5 years; 1 sentenced to Reform School until 18 years of age; 1 sentence suspended; 4 pending.
Obtaining accommodations at hotel by false pretenses	1	Convicted—fined 6 cents and costs.
Selling intoxicating liquors in violation of law	9	Four convicted and fined $25 each; 2 (selling without having paid tax), 6 cents each and costs; 2 pleaded guilty on appeal, and sentence suspended; 1 pending.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

W. M. KILPATRICK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 129.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	3	All *nolle pros'd.*
Assault and battery	33	Eight tried and acquitted; 1 discharged; 15 tried and convicted; 1 fined 6 cents and costs, —appealed; 2 fined 6 cents; 1 fined $100; 1 fined $25 and costs; 2 fined $10 each and costs; 2 paid costs of prosecution and discharged; 1 fined $50 and costs; 1 fined $15; 1 fined $14.50; 1 fined $13.50; 1 fined $2 and costs; 1 convicted and appealed; 2 pleaded guilty; 1 fined $32; 1 fined $6; 2 complaint withdrawn; 3 complainant failed to appear, and defendant was discharged; 1 settled; 1 tried and jury disagreed.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY—Continued.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to kill	2	Both discharged on examination.
Bastardy	2	One released on his own recognizance; 1 settled.
Bigamy	1	Pleaded guilty—fined $100.
Burglary	8	Five pleaded guilty—3 sentenced 4 years each at Ionia; 2 sentenced 5 years each at Jackson; 2 tried and convicted, sentenced 6 years each at Jackson; 1 recognizance forfeited.
Cruelty to animals	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Defrauding inn-keeper	5	All tried and convicted: 2 sentenced 10 days each in jail; 1 five days in jail; 1 twenty days in jail; 1 appealed and *nolle pros'd.*
Disposing of mortgaged property	1	Tried and convicted, fined $10 and costs.
Drunk and disorderly	6	Three pleaded guilty, sentenced each 10 days in jail; 3 convicted and sent: one 10 days in jail, 1 fined $10, one 90 days in the House of Correction.
Embezzlement	2	Acquitted.
Embezzling mortgaged property	1	Pending.
Enticing away a female under the age of 16 years	1	Tried and jury disagreed.
False pretenses	4	One discharged on examination; 2 pending; 1 tried and convicted, and sent 4 months to Ionia.
Forgery	1	*Nolle pros'd* at request of complainant, and costs paid by him.
Gaming for money	2	Pleaded guilty and fined $7.50 each.
Injury to building	1	Discharged on examination.
Larceny	26	Four discharged on examination; 10 tried and convicted; 1 thirty days in jail; 1 ninety days Ionia House of Correction; 2. six months at Ionia; 2 one year at Ionia; 1 fined $50; 1 two years at Jackson; 2 new trial granted: 8 pleaded guilty: 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 1 seven days in jail; 3 sentence suspended; 1 sent 3 years and 6 months Jackson State Prison; 1 sent Jackson 4 years 6 months; 1 six months; 2 pending; 1 tried and acquitted; 1 recognizance forfeited—$1,000 collected and handed over to Treasurer.
Manslaughter	1	Pending.
Murder	4	A boy of 14 years of age discharged on examination; 3—father and two sons, the father tried and convicted, sentenced to State Prison for life; older boy pleaded guilty of manslaughter, sent 1 year; younger released on his own recognizance.
Perjury	1	Tried and convicted, sentenced to 3 years State Prison.
Prostitute and disorderly person	1	Convicted, ordered to give bonds for good behavior.
Rape	2	One pending; 1 pleaded guilty, sentenced to 20 years in State Prison at Jackson.
Receiving stolen property	1	Pending.
Riot	3	All discharged on examination.
Threatened injury to person	2	One ordered to give bonds for good behavior; 1 discharged on examination.
Violating liquor law	10	Five pleaded guilty: 4 fined $10 each, 1 fined $1; 5 convicted: 4 fined $25 and costs; 1 appealed.
Willful trespass	1	Sent to county jail 15 days.
Working on Sunday	3	Fined $1 and costs each.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ALEXANDER R. AVERY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 222.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT
Arson	1	Dismissed.
Assault and battery	76	Three sentence suspended; 3 fined 6 cents and costs; 8 fined $5 and costs; 18 discharged; 8 fined $1 and costs; 5 guilty and paid costs; 4 fined $10 and costs; 6 sent to county jail for 30 days; 10 fined $2 and costs; 4 discontinued; 2 sent to House of Correction for 60 days; 1 sent to county jail for 15 days; 1 fined $20 and costs; 1 dismissed; 1 pending; 1 settled.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Committed suicide before trial.
Bastardy	6	One *nolle pros'd;* 1 discharged; 1 guilty and sentence not given; 2 settled; 1 escaped.
Bigamy	1	Still pending.
Bringing stolen property into the State from Canada	2	Escaped; captured by Canadian officers.
Concealing stolen property	1	Settled.
Cruelty to animals	4	Two discontinued; 2 fined $2 50 and costs.
Defrauding hotel keeper	4	One discontinued; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 sentence suspended; 1 discharged.
Disorderly	5	Three bonds given; 1 sent to House of Correction for 1 year; 1 to county jail for 90 days.
Disturbing the peace	3	Discharged.
Drunk in public	22	Two discharged; 11 sentence suspended; 8 sent to county jail for 20 days; 1 fined $2 and costs.
Drunk and disorderly	4	One fined $1 and costs; 1 sent to House of Correction for 1 year; 1 sent to House of Correction for 3 months; 1 fined $5 and costs.
Embezzlement	2	One fined $25 and costs; 1 pending.
False pretenses	3	Two discontinued; 1 not guilty.
Giving away liquor on election day	3	Two fined $25 and costs; 1 discontinued.
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	Discontinued.
Larceny	39	Four sent to House of Correction for 90 days; 1 sent to House of Correction for 60 days; 1 sent to State Prison for 3 years; 3 sent to county jail for 30 days; 2 sent to county jail for 20 days; 2 sent to county jail for 90 days; 2 fined $5 and costs; 3 cause settled; 1 suspended; 10 discharged; 4 not guilty; 1 sent to Reform School; 3 escaped; 2 fined $20 and costs.
Perjury	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Presenting firearms without malice	1	Not guilty.
Refusing to support family	2	One escaped; 1 suspended.
Robbery	1	Sent to Ionia House of Correction for 3 years.
Selling liquor to drunkard	1	Discharged.
Selling liquor on Sunday and keeping saloon open	6	One sentence suspended; 2 fined $20 and costs; 3 discharged.
Selling liquor on election day	4	Two fined $25 and costs; 1 sentence suspended; 1 discontinued.
Selling liquor without paying tax	7	One discontinued; 1 fined $50 and costs; 5 pending.
Selling illuminating oils without being inspected	1	Fined $10 and costs.
Surety to keep the peace	6	Three guilty and entered into recognizance for 1 year; 1 discharged; 2 bonds given.
Vagrants	14	Four sentence suspended on leaving city; 6 sent to county jail for 30 days; 4 House of Correction for 90 days.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

ORLANDO J. FAST, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 115.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Convicted—sent to State Prison 6 months.
Assault and battery	32	Seven committed and fined $5 each; 3 fined $10 each; 1 fined $15; 2 fined $2; 2 jury disagreed; 6 settled; 1 *nolle pros'd*; 7 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One escaped before trial; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	One pending; 1 discharged on examination.
Bastardy	3	One settled by marriage; 2 pending.
Burglary	9	Three convicted and sent to State Prison 10 years; 2 State Prison 2 years; 1 State Prison 1 year; 1 Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 2 discharged on examination.
Careless use of fire-arms	1	Acquitted.
Disturbing public meeting	5	Acquitted.
Drunk and disorderly	12	Ten convicted and fined $5; 1 fined $2.
Embezzlement	3	One sent to jail 3 months; 2 *nolle pros'd.*
Forgery	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 1 year.
False pretenses	4	Two pending; 1 claim adjusted and case *nolle pros'd*; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Keeping gaming-house	1	Discharged.
Larceny	22	One sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 sent Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 1 jail 10 days; 2 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent jail 90 days; 3 fined $5 each; 4 settled; 5 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Leaving board bill unpaid	2	One sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 20 days.
Malicious threats	1	Sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 months.
Rape	1	Acquitted.
Seduction	1	Settled by marriage.
Violating liquor law	12	Three fined $50 each; 1 fined $60; 5 fined 25 each; 3 acquitted.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

RUFUS P. EDSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 66.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	17	One fined $10 and costs; 9 convicted and fined $6 each; 1 convicted and fined $3 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $2 and costs; 3 convicted and fined $1 and costs; 1 convicted, sentence suspended.
Assault with intent to rape	2	One tried and convicted, sentenced 5 years to Jackson; 1 tried and convicted, new trial granted.
Bastardy	1	Discharged.
Bigamy	1	Tried, convicted, sentenced 2 years at Ionia.
Burglary	2	One convicted, sentenced 1 year to Ionia House of Correction and Reformatory; 1 tried and convicted, sentence suspended.

TUSCOLA COUNTY—Continued.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Cruelty to animals	2	Discharged.
Drunkenness in public place	2	One convicted and fined $5 and costs of suit; 1 convicted and fined $5 and costs, appealed; discharged on appeal.
False pretenses	2	One convicted and sentenced to 90 days in Ionia House of Correction and Reformatory; 1 recognizance forfeited.
Incest	1	Discharged on examination.
Larceny	18	One convicted and sentenced to Ionia House of Correction and Reformatory 3½ years; 1 convicted and sentenced to Ionia House of Correction and Reformatory 2 years; 1 convicted and sent to Ionia 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced to Ionia 9 months; 1 convicted, sentenced to Ionia 6 months; 2 convicted, sentenced to Ionia 3 months each; 2 still pending under recognizance; 1 convicted, fined $10 and costs and in default 60 days in common jail; 4 convicted and fined $5 each or 30 days in common jail; 2 convicted and fined $3 and costs; 2 acquitted on motion of Pros. Att'y.
Maiming and disfiguring animals	1	Tried and convicted before Justice; appealed and still pending.
Permitting minors to play at cards in saloons	1	Tried and convicted, fined $20 and costs.
Riot	11	Cases still pending in Circuit Court.
Selling spirituous and intoxicating liquors on election day	1	Discharged on payment of costs.
Using threatening language	1	Bound over to keep the peace 3 months.
Violation of liquor law	3	One discharged on payment of costs; 3 still pending on appeal to Circuit Court.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Benj. F. Heckert, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 99.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Settled.
Arson	2	Acquitted.
Assault and battery	31	Eleven fined $1 and costs each; 6 fined $3 and costs each; 3 fined $5 and costs each; 1 fined $10 and costs; 2 fined $12.50 and costs each; 1 fined $50; 1 sentenced to 15 days in jail; 1 30 days in jail; 1 four months in House of Correction; 1 settled; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Bastardy	4	Settled by marriage.
Burglary	5	One sent to Reform School; 1 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 4 months.
Disturbing meeting	8	Six fined $1 and costs each; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 acquitted.
Drunk	16	Ten fined $5 and costs each; 4 sent to jail 6 days; 4 sent to jail 10 days each; 1 sent to jail 15 days.
Embezzlement	4	Two settled; 2 *nolle pros'd.*
Forgery	1	Sent to House of Correction 1 year.
False Pretenses	1	Acquitted.
Violation of game law	1	Fined $1 and costs.
Larceny	14	Two 1 year House of Correction each; 2, 60 days in jail each; 1, 30 days in jail; 1 one day in jail; 1 six days in jail; 2 fined $3 each and costs; 1 judgment reversed; 4 acquitted.
Murder	1	Acquitted.
Oil law	1	Acquitted.
Profanity	1	Fined $5 and costs.
Sureties to keep the peace	8	Six 6 months each; 2 one year each.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 140.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Discharged.
Arson	2	One convicted and sentenced 1 year; 1 acquitted.
Assault	1	Pending.
Assault and battery	33	One 90 days jail; 10 thirty days jail; 7 twenty days jail; 3 $5, or 30 days jail; 1 $3 fine or 30 days jail; 3 acquitted; 2 discharged; 5 suit pending.
Assaulting officer	2	Discharged.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Pending.
Bastardy	2	One discharged; 1 pending.
Burglary	2	One sentenced 5 years; 1 three years.
Careless use of fire arms	1	Discharged.
Cruelty to animals	2	Discharged.
Disorderly	38	Two fined $10 or 60 days jail; 4 fined $5 or 60 days jail; 1 sixty days jail; 1 one year House Correction; 1 six months House Correction; 12 thirty days in jail or $5 fine; 7 twenty days jail or $5 fine; 2 ten days jail; 1 discharged; 1 fined $5; 1 fined $1; 2 fined $2; 3 sentence suspended.
Embezzlement	1	Pending.
False pretenses	4	One sentenced 2 years; 1 discharged; 2 pending.
Forgery	1	Discharged.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Discharged.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	2	One pending; 1 discharged.
Larceny	14	Three to Reform School; 1 sixty-five days in jail; 3 sixty days; 3 twenty days jail; 1 $5 fine; 1 discharged; 1 escaped.
Larceny from dwelling in day time	7	One sentenced for 4 years; 1 sentenced 3 years; 1 sentenced 2 years; 1 sentenced 18 months; 2 pending.
Larceny from person	1	Pending.
Larceny from store in day time	3	One sentenced 3 years; 1 sentenced 2 years; 1 discharged.
Lascivious cohabitation	2	Pending.
Malicious injury to personality	3	All acquitted.
Manslaughter	1	Seven years.
Perjury	3	Two pending; 1 discharged.
Rape	1	Discharged.
Receiving stolen goods, etc.	1	Pending.
Resisting officer	1	Discharged.
Robbery	2	One discharged; 1 pending.
Surety for the peace	4	Two 1 year House of Correction; 2 six months House of Correction.
Uttering forged draft	2	Pending.

WAYNE COUNTY.

HENRY N. BREVOORT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted in Courts of Record, 274. Grand total, 488.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abortion	4	Two pending; two *nolle pros'd.*
Adultery	3	One acquitted; 2 pending.
Arson	1	Convicted—sentenced for 5 years.
Assault and battery (appeals)	10	Two convicted, fined $25; 8 pending.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	7	One convicted and sentenced 10 years; 1 convicted and sentenced 5 years; 1 convicted and sentenced 3 years; 4 pending.
Assault with intent to rape	2	One convicted of assault and sentenced for 1 year; 1 sentenced for 3 months.
Attempt to commit burglary	1	One acquitted.
Attempt to break and enter a store in the night time with intent to steal	1	Convicted and sentenced for 2 years.
Attempt to commit larceny	1	Acquitted.
Barratry	1	Reasons for not filing information, filed, defendant discharged.
Bastardy	6	One convicted; 5 pending.
Bestiality	1	Acquitted.
Breaking and entering dwelling house in day time with intent to steal	5	One convicted and sentenced for 5 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 4 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 2 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 1 convicted and sentence suspended.
Breaking and entering dwelling house in the night time with intent to steal	5	One convicted and sentenced for 6 years; 2 convicted and sentenced for 4 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 1 acquitted.
Breaking and entering office, railroad car, shop, or store, with intent to steal	11	One convicted and sentenced for 7 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 5 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 4 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 2 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced for 3 months; 3 convicted and sentence suspended; 2 *nolle pros'd.*
Burglary and larceny	16	One convicted and sentenced for 7 years; 1 sentenced for 5 years; 2 sentenced for 4 years; 3 convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 6 months; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 convicted, awaiting sentence; 5 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Compounding felony	1	Information quashed.
Concealing mortgaged property	1	Pending.
Conspiracy	5	One convicted and sentenced for 2 years; 4 information quashed.
Disposing of property to defraud creditors	1	Pending.
Embezzlement	4	One convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 1 acquitted; 2 *nolle pros'd.*
Entering dwelling in the night with intent to steal	1	Convicted and sentenced for 4 years.
False pretenses	5	One convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $100; 2 *nolle pros'd;* 2 pending.
Forgery and uttering forged papers	7	Two convicted and sentenced for 5 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 1 convicted and sentence suspended: 2 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Gambling	6	One convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $35; 3 information quashed; 2 pending.

WAYNE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Grand larceny	37	One convicted and sentenced for 8 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 7 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 5 years; 2 convicted and sentenced for 4 years; 6 convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 3 convicted and sentenced for 2 years; 2 convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 3 convicted and sentenced for 6 months; 3 convicted and sentenced for 3 months; 3 convicted and sentence suspended; 6 acquitted; 4 *nolle pros'd;* 2 pending.
Indecent exposure of person	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Keeping house of ill fame	2	Pending.
Larceny in a dwelling house in the daytime	19	Two convicted and sentenced for 4 years; 2 convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 2 convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced for 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced for 60 days; 3 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 recognizance forfeited; 4 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 2 pending.
Larceny in a dwelling house in the night-time.	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Larceny in an office in the daytime	6	One convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 2 convicted and sentenced for 9 months; 1 sentenced for 3 months; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 acquitted.
Larceny from the person	31	Three convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 3 convicted and sentenced for 2 years; 7 convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced for 9 months; 1 convicted and sentenced for 6 months; 2 convicted and awaiting sentence; 1 convicted and sent to Reform School for 7 years; 2 convicted and sent to Reform School for 5 years; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 5 acquitted; 5 pending.
Larceny in a store in the day time	16	One convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 2 years; 4 convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced for 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced for 2 months; 1 awaiting sentence; 3 acquitted; 2 *nolle pros'd;* 1 pending.
Letting house for purposes of prostitution, etc.	3	One acquitted; 2 pending.
Liquor act. Violations—Certiorari from Police Court	4	Two quashed; 2 pending.
Maiming	3	Two acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Malicious trespass	3	One information quashed; 2 pending.
Marking seats in theater, etc.	1	Acquitted.
Murder	6	Two convicted of murder in 2d degree and sentenced for life; 1 convicted of manslaughter and awaiting sentence; 3 acquitted.
Perjury	3	One convicted, awaiting sentence; 1 acquitted; 1 pending.
Printing and publishing an obscene paper	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Rape	2	One recognizance forfeited; 1 pending.
Receiving stolen property	13	One convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 2 convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced for 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $40; 1 sentence suspended; 3 acquitted; 3 *nolle pros'd;* 1 pending.
Removing plants from graves	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Resisting an officer	7	One convicted and sentence suspended; 2 information quashed; 3 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Robbery	6	One convicted and sentenced for 4 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 1 acquitted; 2 pending.
Seduction	1	Married prosecutrix before trial.
Slander	1	Reasons for not filing information, filed, defendant discharged.
Number of persons prosecuted in the Police Court for violation of liquor acts	189	One convicted and sentenced for 90 days; 1 convicted and sentenced for 60 days; 73 convicted and paid fines aggregating $1711; 7 convicted and sentence suspended; 4 tried and discharged upon disagreement of jury; 78 discharged on compliance with the law; 25 acquitted.

WAYNE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Civil suits in Courts of Record	2	Two brought in chancery against the Auditor General to set aside tax deed to land sold for ditch tax; plea of estoppel filed and compromised by paying face of tax to the County Treasurer of Wayne County of $111.50.
Suits on forfeited recognizances	23	Prosecuted to judgment and pending; $200 collected in The People vs. Minnie Tuthill et al. and paid County Treasurer.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

DAVID A. RICE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 24.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	8	Four convicted and fined $5 and costs, or 10 days in jail; 2 convicted and fined $3; 1 convicted and fined $11; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	2	Pending.
Bastardy	1	Pleaded guilty and married the complainant.
Embezzlement	1	Discharged on examination.
Incest	1	Broke jail.
Larceny	8	Two convicted and fined $10 or 30 days in jail; 1 fined $4 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 sent to State House of Correction 90 days; 2 fined $2 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 fined $1 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Violating game law	1	Forfeited recognizance, $100.
Violating liquor law	1	One fined $25; 1 acquitted.

SIXTH ANNUAL ABSTRACT

OF

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO THE

INSANE, DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND,

IN THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

1878.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1879.

ABSTRACT.

TABLES I. TO LV., INCLUSIVE,

AND

EXHIBIT A.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

TABLES I. to X., Inclusive—STATISTICS OF INSANE PERSONS.

TABLES XI. to XX., Inclusive—STATISTICS OF DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS.

TABLES XXI. to XXX., Inclusive—STATISTICS OF BLIND PERSONS.

TABLES XXXI. to LV., Inclusive—STATISTICS OF DEAF, PARTIALLY DEAF AND DUMB, DUMB, AND PARTIALLY BLIND PERSONS.

EXHIBIT A—STATISTICS OF PERSONS REPORTED FROM THE SAME FAMILIES.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Lansing, March 15, 1879.

HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of Michigan:*

SIR—We herewith submit the statistical information relative to the Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in the State at the time of taking the assessment in the spring of 1878, being the sixth of the series of Annual Abstracts relating to these persons. It embraces what purports to be complete reports from 962 townships and 31 cities, together with a number of reports from several wards in other cities.

From only nine townships that have made no returns the present year were there any persons reported last year, and from two of these nine townships the persons reported in 1877 are this year (1878) returned from other localities, and from the other seven townships only 19 persons of all classes were reported in 1877.

The total number of insane reported is 1,439, deaf and dumb 669, blind 490, deaf 88, partially deaf and dumb 27, dumb 46, and partially blind 75. The number of insane is 119 greater than was reported in 1877, deaf and dumb 67, blind 29, partially deaf and dumb 4, and dumb 13, while the deaf are 21, and the partially blind 14, less than reported in 1877.

The following exhibit shows the total number of each of the several classes reported in the years 1874 to 1878 inclusive, also the increase or decrease in the number reported each year as compared with the number reported the preceding year:

CLASSES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED.					INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR.			
	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1878 over 1877.	1877 over 1876.	1876 over 1875.	1875 over 1874.
Insane	1,439	1,320	1,197	1,006	804	119	123	191	202
Deaf and dumb	669	602	557	507	353	67	45	50	154
Blind	490	461	441	359	272	29	20	82	87
Deaf	88	109	97	59	51	*-21	12	38	8
Partially deaf and dumb	27	23	29	23	4	4	*-6	6	19
Dumb	46	33	30	20	11	13	3	10	9
Partially blind	75	89	65	42	31	*-14	24	23	11

* Decrease.

The method adopted to supply omissions has been the same as in previous years, viz.: Each report was carefully compared with the reports from the rest of the State, and, for all persons reported in 1877 but omitted in 1878, letters were written the supervisors of the townships or wards from which they were reported in 1877, asking the reason of the omission. The results of this examination and correspondence are shown in the following exhibit:

CLASSES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.							
	Now returned.	Recovered.	Deceased.	Removed from the State.	Removed and not found.	Unknown to Supervisors in 1878.	Not proper persons to report.	For whom letters were unanswered.
Insane	78	31	35	1	15	4	5	36
Deaf and dumb	55	......	6	4	12	7	1	12
Blind	64	2	22	6	15	5	......	17
Partially deaf and dumb	6	......	......	1	1	......	......	......
Dumb	4	1	1	......	2	1	1	1
Partially blind	16	4	2	1	3	1	1	9

The first column in the above exhibit shows that 78 insane, 55 deaf and dumb, 64 blind, 6 partially deaf and dumb, 4 dumb, and 16 partially blind have been returned in answer to letters of inquiry. The second, third, and fourth columns show that of those not finally returned, 67 insane, 10 deaf and dumb, 30 blind, 1 partially deaf and dumb, 2 dumb, and 7 partially blind are satisfactorily accounted for, having either recovered, deceased, or removed from the State. Most of those that appear in the last four columns,—60 insane, 32 deaf and dumb, 37 blind, 1 partially deaf and dumb, 5 dumb, and 14 partially blind,—were probably residents of the State at the time the assessment was taken, and are quite likely to appear in future reports. If we now add them to the several classes the abstract will show, insane 1,499, deaf and dumb 701, blind 527, partially deaf and dumb 28, dumb 51, and partially blind 89.

There is no question but that the number of insane as above stated, is substantially accurate according to the supervisors' best judgment; it should be noted, however, that very many reported insane some years, are, in other years and by other supervisors, stated positively to be not insane but idiotic, and in several instances the supervisors have confessed their inability to distinguish between idiocy and certain forms of insanity. It is shown in Table I., that 158 insane were idiotic previous to becoming insane, which is equivalent to saying, either that they were born idiots, or became idiotic at an early age. It is more than probable that a classification strictly accurate would place a large number, here reported insane, with the idiotic.

Outside of the reports themselves and the correspondence relative to them, there is little evidence by which we can judge whether all the deaf and dumb and the blind in the State are reported or not, and a careful examination of all the information at hand fails to make it either more or less probable that the numbers above given are correct.

Of the 46 dumb persons reported, 26 are said to be idiots, suggesting that their dumbness may be due to the fact that they had not the mental capacity to learn to talk.

The number of deaf reported is of itself conclusive of the worthlessness of the report of these persons. The supervisors seem to have concluded that the statistics of the deaf are of no greater value than of many other classes, who, though afflicted with some one of the numerous ills to which flesh is heir, are yet able to carry on their business, and to maintain themselves and families. From more than half of the counties in the State no deaf persons are reported, and the whole number returned is so small in proportion to the number that we must naturally presume to be in the State, that it has been thought useless to make any effort to obtain complete returns. We are of the opinion that it would not be unwise to so amend the law that a report of the deaf will no longer be required.

A comparison of the answers to the several items in the report with the answers to the corresponding items in 1877, shows the usual number,—about eighty per cent,—answered alike both years.

The supervisors have exercised their accustomed care and patience in making out the reports, and in answering letters of inquiry relating to them, but the utmost effort on their part fails, and must fail, of getting accurate answers in all cases. The chief difficulties they have to contend with are pointed out in the report for 1876.

It is seldom easy, frequently impossible, to determine whether an item is correctly answered or not, but the obvious difficulties the supervisors must encounter in their efforts to obtain information relative to the estates and incomes of persons reported, and of the relatives and estates of relatives liable for their support, together with numerous answers that are evidently incorrect, warrant the assertion that the tables relating to these subjects are of little, if any, value. It would be better if the law and the blank asked simply if the persons are likely to become a public charge. This we apprehend would furnish all the information on the subject that the public cares for, and the supervisor could very generally draw his answers from the outward appearance and circumstances of each person.

Very respectfully,

WM. JENNEY,

Secretary of State.

TABLE I.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Number of Insane Persons in Michigan, to insanity, and their Places of Abode

Number.	State, Counties, and Asylums.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition Previous to Insanity.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	STATE	Totals..	1439	1410	14	9	3	3	667	577	154	25	16	1123	158	34	124
		Males ..	683	663	11	6	3	....	407	218	39	11	8	524	84	13	62
		Females	756	747	3	3	..	3	260	359	115	14	8	599	74	21	62
2	Allegan	Males ..	11	11	..	..	..	....	8	2	1	..	...	6	3	...	2
		Females	14	14	..	..	..	....	3	7	4	..	...	11	3	...	...
3	Barry	Males ..	2	2	..	..	..	....	2	....	....	..	...	1	1	...	...
		Females	3	3	..	..	..	....	1	1	1	..	...	3	....	...	...
4	Bay	Males ..	12	10	..	..	2	....	10	1	1	..	...	6	5	...	1
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	..	...	....	....	1	...
5	Berrien	Males ..	6	6	..	..	..	....	4	2	....	..	...	5	1	...	...
		Females	4	4	..	..	..	....	2	1	1	..	...	3	1	...	...
6	Branch	Males ..	4	4	..	..	..	....	2	1	1	..	...	4	....	...	...
		Females	9	6	..	..	..	3	1	5	3	..	...	8	1	...	...
7	Calhoun	Males ..	11	10	1	..	..	....	5	2	3	1	...	3	1	1	6
		Females	19	19	..	..	..	....	10	4	3	1	1	11	1	2	5
8	Cass	Males ..	8	8	..	..	..	....	5	2	1	..	...	3	3	...	2
		Females	9	9	..	..	..	....	5	4	....	..	...	6	....	...	3
9	Cheboygan.	Males ..	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	1	...
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	..	...	....	....	...	1
10	Clare	Males ..	1	1	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	1
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	..	...	1	....	...	...
11	Clinton	Males ..	2	2	..	..	..	....	1	1	....	..	...	1	1	...	...
		Females	4	4	..	..	..	....	2	2	....	..	...	3	1	...	...
12	Eaton	Males ..	6	6	..	..	..	....	3	2	1	..	...	3	....	2	1
		Females	8	8	..	..	..	....	1	4	2	..	1	6	....	...	2
13	Emmet	Males ..	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	..	...	1	....	...	...
		Females	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	...
14	Genesee	Males ..	4	4	..	..	..	....	2	1	....	..	1	3	....	...	1
		Females	10	10	..	..	..	....	4	5	1	..	...	4	1	...	5
15	G. Traverse	Males ..	2	2	..	..	..	....	2	....	....	..	...	....	2	...	...
		Females	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	...
16	Gratiot	Males ..	3	3	..	..	..	....	2	1	....	..	...	2	....	1	...
		Females	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	...
17	Hillsdale...	Males ..	7	7	..	..	..	....	1	2	2	a2	...	7	....	...	...
		Females	19	19	..	..	..	....	8	4	5	b2	...	11	3	5	...

---

a Includes 1 "grass widower."

TABLE I.

their Color, Conjugal Condition and Health, and Mental Condition and Habits previous and How Supported, for the year 1878.

Health.				Habits Previous to Insanity.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Insane Asylums.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	Number.
1119	235	5	80	578	89	6	5	761	249	268	910	12	329	7	1047	56	1
525	110	1	47	253	53	4	3	370	95	134	446	8	124	3	535	21	
594	125	4	33	325	36	2	2	391	154	134	464	4	205	4	512	35	
9	2	....	....	8	3	....	....	....	6	5	....	....	3	2	6	....	2
5	9	....	....	10	2	1	....	1	4	10	....	....	2	1	10	1	
1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	3
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	
10	2	....	....	7	5	....	....	....	3	9	....	....	4	....	8	....	4
....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
5	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	1	4	2	....	....	3	1	2	....	5
3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2	....	2	....	
3	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	3	....	6
8	1	....	....	7	1	....	....	1	5	4	....	....	5	....	4	....	
8	2	....	1	7	4	....	....	....	2	9	....	....	3	....	8	....	7
18	1	....	....	14	3	....	1	1	7	12	....	....	6	....	13	....	
5	3	....	....	6	1	1	....	....	3	4	....	1	2	....	6	....	8
6	2	1	....	8	....	....	....	1	6	3	....	....	4	1	4	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	9
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	10
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	11
3	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	
4	1	1	....	4	2	....	....	....	1	4	....	1	1	....	5	....	12
7	1	....	....	6	1	....	....	1	4	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
3	1	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	3	....	1	....	14
8	1	....	1	7	1	....	....	2	6	3	....	1	5	....	5	....	
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
2	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
5	2	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	2	....	5	....	17
17	2	....	....	15	2	....	....	2	10	9	....	....	10	....	9	....	

---

b **Includes 1 "grass widow."**

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES AND ASYLUMS.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION PREVIOUS TO INSANITY.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Huron	Males	1	1					1								1
		Females	1	1							1						1
2	Ingham	Males	2	2					2					2			
		Females	11	11					1	6	1	3		7	1	2	1
3	Ionia	Males	3	3					1	2				3			
		Females	6	5		1			3	2	1			5	1		
4	Isabella	Males															
		Females	2	2						2				2			
5	Jackson	Males	18	16	1	1			10	3	1		4	13	3		2
		Females	13	13					2	3	7	1		6	2		5
6	Kalamazoo[1]	Males	11	11					7	3		1		9	1		1
		Females	8	8					4	1	3			5	2		1
7	Kalkaska	Males															
		Females	1	1					1						1		
8	Kent	Males	16	16					10	2	2	1	1	2	2		12
		Females	12	12					1	3	4	2	2	7	3		2
9	Lapeer	Males	1	1							1			1			
		Females	4	4						3	1			3	1		
10	Lenawee	Males	13	11	2				6	5	1	1		12			1
		Females	18	18					4	11	3			15	1		2
11	Livingston	Males	4	4					3	1				1	2		1
		Females	3	3						2	1			3			
12	Mackinac	Males	1				cl			1					1		
		Females	1	1						1					1		
13	Macomb	Males	6	6					4	1	1			2	2		2
		Females	7	7					4	2	1			4		2	1
14	Manistee	Males															
		Females	1	1							1			1			
15	Marquette	Males	2	2					1			1			2		
		Females	1	1					1							1	
16	Mason	Males															
		Females	2	2					1	1				1	1		
17	Mecosta	Males															
		Females	1	1						1						1	
18	Midland	Males															
		Females	1	1					1						1		

---

[1] Exclusive of insane in the Michigan Asylum. See "Michigan Asylum for Insane" near the end of this table.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

HEALTH.				HABITS PREVIOUS TO INSANITY.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Insane Asylums.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2
6	5	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	8	3	....	....	7	....	4	....	
2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	3
5	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	2	4	....	....	1	2	3	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	
17	1	....	....	14	2	1	....	1	3	*a*15	....	....	2	....	*a*16	....	5
12	1	....	....	11	1	....	....	1	6	7	....	....	6	....	7	....	
7	4	....	....	8	2	....	....	1	4	7	....	....	4	....	7	....	6
6	2	....	....	6	1	....	....	1	4	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
7	1	....	8	5	2	....	....	9	4	11	....	1	*b*2	....	12	2	8
8	1	....	3	9	1	....	....	2	3	8	....	1	3	....	8	1	
....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	9
4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	3	....	
12	1	....	....	10	3	....	....	....	4	9	....	....	4	....	9	....	10
15	3	....	....	16	1	....	....	1	12	6	....	....	12	....	6	....	
4	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	11
2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	12
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
5	1	....	....	3	....	2	....	1	2	3	....	1	1	....	3	2	13
5	2	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	3	4	....	....	3	....	4	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	15
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	

a Includes 13 in State Prison. *b* One a pensioner. *c* Half-breed.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES AND ASYLUMS.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION PREVIOUS TO INSANITY.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Monroe	Males ..	3	3					3					1	1		1
		Females	4	4						3	1			3			1
2	Montcalm ..	Males ..	1	1					1						1		
		Females	3	3					1		2			3			
3	Muskegon ..	Males ..	1	1					1						1		
		Females	1	1					1						1		
4	Newaygo ..	Males ..	1	1						1				1			
		Females															
5	Oakland	Males ..	6	6					3	2	1			3		1	2
		Females	16	16					5	3	5	1	2	6		1	9
6	Oceana.....	Males ..															
		Females	1	1					1						1		
7	Ontonagon.	Males ..	1	1					1						1		
		Females															
8	Osceola.....	Males ..	1	1					1						1		
		Females															
9	Otsego.....	Males. ..	1	1					1					1			
		Females															
10	Ottawa	Males. .	6	6					5	1				5	1		
		Females	5	5					1	2	1	1		4	1		
11	Saginaw. ..	Males ..	8	8					5	3				4	3	1	
		Females	5	5					2	1	2			4		1	
12	Sanilac	Males. .	4	4					2		2			1	1	1	1
		Females	3	3						2	1			3			
13	Shiawassee.	Males ..	3	3					3							3	
		Females	9	9					4	3	2			4	2	3	
14	St. Clair....	Males ..	5	5					2	3				2	2		1
		Females	3	3						1	2			2	1		
15	St. Joseph..	Males ..	2	2					2					1	1		
		Females	6	6						1	1	2	2	3	2	1	
16	Tuscola	Males ..															
		Females	8	8					2	6				8			
17	Washtenaw	Males ..	31	29		*a*2			24	4		2	1	15	14	1	1
		Females	25	23	1	*a*1			12	11	2			18	4	1	2

a 1 "colored."

TABLE I.—Continued.

Health.				Habits Previous to Insanity.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Insane Asylums.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	Number.
2	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	1
3	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	
....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
2	2	....	2	4	....	....	....	2	4	2	....	....	4	....	2	....	5
7	1	....	8	7	....	....	....	9	8	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	
....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
6	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	3	2	4	....	....	....	....	6	....	10
5	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	2	3	....	....	2	....	3	....	
5	3	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	5	....	3	....	11
4	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	4	....	1	....	
3	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	12
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	13
8	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	6	2	7	....	....	2	....	7	....	
5	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	3	....	2	....	14
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	
1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	15
4	1	1	....	5	1	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	2	....	4	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	6	....	2	....	
28	2	....	1	28	....	....	1	2	7	24	....	....	9	....	21	1	17
22	3	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	6	19	....	....	6	....	18	1	

TABLE I.—Continued.

Number.	Counties and Asylums.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition Previous to Insanity.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Wayne[1]	Males	90	82	5	3	..	....	59	27	4	..	...	69	19	1	1
		Females	89	87	1	1	..	....	51	25	12	1	...	63	25	...	1
2	Wexford	Males	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	...
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	..	...	1	....	...	...
3	Michigan Asylum for Insane	Males	343	341	2	..	..	....	186	140	15	2	...	315	7	...	21
		Females	347	346	1	..	..	....	102	212	33	..	...	324	4	...	19
4	Michigan Retreat	Males	17	17	..	..	..	....	15	1	1	..	...	16	1	...	...
		Females	35	35	..	..	..	....	18	10	7	..	...	27	7	...	1

---

[1] Exclusive of the insane in the Michigan Retreat.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

HEALTH.				HABITS PREVIOUS TO INSANITY.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families	County Houses.	Insane Asylums.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
78	12	....	...	71	19	....	....	....	4	....	86	....	4	....	86	....	1
74	13	1	1	73	11	....	....	5	7	....	82	....	7	....	82	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
259	49	....	35	....	....	....	....	343	....	....	343	....	36	....	*a*307	....	3
272	57	....	18	....	....	....	....	347	....	....	347	....	60	....	*b*287	....	
9	8	....	....	16	1	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	2	15	4
24	11	....	....	32	3	....	....	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	5	30	

a Includes 13 supported by "Military Board" and 1 by "State." *b* One supported by "State."

TABLE II.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Insane Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number of each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.																
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
5 to 10....	Males.....	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	2	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
	Females.	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	...	1
10 to 15...	Males....	9	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Females.	8	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
15 to 20...	Males....	23	1	....	..	..	1	..	7	2	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
	Females.	22	....	2	3	1	..	1	5	2	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
20 to 30...	Males....	139	5	15	11	7	8	8	26	8	5	22	..	..	..	..	..	24	16
	Females.	113	3	5	9	9	15	12	16	10	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	14	10
30 to 40...	Males....	193	4	4	15	19	11	6	43	28	9	6	2	..	..	..	..	46	..
	Females.	193	6	7	19	13	13	15	52	17	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	33	1
40 to 50...	Males....	142	4	5	10	7	9	6	20	19	10	12	5	4	..	..	..	31	3
	Females.	183	1	8	11	5	14	10	39	41	16	8	4	6	..	..	..	20	4
50 to 60...	Males....	86	3	3	6	2	7	5	23	11	5	4	1	..	2	..	..	14	1
	Females.	132	1	1	4	9	5	6	24	17	16	17	6	..	4	..	..	22	3
60 to 70...	Males....	56	1	3	3	5	2	7	7	6	4	3	4	2	..	1	..	8	..
	Females.	61	1	1	2	2	6	5	7	7	4	11	2	2	..	..	..	11	..
70 and over	Males....	27	....	2	1	2	4	1	5	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	1
	Females.	33	....	1	..	2	4	..	5	4	2	6	1	1	..	..	1	6	1
Unknown .	Males....	6	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Females.	10	....	....	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
All ages..	Males....	683	18	32	46	42	42	33	135	82	42	49	13	6	2	1	1	139	23
	Females.	756	12	25	49	41	57	51	151	106	56	61	20	9	4	..	1	113	26
	Totals...	1439	30	57	95	83	99	84	286	188	98	110	33	15	6	1	2	252	49

TABLE III.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Insane Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total No. Treated.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.														No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
5 to 10	Males	2	....	1	--	--	....	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	....	....
	Females	1	....	....	--	--	....	....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	....
10 to 15	Males	9	1	1	3	--	....	....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2
	Females	8	1	....	--	--	....	....	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	3
15 to 20	Males	23	1	1	3	1	1	....	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	6	5
	Females	22	3	....	3	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	9	2
20 to 30	Males	139	17	15	6	12	11	10	5	3	2	2	1	--	3	3	26	23
	Females	113	14	14	7	6	15	7	8	3	2	1	1	1	5	--	15	14
30 to 40	Males	193	18	17	9	14	17	21	5	6	9	1	6	2	13	2	18	35
	Females	193	22	17	10	8	16	20	11	4	3	4	6	5	10	3	29	25
40 to 50	Males	142	11	13	7	6	8	12	6	7	1	4	6	4	7	4	25	21
	Females	183	15	13	8	7	23	23	12	5	5	2	6	6	9	5	22	22
50 to 60	Males	86	8	8	5	4	8	7	2	--	6	2	--	2	4	1	18	11
	Females	132	7	7	9	8	8	14	4	3	1	1	6	2	11	3	24	24
60 to 70	Males	56	3	7	3	2	4	4	5	2	1	2	--	--	3	3	8	9
	Females	61	3	6	4	--	9	3	3	1	--	--	2	1	5	2	8	14
70 and over	Males	27	2	....	3	1	1	5	--	3	--	1	--	--	--	1	7	3
	Females	33	....	....	2	--	3	1	2	1	1	--	2	1	1	--	13	6
Unknown	Males	6	1	....	--	--	....	....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3
	Females	10	....	2	1	--	....	....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	4	1
All ages	Males	683	62	63	39	40	50	60	24	22	19	12	14	8	32	15	111	112
	Females	756	65	59	44	30	75	69	40	17	12	8	25	16	42	15	128	111
	Totals	1,439	127	122	83	70	125	129	64	39	31	20	39	24	74	30	239	223

TABLE IV.

Showing, by Sex, the Time of Affliction, in Years and Periods of Years, of the Insane Persons in Michigan, and the Time of Medical Treatment of those represented in each Period of Time of Affliction, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total No. Treated.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.														No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
—½	Males	18	15	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
	Females	12	10	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	---
½ to 1	Males	32	17	13	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	---
	Females	25	17	6	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	---
1 to 2	Males	46	10	20	9	5	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Females	49	10	16	15	3	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	2
2 to 3	Males	42	6	6	3	13	12	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Females	41	5	11	2	12	6	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3
3 to 4	Males	42	3	1	6	10	6	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
	Females	57	3	4	5	2	15	16	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	6	3
4 to 5	Males	33	1	2	4	1	9	10	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1
	Females	51	2	6	2	1	17	5	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	2
5 to 10	Males	135	4	7	10	6	14	25	12	15	13	7	4	1	--	2	12	3
	Females	151	12	5	8	8	16	27	15	9	9	5	8	2	--	3	17	7
10 to 15	Males	82	3	4	3	--	3	6	5	3	5	4	7	4	19	3	8	5
	Females	106	4	4	4	1	8	7	6	4	2	1	9	12	20	2	13	9
15 to 20	Males	42	1	3	4	2	3	3	--	2	1	1	2	--	8	5	3	4
	Females	56	----	----	3	2	6	5	1	2	1	--	4	2	10	--	10	10
20 to 30	Males	49	1	6	--	2	1	3	2	--	--	--	--	3	4	3	17	7
	Females	61	1	4	3	1	4	4	2	--	--	1	3	--	9	2	17	10
30 to 40	Males	13	----	----	--	1	1	----	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	6	1
	Females	20	----	2	--	--	----	2	2	--	--	--	1	--	3	2	4	4
40 to 50	Males	6	----	----	--	--	----	----	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	1
	Females	9	----	1	1	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	2
50 to 60	Males	2	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Females	4	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1
60 to 70	Males	1	----	1	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
70 and over	Males	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---
	Females	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Unknown	Males	139	1	----	--	--	1	----	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	50	85
	Females	113	1	----	1	--	3	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	2	45	57
All ages	Males	683	62	63	39	40	50	60	24	22	19	12	14	8	32	15	111	112
	Females	756	65	59	44	30	75	69	40	17	12	8	25	16	42	15	128	111
	Totals	1,439	127	122	83	70	125	120	64	39	31	20	39	24	74	30	239	223

TABLE V.

Showing, by Sex, the Total Number of Insane Persons in Michigan; the Total number who have been inmates of Asylums for the Insane, the number who have been inmates of asylums within the State, the number who have been inmates of asylums without the State, the number who have been inmates of asylums both within and without the State, and the length of time they have been inmates; the number who have never been inmates of any asylum, and the number of whom it is not reported whether they have been inmates of any asylum; for the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of insane persons	1,439	683	756
Total number who have been inmates of asylums	939	445	494
Number who have been inmates of asylums within the State	924	439	485
Number who have been inmates of asylums without the State	14	6	8
Number who have been inmates of asylums both within and without the State	1	---	1
TIME IN YEARS, INMATES OF ASYLUMS.			
—½	118	62	56
½ to 1	118	63	55
1 to 1½	76	32	44
1½ to 2	66	38	28
2 to 3	118	49	69
3 to 4	109	50	59
4 to 5	50	19	31
5 to 6	29	17	12
6 to 7	22	15	7
7 to 8	18	12	6
8 to 9	27	10	17
9 to 10	22	7	15
10 and over	49	21	28
Unknown	117	50	67
Number who have never been inmates of any asylum	261	124	137
Number of whom it is not reported whether they have been inmates of any asylum	239	114	125

TABLE VI.

Showing, by Sex, the Nativity and Parent-nativity of the Insane Persons in Michigan in the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
NATIVITY OF INSANE PERSONS.*			
All nativities	1,439	683	756
Native	848	405	443
Foreign	507	236	271
Unknown	84	42	42
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF INSANE PERSONS.*			
All nativities	1,439	683	756
Both parents native	162	63	99
Both parents foreign	157	73	84
Foreign father and native mother	10	5	5
Foreign mother and native father	5	1	4
Unknown mother, father native	7	1	6
Unknown mother, father foreign	3	2	1
Unknown father, mother native	3	2	1
Unknown father, mother foreign	....	....	....
Both unknown	1,092	536	556
One or both native	187	72	115
One or both foreign	175	81	94

---

* "Native" includes only those born in the United States.

TABLE VII.

howing the Estates and Incomes of the Insane Persons in Michigan in the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of insane persons	1,439	683	756
Total number who have estates	94	33	61
VALUE OF ESTATES.			
Under $500	18	7	11
$500 to $1,000	14	6	8
$1,000 to $2,000	18	5	13
$2,000 to $5,000	24	11	13
$5,000 and over	12	4	8
Unknown	8	...	8
Number who have no estates	487	220	267
Number whose estates, if any, are not reported	858	430	428
Total number who have incomes	80	26	54
VALUE OF INCOMES.			
Under $100	14	6	8
$100 to $200	16	2	14
$200 to $500	14	5	9
$500 to $1,000	4	1	3
$1,000 and over	3	2	1
Unknown	29	10	19
Number who have no incomes	509	231	278
Number whose incomes, if any, are not reported	850	426	424

TABLE VIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Total number of Insane Persons in Michigan; the number who have Relatives liable for their support, and the value of the Estates of such relatives; the number whose relatives have no estates, and the number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported; the number who have no relatives liable for their support, and the number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported; for the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of insane persons	1,439	683	756
Total number who have relatives liable for their support	904	417	487
VALUE OF ESTATES OF RELATIVES LIABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF SUCH PERSONS.			
Under $500	13	5	8
$500 to $1,000	12	3	9
$1,000 to $2,000	27	8	19
$2,000 to $3,000	15	5	10
$3,000 to $4,000	17	5	12
$4,000 to $5,000	14	3	11
$5,000 and over	58	19	39
Unknown	1	......	1
Number whose relatives have no estates	23	11	12
Number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported	724	358	366
Number who have no relatives liable for their support	434	211	223
Number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported	101	55	46

TABLE IX.

Showing, for the Insane Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the Number Insane from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	173	189
Previous attacks	25	16
Hereditary	32	51
Hereditary and previous attacks	1	....
Hereditary and trouble	....	2
Congenital	23	16
Defective organization	5	9
Idiocy	8	8
Old age	3	1
Old age and hereditary	2	....
Sexual excesses	3	....
Syphilis	....	1
Syphilis and over-work	1	....
Venereal and alcoholic excesses	1	....
Masturbation	9	...
Vicious habits, etc.	64	10
Congenital defect and vicious habits	1	....
Intemperance and vice	2	....
Intemperance	35	5
Drinking and family troubles	1	....
Drunkenness and religious excitement	1	....
Opium habit	2	3
Use of tobacco	....	1
Improper living	1	1
Excitement	....	3
Religious excitement	12	23
Studying the Bible	1	....
Family trouble and religion	1	....
Spiritualism	2	3
Popular errors and delusions	3	3
California gold excitement	1	....
Fright	4	3
Chicago fire	....	1
Over-study	6	4
Domestic affliction	....	14
Grief	....	2
Grief and anxiety	16	23
Grief and over exertion	1	....
Bereavement	....	2
Trouble and loss of friends	....	2
Affliction	....	1
Ill health and domestic affliction	....	1
Domestic affliction and wife's desertion	1	....
Bad treatment of husband	....	3
Domestic trouble	21	45
Trouble, — husband imprisoned for murder	....	1
Desertion	....	2
Bad son	....	1
Disappointment	1	4
Disappointment in marriage	1	1
Disappointed affections	6	9
Prolonged draft on vitality (emotional)	....	5
Despondency	....	1
Apprehension	1	....
Care and anxiety	1	....
Seduction	....	2
Jealousy	....	2
Love affair	2	1
Trouble	....	3
Trouble and hard work	....	1
Sickness and trouble	....	1
Loss of property	9	5
Loss of property and family trouble	....	2
Loss of property and exposure	1	....
Financial embarrassment	2	....
Sickness and misfortune in business	1	....
Business reverses	2	1
Business perplexity	9	2
Overtaxed by business	1	....
Hard times	....	1
Nervous debility	....	1
Domestic trouble and nervous attacks	....	1
Neuralgia	....	2
Paralysis	6	1
Softening of the brain	2	3
Congestion of brain	1	....
Congestion of brain and spotted fever	1	....
Brain fever	....	1
Spinal disease	1	4
Spinal fever	....	1
Inflammation of the spine	....	1
Spinal curvature	....	1
Pregnancy	....	3
Abortion	....	3
Puerperal	....	28
Change of life	....	14
Uterine disease	....	16
Menstrual derangement	....	6
Child-bearing	....	1
Over-work and frequent child-birth	....	2

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Over-work and taking cold after child-birth	....	1	Over-work and inflammation of brain	1	....
Improper attention at child-birth	....	1	Over-work and heat	1	....
Prolonged lactation	....	1	Over-work and care	....	1
Epilepsy	49	24	Over-work and previous attacks	1	....
Fits	14	15	Over-work and exposure	1	....
Fits and cramps	1	....	Prolonged draft on vitality (physical and emotional)	....	1
Apoplexy	....	2	Prolonged draft on vitality (physical)	2	1
St. Vitus's dance	1	....	Over-heat—drinking cold water	1	....
Ill health (not specified)	13	44	Exposure	2	....
Ill health and previous attacks	1	1	Exposure in army	6	....
Sickness (not specified)	3	16	Abuse	....	1
Chronic disease,—general	....	1	Cruelty and abuse	1	....
General prostration	3	4	Abuse and neglect	....	1
Fever (not specified)	3	2	Bad treatment	....	1
Malaria	2	1	Want and privation	2	1
Typhoid fever	3	6	Injury	3	....
Scarlet fever	1	1	Sun-stroke	5	....
Measles	1	1	Bodily injury	4	2
Whooping-cough	....	1	Injury of head	8	1
Diphtheria	....	1	Injury to spine	2	1
Erysipelas on the brain	....	1	A fight,—since has had fits	1	....
Domestic trouble and erysipelas in head	1	....	Blow on head in drunken row	1	....
Erysipelas and mal-practice	1	....	Wound in head	1	....
Chronic dysentery	1	....	A fall	3	2
Gastric derangement	....	2	Thrown from a horse	1	....
Tuberculosis	....	2	Internal bruise	1	....
Hemorrhage	....	1	Gored by a cow	1	....
Worms	1	....	Felon on finger	....	1
Over-exertion	7	7	Taking quinine	....	1
Prolonged over-exertion	3	6	Lead poison	1	....
Ill health and over-exertion	1	3	Excessive pride	....	1
Over-exertion and domestic trouble	....	1	Temper	....	5
Over-exertion and anxiety	2	1	Defective training	2	5
Over-work	7	3	Use of tobacco, or sun-stroke	1	....
			False imprisonment	1	....
Totals				683	756

TABLE X.

Showing the Occupations, previous to Insanity, of the Insane Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Accountants and wives	4	1	Fresco painters	1	....
Actresses	....	1	Gamblers' wives	....	1
Agents	1	1	Gardeners and wives	2	1
Auctioneers	1	....	Gardeners and florists	1	....
Bakers	2	....	Grocers and wives	3	1
Bankers' sons	1	....	Gunsmiths' wives	....	1
Barbers and wives	4	1	Harness-makers' wives	....	1
Basket-makers	1	....	Hotel-keepers and wives	2	1
Blacksmiths and wives	9	3	Housekeepers	....	174
Boiler-makers	3	....	House-workers	....	13
Book-keepers and wives	6	1	Hunters	2	....
Brewers	1	....	Laborers	101	2
Brewers' sons	2	....	Laborers' wives	....	27
Builders' wives	....	1	Laborers' sons and daughters	5	4
Butchers and daughters	4	1	Lamplighters	1	....
Cabinet-makers and wives	1	1	Laundresses	....	2
Carpenters and wives	18	5	Law students	1	....
Carpenters' sons and daughters	2	2	Lawyers and wives	1	3
Children	4	7	Lawyers' sons and daughters	1	3
Cigar-makers and wives	3	1	Livery stable keepers	3	....
Cigar-makers and book-keepers	1	....	Living on farm	....	2
Clergymen and wives	5	3	Locomotive engineers	1	....
Clergymen's sons	2	....	Locomotive firemen	1	....
Clerks and wives	5	1	Lumbermen and wives	1	1
Clerks' sons and daughters	1	1	Lumbermen's daughters	....	1
Commercial travelers and wives	1	1	Machinists and wives	2	2
Contractors' wives	....	1	Manufacturers' sons	1	....
Cooks	1	1	Masons and wives	7	4
Coopers and wives	3	3	Masons' daughters	....	2
"Cooper (soldier)"	1	....	Mechanics and wives	4	3
Daguerreotypists	....	1	Mechanics' daughters	....	1
Dancers	1	1	Merchants and wives	7	14
Dentists and oculists	2	....	Merchants' sons and daughters	1	6
Distillers	1	....	Merchants' clerks	2	....
Dock laborers' wives	....	1	Merchants and farmers	1	....
Doing chores	1	....	Merchants and lumbermen	1	....
Domestics	....	35	Millers' wives	....	3
Dress-makers	....	2	Millers' daughters	....	1
Drovers	1	....	Millwrights' wives	....	1
Druggists	3	....	Miners and wives	4	7
Dry goods clerks	1	....	Musicians and artists	1	....
Dyers	1	....	Musicians' daughters	....	1
Editors	1	....	Music teachers	1	4
Engineers and wives	3	2	No occupation	45	68
Engineers' daughters	....	1	Not reported	54	73
Farmers	189	5	Painters and wives	7	1
Farmers' wives	....	119	Peddlers	1	....
Farmers' sons and daughters	30	24	Physicians and clergymen	1	....
Farm laborers	35	1	Physicians and wives	5	2
Farm laborers' wives	....	5	Physicians' sons and daughters	2	1
Farm laborers' daughters	....	2	Picture-frame makers	1	....
Farriers	1	....	Planing-mill proprietors	1	....
Foremen in chair factories	1	....	Policemen	1	....
Fortune tellers	....	1	Printers' wives	....	3

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Prisoners	1	....	Stone-masons and wives	5	1
Raftsmen's wives	....	1	Students	1	3
Railroad conductors	1	....	Students and machinists	1	....
Railroad employés' daughters	....	1	Students and teachers	....	1
Railroad laborers' wives	....	1	Tailors	6	6
Real estate agents' wives	....	1	Tailors' wives	....	2
Saddlers	1	....	Tailors' daughters	....	1
Sailors and wives	5	2	Tanners	3	....
Saloon keepers	1	....	Teachers	1	30
Seamstresses	....	7	Telegraph operatives and wives	1	3
Servants	....	19	Upholsterers	1	....
Ship carpenters and wives	3	1	Wagon-makers	1	....
Shoemakers and wives	5	2	Watch-makers	1	....
Soldiers	8	....	Watchmen	1	....
Stock-dealers' wives	....	1	Weavers	....	2
Stone-cutters	1	....			
Totals				683	756

TABLE XI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons and How Supported.

Number.	State, Counties, and Institutions.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	STATE	Totals..	669	664	1	1	..	3	569	94	4	1	1	634	15	13	7
		Males ..	365	362	1	..	..	2	314	49	1	..	1	345	5	9	6
		Females	304	302	..	1	..	1	255	45	3	1	...	289	10	4	1
2	Alcona......	Males ..	1	1	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	...	1	....	...	...
		Females	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	...
3	Allegan	Males ..	4	3	..	..	..	1	2	2	....	..	...	4	....	...	...
		Females	3	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	....	..	...	3	....	...	...
4	Alpena......	Males ..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	...
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	...	1	....	...	...
5	Antrim......	Males ..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	...
		Females	3	3	..	..	..	....	3	....	....	..	...	3	....	...	...
6	Barry.......	Males ..	7	7	..	..	..	....	7	....	....	..	...	7	....	...	...
		Females	8	8	..	..	..	....	8	....	....	..	...	7	1	...	...
7	Bay.........	Males ..	4	4	..	..	..	....	3	1	....	..	...	3	1	...	...
		Females	5	5	..	..	..	....	4	1	....	..	...	5	....	...	...
8	Berrien.....	Males ..	10	10	..	..	..	....	7	3	....	..	...	10	....	...	...
		Females	7	7	..	..	..	....	5	2	....	..	...	7	....	...	...
9	Branch	Males ..	5	5	..	..	..	....	5	....	....	..	...	5	....	...	...
		Females	2	2	..	..	..	....	1	1	....	..	...	2	....	...	...
10	Calhoun	Males ..	5	5	..	..	..	....	5	....	....	..	...	5	....	...	...
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	...	1	....	...	...
11	Cass........	Males ..	3	2	1	..	..	....	3	....	....	..	...	2	....	1	...
		Females	4	3	..	1	..	....	4	....	....	..	...	4	....	...	...
12	Cheboygan.	Males ..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	...
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	...	1	....	...	...
13	Clinton	Males ..	5	5	..	..	..	....	4	1	....	..	...	3	1	1	...
		Females	4	4	..	..	..	....	3	1	....	..	...	4	....	...	...
14	Eaton.......	Males ..	6	6	..	..	..	....	6	....	....	..	...	2	....	...	
		Females	4	4	..	..	..	....	2	1	1	..	...	4	....	...	...
15	Genesee[1]....	Males ..	9	9	..	..	..	....	5	4	....	..	...	9	....	...	...
		Females	5	5	..	..	..	....	3	2	....	..	...	5	....	...	...
16	G. Traverse	Males ..	2	2	..	..	..	....	2	....	....	..	...	2	....	...	...
		Females	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	...
17	Gratiot	Males ..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	...
		Females	5	5	..	..	..	....	4	1	....	..	...	3	1	1	...

---

[1] Exclusive of the 4th ward of Flint. See "Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute," near the end of this table.

TABLE XI.

in Michigan, their Color, Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health, Habits, Places of Abode for the year 1878.

HEALTH.				HABITS.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Deaf and Dumb Institutions.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
627	34	2	6	506	7	1	142	13	400	13	239	17	558	1	80	30	1
350	12	----	3	276	4	1	76	8	210	6	135	14	309	1	43	12	
277	22	2	3	230	3	----	66	5	190	7	104	3	249	----	37	18	
1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	2
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
3	----	----	1	2	----	----	1	1	2	1	----	1	3	----	1	----	3
1	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	1	2	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5
3	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	
7	----	----	----	7	----	----	----	----	7	----	----	----	7	----	----	----	6
8	----	----	----	7	----	----	1	----	8	----	----	----	6	----	2	----	
4	----	----	----	3	----	----	1	----	4	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	7
5	----	----	----	4	----	----	1	----	5	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	
10	----	----	----	8	----	----	2	----	9	1	----	----	7	----	1	2	8
6	----	1	----	4	----	----	3	----	6	1	----	----	6	----	1	----	
5	----	----	----	1	----	----	4	----	5	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	9
1	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	
5	----	----	----	3	----	----	2	----	5	----	----	----	4	----	----	1	10
1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	
3	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	11
2	1	1	----	4	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12
1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	
5	----	----	----	3	----	----	2	----	5	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	13
4	----	----	----	1	----	----	3	----	4	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	
6	----	----	----	4	----	----	2	----	4	----	----	2	4	----	----	2	14
3	1	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	
8	1	----	----	9	----	----	----	----	7	1	----	1	8	----	1	----	15
4	1	----	----	4	----	----	1	----	5	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	
2	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	16
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	17
5	----	----	----	2	----	----	3	----	5	----	----	----	3	----	----	2	

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES AND INSTITUTIONS.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Hillsdale	Males	1	1					1					1			
		Females	7	7					6		1			7			
2	Houghton	Males	1	1					1					1			
		Females	3	3					2	1				3			
3	Huron	Males	5	5					5					5			
		Females	3	3					3					3			
4	Ingham	Males	3	3					2		1			2	1		
		Females	6	6					3	2		*a*1		5	1		
5	Ionia	Males	7	7					5	2				7			
		Females	7	7					6	1				7			
6	Iosco	Males	1	1					1					1			
		Females															
7	Isabella	Males	4	4					3	1				4			
		Females	2	2						2				2			
8	Jackson	Males	14	14					7	6			1	12		1	1
		Females	7	7					1	6				7			
9	Kalamazoo	Males	4	4					2	2				4			
		Females	3	3					3					3			
10	Kalkaska	Males															
		Females	2	2					2					1	1		
11	Kent	Males	10	10					7	3				10			
		Females	6	6					3	3				6			
12	Lapeer	Males	7	7					6	1				6	1		
		Females	2	2					1	1				2			
13	Leelanaw	Males															
		Females	2	2					2					2			
14	Lenawee	Males	8	8					5	3				7		1	
		Females	11	11					10	1				10	1		
15	Livingston	Males															
		Females	3	3					3					1	2		
16	Mackinac	Males															
		Females	1	1					1								1
17	Macomb	Males	11	10				1	10	1				11			
		Females	5	5					5					5			
18	Manistee	Males															
		Females	2	2					1		1			2			

a Deserted by husband.

TABLE XI.—Continued.

Health.				Habits.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.				Number.
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Deaf and Dumb Institutions.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
5	2	....	....	6	....	....	1		7	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
3	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	
5	....	....	....	2	....	....	3		5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	3
3	....	....	....	1	....	....	2		3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
3	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	4
5	1	....	....	4	....	....	2		6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	
6	....	....	1	5	....	....	1	1	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	5
5	2	....	....	5	....	....	2		6	1	....	....	6	....	1	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	-		1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	-		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
4	....	....	....	2	1	....	1		4	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	7
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	-		2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	
13	1	....	....	12	....	1	1		12	b 2	....	....	11	....	b 2	1	8
6	1	....	....	7	....	....	-		7	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	
4	....	....	....	3	....	....	1		4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	9
3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1		2	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....			..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
1	....	....		1	....	....	1		2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	
10	....	....	....	6	1	....	3		10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	11
4	2	....	....	5	....	....	1		6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	
6	1	....	....	5	1	....	1		7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	12
1	1	....	....	2	....	....	-		2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	-		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	-		2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	
8	....	....	....	8	....	....	-		8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	14
10	1	....	....	6	1	....	4		10	1	....	....	9	....	1	1	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	-		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
3	....	....	....	1	1	....	1		1	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	-		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
1	....	....	....	....	....	....			1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
8	3	....	....	8	....	....	3		11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	17
3	2	....	....	3	....	....	2		5	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	-		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	-		2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	

---

b Includes 1 in State Prison.

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES AND INSTITUTIONS.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Marquette..	Males ..	4	4	--	--	--	----	4	----	----	--	---	4	----	---	---
		Females	3	3	--	--	--	----	3	----	----	--	---	3	----	---	---
2	Mason......	Males ..	1	1	--	--	--	----	1	----	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	1	----	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
3	Mecosta....	Males ..	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
		Females	2	2	--	--	--	----	2	----	----	--	---	2	----	---	---
4	Menominee.	Males ..	1	1	--	--	--	----	1	----	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
		Females	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
5	Midland....	Males ..	2	2	--	--	--	----	1	1	----	--	---	1	----	---	1
		Females	2	2	--	--	--	----	1	1	----	--	---	1	1	---	---
6	Monroe	Males ..	5	5	--	--	--	----	5	----	----	--	---	5	----	---	---
		Females	3	3	--	--	--	----	3	----	----	--	---	3	----	---	---
7	Muskegon..	Males ..	2	2	--	--	--	----	1	1	----	--	---	2	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	----	1	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
8	Newaygo ..	Males ..	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	1	----	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
9	Oakland. ..	Males...	3	3	--	--	--	----	2	1	----	--	---	3	----	---	---
		Females	9	9	--	--	--	----	6	3	----	--	---	9	----	---	---
10	Oceana.....	Males. .	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	----	1	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
11	Ontonagon.	Males ..	2	2	--	--	--	----	2	----	----	--	---	2	----	---	---
		Females	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
12	Osceola.....	Males. .	3	3	--	--	--	----	1	2	----	--	---	3	----	---	---
		Females	3	3	--	--	--	----	1	2	----	--	---	2	----	1	---
13	Otsego.....	Males ..	4	4	--	--	--	----	3	1	----	--	---	4	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	----	1	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
14	Ottawa	Males ..	6	6	--	--	--	----	6	----	----	--	---	6	----	---	---
		Females	3	3	--	--	--	----	3	----	----	--	---	3	----	---	---
15	Saginaw. ..	Males ..	7	7	--	--	--	----	6	1	----	--	---	7	----	---	---
		Females	2	2	--	--	--	----	1	1	----	--	---	2	----	---	---
16	Sanilac	Males ..	3	3	--	--	--	----	3	----	----	--	---	3	----	---	---
		Females	5	5	--	--	--	----	4	1	----	--	---	5	----	---	---
17	Shiawassee.	Males ..	6	6	--	--	--	----	4	2	----	--	---	6	----	---	---
		Females	5	5	--	--	--	----	3	2	----	--	---	3	1	1	---

TABLE XI.—Continued.

Health.				Habits.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uninformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Deaf and Dumb Institutions.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	Number.
4	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	1
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	5
2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	
5	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	6
3	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	7
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
3	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	9
8	1	....	....	7	1	....	1	....	9	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	12
3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
3	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	13
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
6	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	14
3	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
6	1	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	15
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	
3	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	16
4	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	
5	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	1	5	....	....	1	4	1	....	1	17
3	2	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

Number.	COUNTIES AND INSTITUTIONS.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	St. Clair....	Males ..	5	5	--	--	--	----	4	1	----	--	---	5	----	---	---
		Females	6	6	--	--	--	----	6	----	----	--	---	5	1	---	---
2	St. Joseph..	Males ..	3	3	--	--	--	----	3	----	----	--	---	3	----	---	---
		Females	4	4	--	--	--	----	4	----	----	--	---	4	----	---	---
3	Tuscola....	Males ..	6	6	--	--	--	----	6	----	----	--	---	6	----	---	---
		Females	6	6	--	--	--	----	6	----	----	--	---	6	----	---	---
4	Van Buren..	Males ..	6	6	--	--	--	----	5	1	----	--	---	6	----	---	---
		Females	3	3	--	--	--	----	2	1	----	--	---	3	----	---	---
5	Washtenaw	Males ..	5	5	--	--	--	----	3	2	----	--	---	3	1	1	---
		Females	7	7	--	--	--	----	6	1	----	--	---	7	----	---	---
6	Wayne[1]	Males ..	14	14	--	--	--	----	9	5	----	--	---	14	----	---	---
		Females	7	7	--	--	--	----	4	3	----	--	---	7	----	---	---
7	Wexford. ..	Males ..	2	2	--	--	--	----	2	----	----	--	---	2	----	---	---
		Females	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
8	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute[2]..	Males ..	115	115	--	--	--	----	114	1	----	--	---	115	----	---	---
		Females	93	93	--	--	--	----	93	----	----	--	---	93	----	---	---
9	German Deaf and Dumb Asylum[3]........	Males ..	23	23	--	--	--	----	23	----	----	--	---	19	----	4	---
		Females	11	11	--	--	--	----	11	----	----	--	---	10	----	1	---

---

[1] Exclusive of the township of Hamtramck. See Note 3.

[2] Includes the entire fourth ward of Flint.

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

Health.				Habits.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families	County Houses.	Deaf and Dumb Institutions.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	Number.
4	1	....	....	2	....	....	3		5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1
5	1	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	
3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2
4	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	
6	....	....	....	4		....	2	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	3
6	....	....	....	3		....	3	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	
6	....	....	....	3		....	3	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	4
3	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
4	1	....	....	3		....	2	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	5
7	....	....	....	3		....	4	....	7	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	
14	....	....	....	11		....	3	....	8	1	....	5	14	....	....	....	6
6	....	....	1	2		....	4	1	5	....	....	2	5	....	....	2	
2	....	....	....	....		....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	7
....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
115	....	....	....	115		....	....	....	....	....	113	2	78	....	37	....	8
93	....	....	....	93		....	....	....	....	....	93	....	67	....	26	....	
21	2	....	....	11		....	9	3	1	....	22	....	23	....	....	....	9
11	....	....	....	6		....	5	....	....	....	11	....	11	....	....	....	

---

[3] Includes the entire township of Hamtramck, Wayne county, in which the asylum is located.

TABLE XII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number of each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.															
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
1 to 2	Males																		
	Females	1			1														1
2 to 3	Males																		
	Females																		
3 to 4	Males	2					2												2
	Females	3				1	2												2
4 to 5	Males	3				1	1	1											
	Females																		
5 to 10	Males	54					1	7	46										15
	Females	48			1	2		4	41										11
10 to 15	Males	73				1			25	46								1	15
	Females	69						2	18	49									21
15 to 20	Males	78					2	1	9	26	39							1	24
	Females	50							1	24	25								13
20 to 30	Males	54							2	2	7	41						2	22
	Females	60								3	9	44						4	21
30 to 40	Males	45							3			11	30					1	17
	Females	33									1	10	22						12
40 to 50	Males	23											4	17				2	13
	Females	18										2	1	15					7
50 to 60	Males	17												6	11				8
	Females	9													9				5
60 to 70	Males	11													2	9			3
	Females	6									1					5			3
70 and over	Males	2															2		1
	Females	5															5		3
Unknown	Males	3																3	2
	Females	2																2	
All ages	Males	365				2	6	9	85	74	46	52	34	23	13	9	2	10	122
	Females	304			2	3	2	6	60	76	36	56	23	15	9	5	5	6	99
	Totals	669			2	5	8	15	145	150	82	108	57	38	22	14	7	16	221

TABLE XIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.														No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
1 to 2	Males	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
2 to 3	Males	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
3 to 4	Males	2	----	----	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	3	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	----
4 to 5	Males	3	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	----
	Females	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
5 to 10	Males	54	7	1	1	3	4	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	29	4
	Females	48	9	4	2	1	3	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	21	2
10 to 15	Males	73	6	----	9	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	33	19
	Females	69	4	3	3	--	4	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	40	11
15 to 20	Males	78	6	2	4	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	48	10
	Females	50	5	1	1	--	3	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	34	4
20 to 30	Males	54	----	----	2	--	3	3	2	--	1	2	--	--	--	2	30	9
	Females	60	3	2	5	1	2	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	31	11
30 to 40	Males	45	2	1	2	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	23	12
	Females	33	1	----	1	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	19	6
40 to 50	Males	23	----	----	--	--	2	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	5
	Females	18	----	----	1	--	2	----	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	1
50 to 60	Males	17	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	12	4
	Females	9	1	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	7	----
60 to 70	Males	11	----	----	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5
	Females	6	----	----	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	----
70 and over	Males	2	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
	Females	5	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	1
Unknown	Males	3	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	----
	Females	2	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
All ages	Males	365	21	4	19	3	13	8	3	4	1	2	--	2	2	13	202	68
	Females	304	23	10	13	2	16	4	5	1	--	1	--	1	3	12	177	36
	Totals	669	44	14	32	5	29	12	8	5	1	3	--	3	5	25	379	104

TABLE XIV.

Showing, by Sex, the Time of Affliction, in Years and Periods of Years, of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, and the Time of Medical Treatment of those represented in each Period of Time of Affliction, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.														No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
1 to 2	Males																	
	Females	2				1											1	
2 to 3	Males	2															1	1
	Females	3	1													1	1	
3 to 4	Males	6					2									1	3	
	Females	2															2	
4 to 5	Males	9	1	2		1											4	1
	Females	6	1	1													3	1
5 to 10	Males	85	12		7	2	4	1		3						5	36	15
	Females	60	8	3	4		5	1	1						1	4	24	9
10 to 15	Males	74	4		6		1									3	46	14
	Females	76	7	5	1		3		1							2	49	8
15 to 20	Males	46	2	1	2			3	1			1				2	31	3
	Females	36	4		1		3	1								1	24	2
20 to 30	Males	52	1		2		4	3	1		1	1			1	2	26	10
	Females	56	1	1	6	1	2	2	1			1		1	1	2	31	6
30 to 40	Males	34	1	1	1		1	1	1					2			20	6
	Females	23					2		1						1		15	4
40 to 50	Males	23					1			1					1		15	5
	Females	15			1		1		1	1							10	1
50 to 60	Males	13															10	3
	Females	9	1													1	7	
60 to 70	Males	9			1												5	3
	Females	5															5	
70 and over	Males	2															2	
	Females	5														1	3	1
Unknown	Males	10															3	7
	Females	6															2	4
All ages	Males	365	21	4	19	3	13	8	3	4	1	2		2	2	13	202	68
	Females	304	23	10	13	2	16	4	5	1		1		1	3	12	177	36
	Totals	669	44	14	32	5	29	12	8	5	1	3		3	5	25	379	104

TABLE XV.

Showing, by Sex, the Total Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan; the Total number who have been inmates of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, the number who have been inmates of institutions within the State, the number who have been inmates of institutions without the State, the number who have been inmates of institutions both within and without the State, and the length of time they have been inmates; the number who have never been inmates of any institution, and the number of whom it is not reported whether they have been inmates of any institution; for the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of deaf and dumb persons	669	365	304
Total number who have been inmates of institutions	426	242	184
Number who have been inmates of institutions within the State	357	199	158
Number who have been inmates of institutions without the State	62	38	24
Number who have been inmates of institutions both within and without the State	7	5	2
TIME IN YEARS, INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS.			
—½	9	8	1
½ to 1	3	----	3
1 to 1½	42	21	21
1½ to 2	6	4	2
2 to 3	33	24	9
3 to 4	44	24	20
4 to 5	51	29	22
5 to 6	65	38	27
6 to 7	36	22	14
7 to 8	59	27	32
8 to 9	37	22	15
9 to 10	2	1	1
10 and over	7	5	2
Unknown	32	17	15
Number who have never been inmates of any institution	213	109	104
Number of whom it is not reported whether they have been inmates of any institution	30	14	16

TABLE XVI.

Showing, by Sex, the Nativity and Parent-nativity of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan in the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
NATIVITY OF DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS.*			
All nativities	669	365	304
Native	527	284	243
Foreign	79	47	32
Unknown	63	34	29
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS.*			
All nativities	669	365	304
Both parents native	291	154	137
Both parents foreign	233	135	98
Foreign father and native mother	29	12	17
Foreign mother and native father	26	16	10
Unknown mother, father native	5	3	2
Unknown mother, father foreign	3	1	2
Unknown father, mother native	4	3	1
Unknown father, mother foreign	....	....	....
Both unknown	78	41	37
One or both native	355	188	167
One or both foreign	291	164	127

---

* "Native" includes only those born in the United States.

TABLE XVII.

Showing the Estates and Incomes of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan in the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of deaf and dumb persons	669	365	304
Total number who have estates	78	53	25
VALUE OF ESTATES.			
Under $500	20	13	7
$500 to $1,000	17	15	2
$1,000 to $2,000	20	13	7
$2,000 to $5,000	18	12	6
$5,000 and over	2	.....	2
Unknown	1	.....	1
Number who have no estates	338	169	169
Number whose estates, if any, are not reported	253	143	110
Total number who have incomes	80	61	19
VALUE OF INCOMES.			
Under $100	14	8	6
$100 to $200	16	14	2
$200 to $500	12	11	1
$500 to $1,000	3	2	1
$1,000 and over	2	1	1
Unknown	33	25	8
Number who have no incomes	331	158	173
Number whose incomes, if any, are not reported	258	146	112

TABLE XVIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Total number of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan; the number who have Relatives liable for their support, and the value of the Estates of such relatives; the number whose relatives have no estates, and the number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported; the number who have no relatives liable for their support, and the number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported; for the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of deaf and dumb persons	669	365	304
Total number who have relatives liable for their support	481	250	231
VALUE OF ESTATES OF RELATIVES LIABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF SUCH PERSONS.			
Under $500	25	15	10
$500 to $1,000	35	9	26
$1,000 to $2,000	47	19	28
$2,000 to $3,000	37	17	20
$3,000 to $4,000	22	13	9
$4,000 to $5,000	4	1	3
$5,000 and over	32	14	18
Unknown	2	......	2
Number whose relatives have no estates	48	24	24
Number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported	229	138	91
Number who have no relatives liable for their support	157	95	62
Number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported	31	20	11

TABLE XIX.

Showing, for the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and by Sex, the Number Deaf and Dumb from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	18	18	Measles and mumps	----	1
Congenital	120	94	Mumps	1	2
Hereditary	----	4	Measles and whooping-cough	----	1
Mother frightened during pregnancy by horses running away	1	----	Chicken-pox	----	1
Injury to mother during pregnancy	1	----	Small-pox	----	1
Congenital—weak spine	----	1	Diphtheria	2	4
Weakness	1	----	Croup	1	----
Exposure	----	1	Typhoid fever	10	9
Colds	3	7	Typhus fever	3	1
Took cold from too frequent swimming	1	----	Bilious fever	1	1
Neglect and exposure to cold in childhood	----	1	Intermittent fever	3	1
Sickness and gatherings in head	----	1	Congestive chill	1	----
Gatherings in head	8	8	Yellow fever	1	----
Swellings in head	----	1	Scrofula and fever	----	1
Fever and swelling in head	----	1	Scrofula	1	2
Swelling under ear	2	----	Erysipelas	1	2
Inflammation of head	1	1	Teething	1	1
Inflammation of brain	19	17	Lung fever	----	1
Congestion of brain	3	2	Severe sickness of the lungs	1	----
Dropsy of brain	1	2	Cholera infantum	1	----
Whooping-cough, typhoid and brain fevers	1	----	Bloody flux	1	----
Whooping-cough and brain fever	1	----	Fever and cramps	1	1
Paralysis of brain	----	1	Eruptions	1	----
Congestion of brain and spotted fever	1	----	Catarrh and severe illness	1	----
Spinal and brain fever	----	1	Stiff neck	1	----
Spinal fever	12	13	Fits	4	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	11	8	Epilepsy	1	----
Spinal meningitis	1	3	Convulsions	2	2
Spotted fever	11	5	Worm spasms	1	----
Spinal complaint	3	----	Inflammation of the throat	1	----
Paralysis of right side	----	1	Fright	1	----
Sickness (not specified)	16	10	Falling into a well	----	1
Fever (not specified)	15	9	From a fall	2	3
Scarlet fever	47	38	A fall at birth	1	----
Scarlet fever and bloody flux	1	----	A fall—striking head	2	----
Canker rash	----	1	Struck on head by his father	1	----
Whooping-cough	3	4	Head hurt—run over by stage	1	----
Measles	8	11	Wounded in head	1	----
			Wrong treatment for summer complaint	1	----
			Drinking lye	1	----
			Medicine	1	----
			Taking quinine	1	1
Totals				365	304

TABLE XX.

Showing the Occupations of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Agents	1	....	Harness-makers and farmers	1	....
Artists	2	....	Housekeepers	....	61
Barbers	1	....	House-workers	....	24
Blacksmiths' sons	1	....	Knitters and seamstresses	....	1
Book agents	1	....	Laborers	19	1
Booksellers	....	1	Laborers' sons and daughters	3	5
Booksellers formerly	1	....	Laborers around saw-mills	1	....
Cabinet-makers	4	....	Laborers in shingle-mills	1	....
Cabinet-makers' daughters	....	1	Lumbermen's daughters	....	1
Cabinet-makers and dealers	1	....	Marble-cutters	1	....
Carpenters	4	....	Masons and shoemakers	1	....
Carpenters' sons	2	....	Mechanics	1	....
Carpenters and farmers	3	....	Miners' sons	2	....
Carpenters and laborers	1	....	No occupation	9	17
Carriage-makers	1	....	Not reported	2	6
Chair-makers	2	....	Painters	1	....
Children	44	38	Painters' sons	2	....
Clerks	1	....	Peddlers	1	....
Doing chores	1	....	Printers	1	....
Domestics	....	2	Portrait painters	1	....
Draymen's sons	1	....	Pupils	135	105
Dressmakers	....	2	Saddlers	1	....
Farmers	58	1	Sailors' sons	1	....
Farmers' wives	....	5	Seamstresses	....	4
Farmers' sons and daughters	20	28	Section men on railroads	1	....
Farm laborers	8	....	Shoemakers	7	....
Farm laborers' sons	1	....	Tailors	2	....
Fishermen	1	....	Teachers	2	....
Gardeners and peddlers	1	....	Teamsters	1	....
Glove-makers	2	....	Trappers and hunters	1	....
Grocers' sons and daughters	1	1	Wagon-makers' sons	1	....
Gunsmiths	1	....	Wood-sawyers	1	....
Totals				365	304

TABLE XXI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Number of Blind Persons in Michigan, How Supported.

Numbers.	State, Counties, and Institute.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	STATE	Totals..	490	468	4	1	17	----	177	211	98	4	---	453	17	17	3
		Males ..	290	278	3	1	8	----	99	146	42	3	---	269	13	8	---
		Females	200	190	1	--	9	----	78	65	56	1	---	184	4	9	3
2	Allegan	Males ..	4	4	--	--	--	----	2	2	----	--	---	4	----	---	---
		Females	2	2	--	--	--	----	----	2	----	--	---	2	----	---	---
3	Alpena.....	Males ..	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	1	----	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
4	Antrim.....	Males ..	1	1	--	--	--	----	----	1	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	1	----	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
5	Baraga.....	Males ..	1	----	--	--	1	----	----	1	----	--	---	----	1	---	---
		Females	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
6	Barry......	Males ..	9	9	--	--	--	----	1	7	1	--	---	8	1	---	---
		Females	7	7	--	--	--	----	3	1	3	--	---	6	1	---	---
7	Bay........	Males ..	4	3	--	--	1	----	1	2	1	--	---	3	1	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	1	----	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
8	Benzie.....	Males ..	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	----	1	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
9	Berrien.....	Males ..	5	5	--	--	--	----	2	2	1	--	---	5	----	---	---
		Females	6	6	--	--	--	----	2	2	2	--	---	5	----	1	---
10	Branch	Males ..	7	7	--	--	--	----	4	2	1	--	---	5	2	---	---
		Females	7	7	--	--	--	----	1	5	1	--	---	7	----	---	---
11	Calhoun	Males ..	11	11	--	--	--	----	3	7	1	--	---	11	----	---	---
		Females	8	8	--	--	--	----	1	1	6	--	---	7	----	1	---
12	Cass........	Males ..	5	3	1	1	--	----	----	2	2	1	---	5	----	---	---
		Females	3	2	1	--	--	----	----	----	3	--	---	1	----	1	1
13	Charlevoix.	Males ..	3	2	--	--	1	----	1	2	----	--	---	3	----	---	---
		Females	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
14	Chippewa..	Males ..	1	----	--	--	1	----	----	----	1	--	---	1	----	---	---
		Females	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
15	Clare.......	Males ..	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	----	1	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
16	Clinton	Males ..	5	5	--	--	--	----	1	3	1	--	---	5	----	---	---
		Females	3	3	--	--	--	----	1	1	1	--	---	3	----	---	---
17	Eaton......	Males ..	5	5	--	--	--	----	1	3	1	--	---	5	----	---	---
		Females	4	4	--	--	--	----	2	1	1	--	---	4	----	---	---

TABLE XXI.

their Color, Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health, Habits, Places of Abode, and for the year 1878.

HEALTH.				HABITS.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
406	76	7	1	435	8	6	27	14	393	25	45	27	365	21	74	30	1
247	38	5	----	254	8	5	16	7	228	17	25	20	209	14	48	19	
159	38	2	1	181	----	1	11	7	165	8	20	7	156	7	26	11	
3	----	1	----	4	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	2
1	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	
1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	*a*1	----	----	----	4
1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	
1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	5
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
6	3	----	----	8	----	1	----	----	9	----	----	----	7	1	1	----	6
7	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	1	7	----	----	----	6	1	----	----	
4	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	3	1	----	----	7
1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8
----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	
4	1	----	----	4	----	----	1	----	4	1	----	----	3	----	1	1	9
5	1	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	5	1	----	----	3	2	1	----	
7	----	----	----	5	1	----	----	1	6	1	----	----	5	----	2	----	10
5	2	----	----	7	----	----	----	----	7	----	----	----	6	----	----	1	
10	1	----	----	9	----	1	1	----	10	1	----	----	8	----	2	1	11
5	3	----	----	6	----	----	----	2	7	----	----	1	6	----	2	----	
3	----	2	----	5	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	3	2	----	----	12
2	1	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	
3	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	13
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	14
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15
----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	
3	2	----	----	4	----	----	1	----	5	--	----	----	5	----	----	----	16
2	1	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	
4	1	----	----	4	1	----	----	----	4	1	----	----	4	----	1	----	17
1	3	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	3	----	----	1	

TABLE XXI.—Continued.

Number.	Counties and Institute.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Emmet	Males	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
		Females	3	----	--	--	3	----	2	1	----	--	---	2	1	---	---
2	Genesee[1]	Males	6	6	--	--	--	----	2	3	1	--	---	6	----	---	---
		Females	4	4	--	--	--	----	1	1	2	--	---	3	----	---	1
3	G. Traverse	Males	2	2	--	--	--	----	2	----	----	--	---	2	----	---	---
		Females	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
4	Gratiot	Males	3	3	--	--	--	----	2	1	----	--	---	3	----	---	---
		Females	2	2	--	--	--	----	----	2	----	--	---	2	----	---	---
5	Hillsdale	Males	6	6	--	--	--	----	2	3	1	--	---	5	----	1	---
		Females	8	8	--	--	--	----	2	2	4	--	---	7	----	1	---
6	Houghton	Males	13	13	--	--	--	----	----	11	2	--	---	13	----	---	---
		Females	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
7	Huron	Males	2	2	--	--	--	----	----	2	----	--	---	2	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	1	----	----	--	---	----	----	1	---
8	Ingham	Males	7	6	1	--	--	----	4	2	1	--	---	6	1	---	---
		Females	4	4	--	--	--	----	----	3	1	--	---	4	----	---	---
9	Ionia	Males	4	4	--	--	--	----	1	3	----	--	---	4	----	---	---
		Females	6	6	--	--	--	----	1	2	3	--	---	5	----	1	---
10	Iosco	Males	1	1	--	--	--	----	----	1	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
		Females	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
11	Isabella	Males	4	3	--	--	1	----	1	3	----	--	---	4	----	---	---
		Females	3	1	--	--	2	----	2	----	1	--	---	3	----	---	---
12	Jackson	Males	11	11	--	--	--	----	3	5	2	1	---	9	----	2	---
		Females	3	3	--	--	--	----	----	----	3	--	---	3	----	---	---
13	Kalamazoo	Males	5	5	--	--	--	----	2	1	2	--	---	5	----	---	---
		Females	5	5	--	--	--	----	2	1	2	--	---	5	----	---	---
14	Kalkaska	Males	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	----	----	1	--	---	1	----	---	---
15	Kent	Males	13	13	--	--	--	----	5	8	----	--	---	11	2	---	---
		Females	5	5	--	--	--	----	4	1	----	--	---	4	----	1	---
16	Lake	Males	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	---	---
		Females	1	1	--	--	--	----	----	1	----	--	---	1	----	---	---
17	Lapeer	Males	3	3	--	--	--	----	----	2	1	--	---	3	----	---	---
		Females	4	4	--	--	--	----	----	3	1	--	---	4	----	---	---
18	Leelanaw	Males	1	----	--	--	1	----	----	----	1	--	---	1	----	---	---
		Females	2	2	--	--	--	----	----	2	----	--	---	2	----	---	---

---

[1] Exclusive of the fourth ward, Flint. See "Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute" at the end of this table.

TABLE XXI.—CONTINUED.

HEALTH.				HABITS.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uninformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
5	1	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	5	....	1	....	2
3	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1	1	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	4
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	
6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	5	...	1	....	5
6	2	...	....	8	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	....	7	....	1	....	
13	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	1	10	....	....	3	10	....	1	2	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	7
....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
4	2	1	....	4	....	....	2	1	6	1	....	....	6	....	1	....	8
3	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	
4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	9
3	3	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	11
2	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	
10	1	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	8	3	....	....	6	1	4	....	12
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
4	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	13
5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	2	....	1	2	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
9	4	....	....	9	....	....	2	2	11	....	....	2	7	....	1	5	15
3	1	1	....	4	....	....	1	....	3	*a* 1	....	1	3	....	1	1	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
2	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	17
2	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	18
1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	

a St. Mark's Home.

TABLE XXI.—CONTINUED.

Number.	COUNTIES AND INSTITUTE.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Lenawee	Males	8	8					1	5	2			8			
		Females	5	5					3	1	1			5			
2	Livingston	Males	5	5					2	2	1			5			
		Females	3	3					1	2				3			
3	Mackinac	Males	1				1			1				1			
		Females															
4	Macomb	Males	10	10					2	6	2			9		1	
		Females	8	8					2	4	2			8			
5	Manistee	Males	2	2						2				2			
		Females															
6	Marquette	Males	6	6					1	4	1			5	1		
		Females															
7	Mason	Males															
		Females	3	2			1			1	2			3			
8	Mecosta	Males	1	1						1				1			
		Females	1	1						1						1	
9	Monroe	Males	13	12	1				5	6	2			11		2	
		Females	2	2						1	1			2			
10	Montcalm	Males	7	7					4	3				7			
		Females	3	3						2		*a*1		3			
11	Muskegon	Males	1	1						1				1			
		Females															
12	Newaygo	Males	1	1						1						1	
		Females	1	1							1			1			
13	Oakland	Males	7	7					3	4				6	1		
		Females	6	6					1	4	1			5			1
14	Oceana	Males															
		Females	2				2				2			2			
15	Ontonagon	Males	4	4					1	3				4			
		Females															
16	Osceola	Males	1	1						1				1			
		Females															
17	Ottawa	Males	9	8			1		6	3				8	1		
		Females	5	5						5				5			
18	Saginaw	Males	5	5					2	2	1			5			
		Females	6	6					4		2			6			

a "Grass widow."

TABLE XXI.—Continued.

Health.				Habits.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	Number.
6	2	....	....	7	1	....	....	....	6	1	....	1	5	....	1	2	1
5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	
4	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	4	....	....	1	2
2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
7	3	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	7	2	....	1	7	1	2	....	4
8	....	....	....	7	....	....	1	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
6	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	1	4	1	....	1	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	8
....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	
12	1	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	11	2	....	....	11	....	2	....	9
....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	
7	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	10
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	12
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	
6	1	....	....	4	....	....	2	1	6	....	....	1	6	....	1	....	13
5	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	1	4	1	....	1	4	....	1	1	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	
3	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
7	2	....	....	7	....	....	2	....	9	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	17
4	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	
4	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	18
6	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	

TABLE XXI.—CONTINUED.

Number.	COUNTIES AND INSTITUTE.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Sanilac	Males	5	5					1	4				5			
		Females	2	2					1	1				2			
2	Shiawassee	Males	3	3						3				3			
		Females	1	1					1						1		
3	St. Clair	Males	8	8					3	2	3			7	1		
		Females	10	9			a1		1	4	5			10			
4	St. Joseph	Males	5	5					1	2	2			4		1	
		Females	6	6					4	2				6			
5	Tuscola	Males	2	2						1	1			2			
		Females	5	5					2	1	2			4	1		
6	Van Buren	Males	3	3					1	1	1			3			
		Females	2	2					2					2			
7	Washtenaw	Males	7	7					1	3	3			7			
		Females	5	5					4		1			5			
8	Wayne	Males	8	8						6	1	1		7	1		
		Females	6	6					4	2				6			
9	Wexford	Males															
		Females	1	1							1					1	
10	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute[1]	Males	26	26					25		1			26			
		Females	20	20					20					20			

---

[1] Includes the entire fourth ward of Flint.

TABLE XXI.—CONTINUED.

HEALTH.				HABITS.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families	County Houses.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	1
2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	
2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
7	1	....	....	6	....	....	2	....	8	....	....	....	7	1	....	....	3
8	2	....	....	9	....	....	1	....	9	....	....	1	7	1	2	....	
4	1	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	*b* 4	1	....	....	4
5	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	4	....	1	1	
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	5
4	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	*b* 2	....	1	....	6
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	
6	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	7
4	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	
7	1	....	....	5	2	....	....	1	6	....	....	2	5	....	1	2	8
5	1	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	5	....	....	1	5	....	1	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
26	....	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	1	12	....	14	....	10
20	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	9	....	11	....	

'Half-breed." *b* One a pensioner.

TABLE XXII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Blind Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number of each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.															
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
1 to 2......	Males....	....	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	...
	Females.	1	..	..	1	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	1
2 to 3......	Males....	3	..	..	..	3	..	...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	1
	Females.	1	..	..	..	1	..	...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	1
3 to 4......	Males....	4	..	..	..	1	3	...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	2
	Females.	....	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	...
4 to 5......	Males....	....	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	...
	Females.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	2
5 to 10....	Males....	7	..	..	..	..	1	...	6	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	3
	Females.	2	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	1
10 to 15...	Males....	11	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	6	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	3
	Females.	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	5	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	2
15 to 20...	Males....	17	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	5	10	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	5
	Females.	13	..	..	..	..	..	...	3	3	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	4
20 to 30...	Males....	24	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	6	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	....	3
	Females.	23	..	..	1	1	..	...	....	7	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
30 to 40...	Males....	26	..	..	2	1	..	...	7	5	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	....	1
	Females.	21	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	3	2	4	5	..	..	..	..	....	3
40 to 50...	Males....	37	..	..	1	1	..	3	12	4	8	3	1	4	..	..	..	....	3
	Females.	15	..	..	..	1	..	...	2	1	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	3	1
50 to 60...	Males....	40	..	..	2	..	1	...	4	10	7	10	2	2	2	..	..	....	...
	Females.	37	1	..	3	..	4	2	4	8	5	3	4	2	1	..	..	....	1
60 to 70...	Males....	54	..	..	2	1	1	2	16	11	6	11	2	1	..	..	..	1	...
	Females.	23	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	2	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	....	...
70 and over	Males....	65	..	..	1	2	4	9	14	13	8	4	4	2	..	..	..	4	...
	Females.	50	1	..	2	..	5	6	16	7	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	...
Unknown .	Males....	2	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	...
	Females.	....	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	...
All ages..	Males....	200	..	1	8	9	12	16	67	62	47	39	13	9	2	..	..	5	21
	Females.	200	2	1	8	3	11	13	41	36	29	28	17	5	1	..	..	5	19
	Totals...	490	2	2	16	12	23	29	108	98	76	67	30	14	3	..	..	10	40

TABLE XXIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Blind Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.														No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
1 to 2......	Males......	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females...	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
2 to 3......	Males......	3	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	----
	Females...	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
3 to 4......	Males......	4	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	----
	Females...	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
4 to 5......	Males......	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females...	2	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
5 to 10.....	Males......	7	1	1	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2
	Females...	2	2	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
10 to 15....	Males......	11	----	----	--	--	2	----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	2	2	3
	Females...	12	----	----	1	--	----	----	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	7	1
15 to 20....	Males......	17	3	----	3	--	----	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	8	1
	Females...	13	----	----	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	8	----
20 to 30....	Males......	24	3	3	1	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	8	2
	Females...	23	1	1	1	--	3	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	3	--	6	4
30 to 40....	Males......	26	5	2	2	--	4	1	--	2	1	--	--	--	1	1	5	2
	Females...	21	2	1	2	--	1	----	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	5	5	1
40 to 50....	Males......	37	7	6	2	2	4	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	6	5
	Females...	15	1	----	1	--	2	----	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	4	2
50 to 60....	Males......	40	6	1	3	--	6	3	2	--	--	1	--	--	2	5	9	2
	Females...	37	5	3	2	1	4	1	4	--	2	--	--	--	3	4	6	2
60 to 70....	Males......	54	6	3	7	--	2	4	3	3	2	--	--	--	1	3	14	6
	Females...	23	2	2	2	--	2	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	2	7	1
70 and over	Males......	65	5	3	3	--	7	1	2	3	2	--	1	--	2	4	26	6
	Females...	50	6	4	3	1	1	1	--	2	1	--	--	--	2	2	25	2
Unknown..	Males......	2	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	1
	Females...	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
All ages..	Males......	290	36	19	21	2	27	13	9	8	7	2	1	--	8	22	85	30
	Females...	200	19	11	13	2	13	5	9	5	5	--	1	1	12	19	72	13
	Totals.....	490	55	30	34	4	40	18	18	13	12	2	2	1	20	41	157	43

TABLE XXIV.

Showing, by Sex, the Time of Affliction, in Years and Periods of Years, of the Blind Persons in Michigan, and the Time of Medical Treatment of those represented in each Period of Time of Affliction, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.														No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
—½	Males																	
	Females	2	1														1	
½ to 1	Males	1					1											
	Females	1															1	
1 to 2	Males	8	1	2	1				1	1							2	
	Females	8	1	1			1										3	2
2 to 3	Males	9		1	1											1	6	
	Females	3			1												1	1
3 to 4	Males	12		2				1								1	7	1
	Females	11	3	1			1	1								1	4	
4 to 5	Males	16	3	1			1			1					1	2	7	
	Females	13	1	1		1			1		1				1	2	5	
5 to 10	Males	67	14	5	5		3	2	3	2	5	1				5	18	4
	Females	41	4	2	5		1	1	3		1		1			7	15	1
10 to 15	Males	62	4	2	8	1	8	3	1	3	1	1	1		1	6	9	13
	Females	36	3	2	3		1	1	1	2	3			1	4	4	10	1
15 to 20	Males	47	6	2	2	1	2	5	3						4	3	16	3
	Females	29	2		3		2	2	1	1					1	3	12	2
20 to 30	Males	39	6	4	2		3	1			1				1	4	13	4
	Females	28	1	3			6			2					3		12	1
30 to 40	Males	13			2		7	1		1							1	1
	Females	17	2	1	1	1	1		1						2	1	5	2
40 to 50	Males	9	1						1						1		4	2
	Females	5	1						2						1	1		
50 to 60	Males	2	1				1											
	Females	1															1	
60 to 70	Males																	
	Females																	
70 and over	Males																	
	Females																	
Unknown	Males	5					1										2	2
	Females	5															2	3
All ages	Males	290	36	19	21	2	27	13	9	8	7	2	1		8	22	85	30
	Females	200	19	11	13	2	13	5	9	5	5		1	1	12	19	72	13
	Totals	490	55	30	34	4	40	18	18	13	12	2	2	1	20	41	157	43

TABLE XXV.

Showing, by Sex, the Total Number of Blind Persons in Michigan; the Total number who have been inmates of Institutions for the Blind, the number who have been inmates of institutions within the State, the number who have been inmates of institutions without the State, the number who have been inmates of institutions both within and without the State, and the length of time they have been inmates; the number who have never been inmates of any institution, and the number of whom it is not reported whether they have been inmates of any institution; for the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of blind persons	490	290	200
Total number who have been inmates of institutions	106	57	49
Number who have been inmates of institutions within the State	83	44	39
Number who have been inmates of institutions without the State	17	10	7
Number who have been inmates of institutions both within and without the State	6	3	3
TIME IN YEARS, INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS.			
—½	14	7	7
½ to 1	6	4	2
1 to 1½	11	7	4
1½ to 2	2	2	......
2 to 3	10	5	5
3 to 4	9	2	7
4 to 5	7	6	1
5 to 6	17	10	7
6 to 7	11	4	7
7 to 8	4	1	3
8 to 9	9	6	3
9 to 10	.....	.....	......
10 and over	.....	.....	......
Unknown	6	3	3
Number who have never been inmates of any institution	334	195	139
Number of whom it is not reported whether they have been inmates of any institution	50	38	12

TABLE XXVI.

Showing, by Sex, the Nativity and Parent-nativity of the Blind Persons in Michigan in the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
NATIVITY OF BLIND PERSONS.*			
All nativities	490	290	200
Native	347	190	157
Foreign	126	91	35
Unknown	17	9	8
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF BLIND PERSONS.*			
All nativities	490	290	200
Both parents native	241	136	105
Both parents foreign	162	110	52
Foreign father and native mother	17	7	10
Foreign mother and native father	11	7	4
Unknown mother, father native	3	2	1
Unknown mother, father foreign	1	1	....
Unknown father, mother native	7	4	3
Unknown father, mother foreign	....	....	....
Both unknown	48	23	25
One or both native	279	156	123
One or both foreign	191	125	66

---

* "Native" includes only those born in the United States.

TABLE XXVII.

Showing the Estates and Incomes of the Blind Persons in Michigan in the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of blind persons	490	290	200
Total number who have estates	171	126	45
VALUE OF ESTATES.			
Under $500	38	33	5
$500 to $1,000	37	25	12
$1,000 to $2,000	34	23	11
$2,000 to $5,000	41	31	10
$5,000 and over	15	13	2
Unknown	6	1	5
Number who have no estates	245	127	118
Number whose estates, if any, are not reported	74	37	37
Total number who have incomes	134	97	37
VALUE OF INCOMES.			
Under $100	14	6	8
$100 to $200	22	17	5
$200 to $500	30	29	1
$500 to $1,000	20	18	2
$1,000 and over	.....	.....	......
Unknown	48	27	21
Number who have no incomes	272	148	124
Number whose incomes, if any, are not reported	84	45	39

TABLE XXVIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Total number of Blind Persons in Michigan; the number who have Relatives liable for their support, and the value of the Estates of such relatives; the number whose relatives have no estates, and the number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported; the number who have no relatives liable for their support, and the number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported; for the year 1878.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of blind persons	490	290	200
Total number who have relatives liable for their support	260	127	133
VALUE OF ESTATES OF RELATIVES LIABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF SUCH PERSONS.			
Under $500	20	7	13
$500 to $1,000	22	10	12
$1,000 to $2,000	25	7	18
$2,000 to $3,000	21	10	11
$3,000 to $4,000	19	10	9
$4,000 to $5,000	13	4	9
$5,000 and over	40	20	20
Unknown	6	4	2
Number whose relatives have no estates	23	11	12
Number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported	71	44	27
Number who have no relatives liable for their support	204	145	59
Number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported	26	18	8

TABLE XXIX.

Showing, for the Blind Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Blind from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	29	24
Congenital	19	16
Congenital cataract	1	----
Congenital and measles	1	----
"Congenital—inflammation at 2 days old"	1	----
Weak eyes from birth, and scarlet fever	----	1
Weakness	1	----
Hereditary	----	4
Hereditary and congenital	----	1
Old age	12	8
Old age and reading by lamp-light	----	1
Old age and inflammation	----	2
Cataract of old age	1	----
Old age and hard work	----	1
Inflammation	45	37
Inflammation caused by injury	2	1
Inflammation and measles	----	1
Inflammation and improper treatment	3	----
Inflammation from vaccination	----	1
Inflammation and mal-practice	2	1
Inflammation caused by a cold	1	----
Inflammation caused by teething	----	1
Inflammatory ulcer	2	----
Poison and inflammation	1	----
Ulceration of eyes	----	1
Ulceration of cornea	----	1
Cataract	20	18
Amaurosis	4	1
Cataract caused by inflammation of brain	----	1
Cataract caused by heavy lifting	1	----
Soft cataract	----	2
Internal cataract	----	1
Sickness—cataract	1	----
Inaction of optic nerve	----	1
Atrophy of optic nerve	----	1
Paralysis of optic nerve	4	1
Decay of optic nerve	1	----
Weakness of optic nerve	1	----
Optic nerve diseased	1	----
Gradual failure of eye-sight	----	1
Syphilis—whisky—dirt	1	----
Gonorrhea	3	----
Venereal disease	1	----
Intemperance and women	1	----
Intemperance	2	----
Whisky and hard labor	1	----
Change of life	----	2
Poor medical treatment in case of child-birth	----	1
Paralysis	----	1
Sickness and nervous debility	1	----
Nervous affection	----	1
Neuralgia	2	6
Neuralgia and general debility	----	1
Neuralgia and strong medicine	----	1
Sick-headache—hereditary	----	1
Brain fever	3	----
Distress of head	----	1
Dropsy on brain	2	----
Hydrocephalous	1	----
Catarrh	----	1
Sickness	3	1
Erysipelas	4	3
Black erysipelas	1	----
Erysipelas in head, causing inflammation and ulceration	----	1
Scrofula	3	8
Scrofula and mal-practice	----	1
Cancer	2	----
Fever	----	2
Ship fever	1	----
Scarlet fever	4	4
Measles	----	3
Mumps	----	1
Mumps, fever and medicine	----	1
Chicken-pox	1	1
Small-pox	8	1
Whooping-cough	----	1
Diphtheria	----	1
Bilious fever	1	----
Typhoid fever	----	2
Rheumatic fever	1	----
Sciatica and inflammatory rheumatism	1	----
A cough	----	1
Diabetes	1	----
Disease contracted in army	1	----
Contracted in army	1	----
Epilepsy	----	1
Fits	2	1
Mal-treatment	----	1
Bad treatment for sore eyes	1	----
Mal-practice	2	----
Mal-practice for measles	1	----
Having cross eyes straightened	1	----
Medicine	1	----
Taking belladonna	----	1
Taking chloroform	1	----
Over-dose of opiate	----	1
Over-dose of medicine in infancy	----	1
Over-dose of flag-root	----	1
Fever and use of red precipitate	----	1
Working among tobacco plants	1	----
Accident	8	1

TABLE XXIX.—CONTINUED.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Accident, inflammation, and malpractice	1	....	Log rolled on him	1	....
Accident and amaurosis	1	....	A fall	1	....
Inflammation and accident	....	1	Bite of hog	....	1
Injury and inflammation	2	....	Bite of snake	....	1
Bruise followed by inflammation	1	....	"Was thrown from wagon; amaurosis or paralysis of optic nerve"	1	....
Hot lime	1	....	Hard study and inflammation	1	....
Playing with unslacked lime	1	....	Nervous debility caused by mental labor	1	....
Potash flying into eyes	1	....	Over-work	2	1
Sparks from fire	....	1	Over-work and weakness of optic nerve	....	1
Burned	2	....	Over-work—logging	1	....
Burned by steam from kettle lifted by a drunken woman	....	1	Lifting	2	....
Scald from locomotive engine boiler	1	....	Lifting and hard work	1	....
Struck in eye with brush	1	....	Strain	1	....
Splinter wound	1	....	Over-heat	2	....
Struck with glass tumbler	1	....	Over-heat and taking cold	1	....
"Premature explosion of cannon"	2	....	Breaking stone for lime-kiln	1	....
Explosion of powder	5	....	Hardship	1	....
Firing army caps	....	1	Exposure	1	....
Premature blasting	1	....	Exposure to strong sunlight in infancy	1	....
Explosion in mine	13	....	Cold	3	2
Accidentally shot	3	....	Cold and exposure	....	1
Gun-shot	1	....	Severe cold, erysipelas, and dropsy	....	1
Struck by lightning	1	....	Bathing	1	....
Kicked by a horse	2	....			
Injury to the spine	1	....			
Spurred by a rooster	....	2			
Hurt by unyoking oxen	1	....			
Totals				290	200

TABLE XXX.

Showing the Occupations of the Blind Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Bakers	1	....
Basket-makers	1	....
Beggars	2	....
Bead-workers	....	3
Blacksmiths	2	....
Boarding-house keepers previous to blindness	....	1
Book agents	....	1
Brewers previous to becoming blind	1	....
Broom-makers	2	....
Butcher previous to becoming blind, now organ grinder	1	....
Cabinet-makers previous to becoming blind	1	....
Cabinet-makers previous to becoming blind, now farmers	1	....
Carpenters	2	....
Carpenters previous to becoming blind	2	....
Carpenters' sons	1	....
Children	12	9
Cigar-dealers	1	....
Coopers	1	....
Domestics	....	3
Engineers	1	....
Farmers	88	4
Farmers' wives	....	9
Farmers' sons and daughters	7	2
Farmers and merchants	1	....
Farmers previous to becoming blind	11	....
Farmers previous to becoming blind, now no occupation	2	....
Farmer previous to becoming blind, now music teacher and seller of organs	1	....
Farm laborers and wives	2	1
Grocers	1	....
Gunsmiths previous to becoming blind	1	....
Hotel-keepers	3	2
Housekeepers	....	77
Housekeepers previous to becoming blind	....	10
Housekeepers and knitters	....	1
House-workers	....	10
Hunters, trappers, and beggars	1	....
Hunters	1	....
Hunter, Indian doctor, and orator	1	....
Knitters, seamstresses, and bead-workers	....	1
Knitters and seamstresses	....	1
Laborers	15	....
Laborers previous to becoming blind, now basket-makers	1	....
Land agents previous to becoming blind, now no occupation	1	....
Masons	1	....
Machinists previous to becoming blind, now cabinet-makers	1	....
Merchants	2	....
Miners	3	....
Miners previous to becoming blind, now no occupation	5	....
Miners previous to becoming blind, now saloon-keepers	1	....
Ministers and farmers	1	....
Musicians	3	1
Music teachers	4	1
Needle-workers	....	1
No occupation	39	30
Not reported	2	8
Painters	1	....
Peddlers	15	....
Physicians	1	....
Pop-corn dealers	1	....
Preachers and basket-makers	1	....
Pupils	25	21
Retired farmers	1	....
Saloon-keepers	3	....
Sellers of Yankee notions	1	....
Ship carpenters	1	....
Shoemakers	1	....
Shoemakers previous to becoming blind	1	....
Soldiers previous to becoming blind, now no occupation	1	....
Students	1	....
Students previous to becoming blind, now no occupation	1	....
Tailoresses	....	1
Teachers	....	1
Wagon-makers	1	....
Weavers and housekeepers	....	1
Wood-sawyers	2	....
Wood-sawyers and saw-filers	1	....
Totals	290	200

TABLE XXXI.

Showing, for the State, by Totals and by Sex, the Number of Deaf, Partially Deaf and Condition, Health, Habits, Places of Abode,

CLASSES.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
			White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
Deaf........	Totals..	88	87	..	..	1	....	27	47	13	1	..	83	1	3	1
	Males....	59	58	..	..	1	....	18	35	5	1	..	56	....	2	1
	Females	29	29	..	..	..	....	9	12	8	...	..	27	1	1	...
Partially Deaf and Dumb.....	Totals..	27	27	..	..	..	....	18	9	....	...	..	24	1	2	...
	Males ..	11	11	..	..	..	....	9	2	....	...	..	10	....	1	...
	Females	16	16	..	..	..	....	9	7	....	...	..	14	1	1	...
Dumb.......	Totals..	46	44	1	..	1	....	46	....	....	...	..	14	26	5	1
	Males ..	30	29	1	..	..	....	30	....	....	...	..	12	13	5	...
	Females	16	15	..	..	1	....	16	....	....	...	..	2	13	...	1
Partially Blind	Totals..	75	72	..	..	3	....	24	42	8	1	..	64	4	3	4
	Males ..	54	53	..	..	1	....	14	33	6	1	..	46	2	3	3
	Females	21	19	..	..	2	....	10	9	2	...	..	18	2	...	1

a "Ann Arbor Institute."

TABLE XXXI.

Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, their Color, Conjugal and Mental and How Supported, for the year 1878.

HEALTH.				HABITS.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.			
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	D. and D. and B. Institutions.	Unknown.	By Themselves or Friends.	By the Public in part.	By the Public.	Unknown.
72	15	1	....	75	1	2	7	3	86	....	....	2	81	....	....	7
50	8	1	....	49	1	2	4	3	57	....	....	2	53	....	....	6
22	7	....	....	26	....	....	3	....	29	....	....	....	28	....	....	1
24	3	....	....	19	....	....	8	....	27	....	....	....	23	1	....	3
11	....	....	....	6	....	....	5	....	11	....	....	....	9	1	....	1
13	3	....	....	13	....	....	3	....	16	....	....	....	14	....	....	2
40	6	....	....	21	3	....	14	8	38	3	3	2	39	....	4	3
28	2	....	....	12	3	....	9	6	24	2	2	2	25	....	3	2
12	4	....	....	9	....	....	5	2	14	1	1	....	14	....	1	1
58	16	1	....	62	3	3	6	1	68	1	1	5	60	7	4	4
41	12	1	....	44	1	3	6	....	49	....	*a* 1	4	*b* 41	7	3	3
17	4	....	....	18	2	....	....	1	19	1		1	19	....	1	1

b Includes 1 pensioner.

TABLE XXXII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Deaf Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Ye and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in each Period of have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number of Each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.														
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.
5 to 10	Males	....	--	--	--	--	....	....	....	....	....	....	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	2	--	--	--	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	--	--	--	--	--
10 to 15	Males	4	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	....	....	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	....	....	1	....	....	....	--	--	--	--	--
15 to 20	Males	3	--	--	--	--	....	1	1	1	....	....	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	....	....	2	1	....	....	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 30	Males	8	--	--	--	--	....	....	1	3	2	2	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	....	....	....	2	1	....	--	--	--	--	--
30 to 40	Males	8	--	1	--	--	....	....	1	....	2	2	2	--	--	--	--
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	....	....	....	....	....	3	--	--	--	--	--
40 to 50	Males	8	--	--	--	--	....	....	1	....	1	6	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	7	--	--	--	--	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	2	--	--	--
50 to 60	Males	10	--	--	--	--	....	....	2	....	1	3	1	2	1	--	--
	Females	....	--	--	--	--	....	....	....	....	....	....	--	--	--	--	--
60 to 70	Males	9	--	--	--	--	....	....	1	....	2	2	2	--	1	--	--
	Females	7	--	--	--	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	--	--	1	--
70 and over	Males	9	--	--	--	--	....	....	1	2	....	2	--	--	2	1	--
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	....	....	1	....	....	....	--	1	--	1	--
All ages	Males	59	--	1	--	--	1	2	9	7	8	17	5	2	4	1	--
	Females	29	--	--	--	2	1	....	7	5	2	5	2	3	--	2	--
	Totals	88	--	1	--	2	2	2	16	12	10	22	7	5	4	3	--

TABLE XXXIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Deaf Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.													Unknown.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.			
5 to 10	Males	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	Females	2	....	....	..	1	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	....	1
10 to 15	Males	4	....	1	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	3	....
	Females	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1	....
15 to 20	Males	3	1	....	..	..	1	1	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	Females	3	....	....	..	..	1	....	..	..		..	..	..	1	1	....	....
20 to 30	Males	8	1	1	..	..	....	....	..	1		..	1	..	..	..	3	1
	Females	3	....	....	2	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1	....
30 to 40	Males	8	1	1	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	2	4	....
	Females	3	1	....	1	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1	....
40 to 50	Males	8	1	....	1	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	3	3	....
	Females	7	....	....	..	..	2	....	..	..		..	..	..	2	1	1	1
50 to 60	Males	10	....	....	..	..	1	1	..	..		..	1	..	2	1	4	....
	Females	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	....	....
60 to 70	Males	9	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	1	2	5	1
	Females	7	2	....	1	..	1	....	..	..		..	..	..	1	1	1	....
70 and over	Males	9	2	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	1	..	2	1	3	....
	Females	3	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	3	....
All ages	Males	59	6	3	1	..	2	2	..	1		..	3	..	5	9	25	2
	Females	29	3	....	4	1	4	....	..	..		..	..	..	4	3	8	2
	Totals	88	9	3	5	1	6	2	..	1		..	3	..	9	12	33	4

TABLE XXXIV.

Showing, by Sex, the Time of Affliction, in Years and Periods of Years, of the Deaf Per in Michigan, and the Time of Medical Treatment of those represented in each Peri Time of Affliction, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS														No. Never Treated.
			−½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.	
½ to 1......	Males....	1	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
	Females.	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
1 to 2.......	Males....	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
	Females.	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
2 to 3.......	Males....	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
	Females.	2	----	----	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
3 to 4.......	Males....	1	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
	Females.	1	----	----	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
4 to 5.......	Males....	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
	Females.	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
5 to 10.....	Males....	9	3	----	----	----	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
	Females.	7	1	----	----	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
10 to 15.....	Males....	7	1	1	----	----	----	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	
	Females.	5	1	----	2	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	
15 to 20.....	Males....	8	----	----	----	---	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	
	Females.	2	----	----	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
20 to 30.....	Males....	17	----	----	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	2	2	
	Females.	5	1	----	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	
30 to 40.....	Males....	5	----	1	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	
	Females.	2	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	
40 to 50.....	Males....	2	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
	Females.	3	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
50 to 60.....	Males....	4	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
	Females.	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
60 to 70.....	Males....	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	
	Females.	2	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
70 and over	Males....	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
	Females.	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
Unknown..	Males....	2	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
	Females.	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	
All ages..	Males....	59	6	3	1	----	2	2	--	1	--	--	3	--	5	9	
	Females.	29	3	----	4	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3	
	Totals...	88	9	3	5	1	6	2	--	1	--	--	3	--	9	12	

TABLE XXXV.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number of Each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.																
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
5 to 10.....	Males.......	2	....	....	..	..	....	1	1	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females...	3	....	....	..	..	....	1	2	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10 to 15....	Males.......	4	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	3		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females...	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15 to 20....	Males.......	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	Females...	3	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
20 to 30....	Males.......	3	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females...	2	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
30 to 40....	Males.......	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
	Females...	4	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
40 to 50....	Males.......	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	Females...	2	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	....
50 to 60....	Males.......	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Females...	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
60 to 70....	Males.......	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	Females...	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....
All ages..	Males.......	11	....	....	..	..	....	1	2	3		3	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
	Females...	16	....	....	..	..	....	1	2	2	2	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	....
	Totals.....	27	....	....	..	..	....	2	4	5	2	9	1	1	1	1	..	1	4

TABLE XXXVI.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, Class in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years those represented in each Period of have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.														No. Never Treated.
			−½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.	
5 to 10.....	Males.......	2	1	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females...	3	1	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
10 to 15....	Males.......	4	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
	Females...	1	1	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
15 to 20....	Males.......	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females...	3	----	----	1	--	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
20 to 30....	Males.......	3	----	----	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females...	2	----	----	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
30 to 40....	Males.......	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females...	4	1	----	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
40 to 50....	Males.......	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females...	2	1	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
50 to 60....	Males.......	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females...	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
60 to 70....	Males.......	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females...	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
All ages..	Males.......	11	1	----	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8
	Females...	16	4	----	2	--	1	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5
	Totals.....	27	5	----	2	--	2	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	13

TABLE XXXVII.

Showing, by Sex, the Time of Affliction, in Years and Periods of Years, of the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, and the Time of Medical Treatment of those represented in each Period of Time of Affliction, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

TIME AFFLICTED IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	Time of Treatment, in Years.														No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
			−½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
4 to 5	Males	1	1															
	Females	1	1															
5 to 10	Males	2															2	
	Females	2															1	1
10 to 15	Males	3														1	2	
	Females	2	1		1													
15 to 20	Males																	
	Females	2							1								1	
20 to 30	Males	3					1										2	
	Females	6	1		1		1										2	1
30 to 40	Males																	
	Females	1														1		
40 to 50	Males																	
	Females	1	1															
50 to 60	Males	1															1	
	Females																	
60 to 70	Males																	
	Females	1															1	
70 and over	Males																	
	Females																	
Unknown	Males	1																
	Females																	
All ages	Males	11	1				1									1	8	
	Females	16	4		2		1		1							1	5	2
	Totals	27	5		2		2		1							2	13	2

TABLE XXXVIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represente each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 18

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	No. of Each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.															
			–½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.
4 to 5......	Males......	1	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females...	1	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 10.....	Males......	3	..	..	..	1	1	....	1	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females...	4	..	..	..	..	....	....	4	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15....	Males......	12	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	11	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females...	3	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20....	Males......	6	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females...	4	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 30....	Males......	6	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females...	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 40....	Males......	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Females...	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..
40 to 50....	Males......	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Females...	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	..
50 to 60....	Males......	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females...	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	..
All ages..	Males......	30	..	..	..	1	2	....	2	12	5	6	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Females...	16	..	..	..	..	....	1	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
	Totals	46	..	..	..	1	2	1	6	15	9	7	2	2	1	..	..	..

TABLE XXXIX.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	Time of Treatment, in Years.														No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
4 to 5.......	Males......	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
	Females....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5 to 10......	Males......	3	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Females....	4	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
10 to 15.....	Males......	12	2	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1
	Females....	3	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
15 to 20.....	Males......	6	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
	Females....	4	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
20 to 30.....	Males......	6	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	Females....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
30 to 40.....	Males......	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Females....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1
40 to 50.....	Males......	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1
	Females....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
50 to 60.....	Males......	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
	Females....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
All ages...	Males......	30	2	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	3
	Females....	16	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1
	Totals......	46	3	1	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	33	4

TABLE XL.

Showing, by Sex, the Time of Affliction, in Years and Periods of Years, of the Persons in Michigan, and the Time of Medical Treatment of those represented in Period of Time of Affliction, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.														No. Never Treated.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.	
2 to 3	Males	1	----	----	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
3 to 4	Males	2	----	----	--	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
4 to 5	Males	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
5 to 10	Males	2	1	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	4	1	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
10 to 15	Males	12	1	1	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8
	Females	3	----	----	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
15 to 20	Males	5	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
	Females	4	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
20 to 30	Males	6	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
	Females	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
30 to 40	Males	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
40 to 50	Males	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
50 to 60	Males	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
All ages	Males	30	2	1	--	1	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	21
	Females	16	1	----	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12
	Totals	46	3	1	--	1	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	33

TABLE XLI.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number of each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.															
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
5 to 10......	Males......	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15.....	Males......	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15 to 20.....	Males......	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20 to 30.....	Males......	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Females....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
30 to 40.....	Males	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	....	2	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
40 to 50.....	Males......	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females....	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
50 to 60.....	Males......	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
60 to 70.....	Males......	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over.	Males......	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All ages...	Males......	54	1	..	1	2	3	3	8	13	9	10	3	..	..	..	..	1	5
	Females....	21	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	5	3	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	6
	Totals......	75	1	..	1	3	3	5	10	18	12	13	6	1	1	..	..	1	11

TABLE XLII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, Classified Periods of Years, and the Time in Years those represented in each Period of Age been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.														No. Never Treated.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.	
5 to 10.....	Males......	3	2	----	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females...	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
10 to 15....	Males......	3	1	----	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females...	2	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
15 to 20....	Males......	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females...	1	1	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
20 to 30....	Males......	9	2	----	--	--	----	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
	Females...	4	----	2	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
30 to 40....	Males......	7	2	----	1	--	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1
	Females...	3	----	----	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	----
40 to 50....	Males......	8	----	2	--	1	----	----	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	----
	Females...	4	----	----	--	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
50 to 60....	Males......	8	1	2	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1
	Females...	3	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
60 to 70....	Males......	6	2	----	--	1	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Females...	2	----	----	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
70 and over	Males......	10	1	----	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
	Females...	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	----
All ages..	Males......	54	11	4	3	2	2	2	4	--	--	2	--	--	3	8	10
	Females...	21	1	2	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	8
	Totals.....	75	12	6	4	3	3	3	4	--	--	3	1	--	3	10	18

TABLE XLIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Time of Affliction, in Years and Periods of Years, of the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, and the Time of Medical Treatment of those represented in each Period of Time of Affliction, with Totals for the State, for the year 1878.

TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Total Number.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.														No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
—½	Males	1	1	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
½ to 1	Males	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
1 to 2	Males	1	1	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
2 to 3	Males	2	----	----	1	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---
3 to 4	Males	3	1	----	--	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	---
	Females	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
4 to 5	Males	3	2	----	--	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	2	----	----	--	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---
5 to 10	Males	8	1	----	1	--	----	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1
	Females	2	----	----	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---
10 to 15	Males	13	2	2	1	--	1	----	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	3	---
	Females	5	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	3	---
15 to 20	Males	9	1	1	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2	---
	Females	3	1	1	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
20 to 30	Males	10	2	----	--	--	----	----	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	2	2
	Females	3	----	1	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	---
30 to 40	Males	3	----	1	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	---
	Females	3	----	----	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	----	1
40 to 50	Males	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---
50 to 60	Males	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---
60 to 70	Males	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
70 and over	Males	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
Unknown	Males	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---
	Females	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
All ages	Males	54	11	4	3	2	2	2	4	--	--	2	--	--	3	8	10	3
	Females	21	1	2	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	8	2
	Totals	75	12	6	4	3	3	3	4	--	--	3	1	--	3	10	18	5

TABLE XLIV.

Showing, for the State, the Total Number and the Number af each Sex of the Deaf, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan; the total number of each class who have been inmates of institutions for their care and education, the number who have been inmates of such institutions within the State, the number who have been inmates of such institutions without the State, the number who have been inmates of such institutions both within and without the State, and the length of time they have been inmates; the number who have never been inmates of any institution, and the number of whom it is not reported whether they have been inmates of any institution; for the year 1878.

CLASSES.	SEX.	Total Number.	No. who have been inmates of Institutions within the State.	No. who have been inmates of Institutions without the State.	No. who have been inmates of Inst'ns both within and without the State.	Total number who have been inmates of Public Institutions.	TIME, IN YEARS, INMATES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.														No. who have not been inmates of any Institution.	Not Reported.
							—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
Deaf	Totals	88	8	6	1	15	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	1	2	..	..	2	65	8
	Males	59	5	6	1	12	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	39	8
	Females	29	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	26	..
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	27	7	2	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2	13	5
	Males	11	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	3
	Females	16	6	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	7	2
Dumb	Totals	46	5	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	35	6
	Males	30	4	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	4
	Females	16	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2
Partially Blind	Totals	75	11	3	3	17	10	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	54	4
	Males	54	10	2	1	13	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	39	2
	Females	21	1	1	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	2

TABLE XLV.

Showing, for the State, by Totals and by Sex, the Nativity and Parent-nativity of the Deaf, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan in 1878.

CLASSES.	SEX.	Total Number.	NATIVITY OF PERSONS AFFLICTED.*			NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PERSONS AFFLICTED.*								
										Mother Unknown.		Father Unknown.		
										Father.		Mother.		
			Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Foreign Father and Native Mother.	Foreign Mother and Native Father.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Both Unknown.
Deaf	Totals	88	77	11	....	63	17	2	....	1	....	2	1	2
	Males	59	50	9	....	42	12	1	....	1	....	1	1	1
	Females	29	27	2	....	21	5	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	27	27	....	....	20	5	....	1	1	....	....	....	..
	Males	11	11	....	....	9	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	..
	Females	16	16	....	....	11	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	..
Dumb	Totals	46	38	6	2	22	16	3	2	....	....	....	....	3
	Males	30	25	3	2	16	8	2	2	....	....	....	....	2
	Females	16	13	3	....	6	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Partially Blind	Totals	75	56	19	....	47	18	3	1	....	1	....	....	5
	Males	54	39	15	....	33	14	3	1	....	1	....	....	2
	Females	21	17	4	....	14	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

---

* "Native" includes only those born in the United States.

TABLE XLVI.

Showing, for the State, the Total Number and the Number of each Sex, of the Deaf, Par Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan; the number of class who have Estates and Incomes, and the value of such estates and incomes; the ber who have no estates or incomes, and the number whose estates and incomes, if are not reported; for the year 1878.

CLASSES.	SEX.	Total Number.	Total Number who have Estates.	VALUE OF ESTATES. Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.	Unknown.	No Estates.	Not Reported.	Total Number who have Incomes.	VALUE OF INCOMES. Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to 500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.	Unknown.	No Incomes
Deaf	Totals	88	44	5	10	7	17	4	1	37	7	32	1	4	7	4	3	13	4
	Males	59	34	3	10	4	14	3	..	23	2	22	1	3	5	3	3	7	2
	Females	29	10	2	..	3	3	1	1	14	5	10	..	1	2	1	..	6	1
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	27	8	3	2	2	1	..	..	15	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	3	2
	Males	11	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Females	16	6	2	2	1	1	..	..	8	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	1
Dumb	Totals	46	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	31	9	6	2	1	..	..	..	3	2
	Males	30	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	21	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	1
	Females	16	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	10	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Partially Blind	Totals	75	31	11	5	7	4	4	..	42	2	29	5	6	7	2	2	7	4
	Males	54	27	11	3	5	4	4	..	27	..	25	4	4	6	2	2	7	2
	Females	21	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	15	2	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	1

TABLE XLVII.

Showing, for the State, the Total Number, and the Number of Each Sex, of the Deaf, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan; the number of each class who have Relatives liable for their support, and the value of the estates of such relatives; the number whose relatives have no estates, the number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported, the number who have no relatives liable for their support, and the number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported; for the year 1878.

CLASSES.	SEX.	Total Number.	No. who have Relatives liable for their support.	VALUE OF ESTATES OF RELATIVES LIABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF SUCH PERSONS.								No. whose relatives have no estates.	No. who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported.	No. who have no relatives liable for their support.	No. whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported.
				Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $3,000.	$3,000 to $4,000.	$4,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.	Unknown.				
Deaf	Totals....	88	29	4	4	7	...	3	3	8	... 1	2	7	43	7
	Males....	59	13	1	..	4	...	3	1	4	...	1	1	37	7
	Females..	29	16	3	4	3	...	...	2	4	...	1	6	6	.....
Partially Deaf and Dumb....	Totals....	27	12	..	2	2	2	2	...	4	...	2	4	7	2
	Males....	11	6	..	..	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	1
	Females..	16	6	..	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	3	5	1
Dumb..........	Totals....	46	29	5	8	9	3	2	2	...	...	2	5	9	1
	Males....	30	19	3	4	7	1	2	2	...	...	2	4	4	1
	Females..	16	10	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	....	1	5	.....
Partially Blind	Totals....	75	33	2	6	12	1	3	1	8	...	5	3	30	4
	Males.....	54	18	2	5	4	1	2	1	3	...	3	2	27	4
	Females..	21	15	..	1	8	...	1	...	5	...	2	1	3	.....

TABLE XLVIII.

Showing, for the Deaf Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Deaf from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	10	3	Sickness (not specified)	3	1
Congenital	1	1	Sickness and quinine	1	....
Hereditary	1	....	Scarlet fever	7	5
Cold, and taking cold	3	4	Scarlet fever and scrofula	1	....
Taking cold—gathering in head	1	....	Bad treatment in scarlet fever	1	....
Gathering in the head	3	1	Typhoid fever	3	2
Over-work, and taking sudden cold	1	....	Measles	1	1
Going into water to bathe	1	....	Mumps	1	....
Exposure while working in cold winter weather	1	....	Taking cold while having mumps	1	....
Paralysis of nerve of ear	....	1	Bronchitis	1	....
Neuralgia	....	1	Rheumatism	....	1
Catarrh	2	2	Violent vomiting	1	....
Inflammation in head	....	1	Cankered sore mouth	....	1
Erysipelas in the head	....	1	Sun-stroke	1	....
Erysipelas	1	....	Struck by lightning	1	....
Congestion of the brain	2	....	Over-doses of quinine	1	....
Spinal meningitis or fever	....	1	Smoking tobacco	1	....
Spinal fever	2	1	Fall on the ice	....	1
Inflammation of brain	4	....	Working in mill	1	....
Totals				59	29

TABLE XLIX.

Showing, for the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Partially Deaf and Dumb from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	1	2	Spinal fever	....	1
Congenital	3	....	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	....
Fright of mother during pregnancy	1	....	Congestion and spotted fever	....	1
Earache	....	1	Sickness	....	1
Gathering in the head	....	1	Scarlet fever	....	3
Fever and swelling in head	....	1	Whooping-cough	....	1
Cold	....	1	Ulcerated sore throat	1	....
Inflammation of brain	2	2	A fall	....	1
Spinal complaint	1	....	Effect of medicine	1	....
Totals				11	16

TABLE L.

Showing, for the Dumb Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Dumb from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	4	3	Spinal disease	1	....
Congenital	15	10	Spinal meningitis	1	....
Tongue-tied	1	....	Fever of the nerves	1	....
Injured at birth	.	1	Sickness	1	....
Epilepsy	1	1	Intermittent fever	1	....
Fits or spasms	4	....	Disease of the bowels	....	1
Totals				30	16

LI.

Showing, for the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Partially Blind from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	6	1	Vaccination	1	....
Congenital	4	6	Accident and inflammation	....	1
Hereditary	1	1	By stick hitting eye	1	....
Inflammation	7	8	When chopping, a chip hit the eye	1	....
Inflammation and ulceration	1	....	Got a piece of steel in eye	1	....
Inflammat'n resulting from cold	1	....	Powder blast in mining	4	....
Cataract	7	1	Struck by lightning	1	....
Film	1	....	Poison from potato bugs	1	....
Spasm of the eye	1	...	Over-work	3	....
Hard labor and whisky	1	....	Over-work in army	1	....
Catarrh	1	....	Exposure in army	1	....
Sickness	1	1	Over-heating the blood	1	....
Scrofula	1	....	Cold, and taking cold	2	....
Measles	....	1	Effects of painting	1	....
Scarlet fever	2	....			
Cancer	....	1			
Totals				54	21

TABLE LII.

Showing the Occupations of the Deaf Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number en
in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.
Boat-builders	1	....	Laborers	5
Children	3	1	Machinists	1
Clergymen	1	....	Masons and farmers	1
Coopers	1	....	No occupation	4
County surveyors	1	....	Not reported	1
Farmers	29	2	Painters	1
Farmers' wives	....	1	Peddlers of tin-ware	1
Farmers' sons and daughters	2	4	Railroad employés	1
Farmers formerly	1	....	Sawyers	1
Farmers and housekeepers	....	1	Shoemakers	1
Farm laborers	2	....	Tailoresses formerly	....
Housekeepers	....	15	Teachers	1
House-workers	....	2	Weavers	....
Totals				59

TABLE LIII.

Showing the Occupations of the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, a
Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.
Children	4	2	House-workers	....
Farmers and wives	2	4	No occupation	....
Farmers' sons and daughters	3	1	Not reported	....
Farmers, shoemakers, and carpenters	1	....	Painters	1
Housekeepers	....	5	Students	....
Totals				11

TABLE LIV.

Showing the Occupations of the Dumb Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Blacksmiths' daughters		1	**No occupation**	4	....
Children	7	3	**Not reported**	6	7
Farmers	1	....	**Pupils**	3	1
Farmers' sons and daughters	7	4	**Shoemakers**	1	....
Farm laborers	1	....			
Totals				30	10

TABLE LV.

Showing the Occupations of the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Basket-makers	1	2	Fishermen	2	....
			Housekeepers	....	5
Blacksmiths previous to becoming blind	1	....	House-workers	....	3
Broom-makers	2	....	Laborers	8	....
Children	4	....	Mechanics	1	....
Coopers	1	....	Musicians	1	....
			Music teachers	2	1
Coopers previous to becoming blind, now farmers	1	....	No occupation	3	....
Doctors	1	....	Not reported	1	2
Farmers and wives	19	2	Painters	1	....
Farmers' sons and daughters	2	4	Peddlers	1	....
			Sailors, now janitors	1	....
Farmers previous to becoming blind, now no occupation	1	1	Workers of fancy articles	....	1
Totals				**54**	**21**

EXHIBIT A.

Showing the Sex, Age, and Conjugal and Mental Condition of Persons reported as being afflicted with any of the maladies included in this Abstract, of whom the information seems to indicate that more than one in a family are afflicted, with the nature, duration, and cause of malady, and the township or city, and the county, from which each is reported.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Conjugal Condition.	Name and Degree of Malady.	Time in Years Afflicted.	Mental Condition.	Township or City from which Reported.	County from which Reported.	Assigned Cause of Malady.
M.	55	Married	Blind	34	Intelligent	Casco	Allegan	Inflammation in the eyes.
M.	5	Single	Deaf and Dumb	4½	Intelligent	Casco	Allegan	Spinal fever.
M.	43	Single	Mildly Insane	25	Idiotic	Dorr	Allegan	Hereditary.
M.	33	Single	Mildly Insane	20	Idiotic	Dorr	Allegan	Hereditary.
F.	67	Widow	Mildly Insane	40	Idiotic	Dorr	Allegan	Hereditary.
M.	30	Married	Deaf and Dumb	Unk.	Intelligent	Watson	Allegan	Unknown.
F.	30	Married	Deaf and Dumb	Unk.	Intelligent	Watson	Allegan	Unknown.
M.	90	Married	Blind	5	Intelligent	Assyria	Barry	Poison and inflammation.
F.	64	Single	Deaf and Dumb	64	Intelligent	Assyria	Barry	Congenital.
F.	49	Single	Deaf and Dumb	47	Intelligent	Assyria	Barry	Sickness.
M.	8	Single	Deaf and Dumb	5	Intelligent	Bay City, 7th ward	Bay	Scarlet fever.
F.	6	Single	Deaf and Dumb	5	Intelligent	Bay City, 7th ward	Bay	Scarlet fever.
M.	33	Married	Deaf and Dumb	31	Intelligent	West Bay City, 2d w'd	Bay	Erysipelas.
F.	30	Married	Deaf and Dumb	27	Intelligent	West Bay City, 2d w'd	Bay	Measles.
M.	47	Married	Deaf and Dumb	36	Intelligent	Niles	Berrien	Fever.
F.	40	Married	Deaf and Dumb	25	Intelligent	Niles	Berrien	Sickness.
M.	53	Married	Part. Deaf and Dumb.	53	Intelligent	California	Branch	Congenital.
F.	45	Married	Deaf and Dumb	45	Intelligent	California	Branch	Congenital.
M.	31	Single	Mildly Insane	Unk.	Intelligent	Coldwater	Branch	Internal bruise.
F.	50	Married	Dangerously Insane	2	Intelligent	Coldwater	Branch	Family troubles.

F.	76	Widow	Blind	33	Intelligent	Union	Branch	Hereditary.
F.	42	Single	Blind	20	Intelligent	Union	Branch	Hereditary.
M.	9	Single	Deaf and Dumb	5	Intelligent	Pennfield	Calhoun	Spinal fever.
M.	6	Single	Deaf and Dumb	5	Intelligent	Pennfield	Calhoun	Spinal fever.
F.	16	Single	Deaf and Dumb	16	Intelligent	Dowagiac	Calhoun	Congenital.
F.	14	Single	Deaf and Dumb	14	Intelligent	Dowagiac	Calhoun	Congenital.
M.	38	Married	Deaf and Dumb	37	Intelligent	Dallas	Clinton	Swelling under ear.
F.	37	Married	Deaf and Dumb	37	Intelligent	Dallas	Clinton	Hereditary.
F.	6	Single	Deaf and Dumb	6	Intelligent	Dallas	Clinton	Hereditary.
F.	3	Single	Deaf and Dumb	3	Intelligent	Dallas	Clinton	Hereditary.
F.	1	Single	Deaf and Dumb	1	Intelligent	Dallas	Clinton	Hereditary.
M.	37	Single	Deaf and Dumb	37	Unknown	Roxand	Eaton	Congenital.
M.	33	Single	Deaf and Dumb	33	Unknown	Roxand	Eaton	Congenital.
M.	51	Married	Deaf and Dumb	51	Intelligent	Clayton	Genesee	Congenital.
F.	49	Married	Deaf and Dumb	49	Intelligent	Clayton	Genesee	Congenital.
F.	33	Married	Deaf and Dumb	33	Intelligent	Clayton	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	43	Married	Deaf and Dumb	43	Intelligent	Clayton	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	28	Married	Deaf and Dumb	28	Intelligent	Flint, 3d ward	Genesee	Congenital.
F.	23	Married	Deaf	16	Intelligent	Flint, 3d ward	Genesee	Scarlet fever.
F.	17	Single	Deaf and Dumb	15	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Gatherings in the head.
M.	12	Single	Deaf and Dumb	12	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	19	Single	Blind	18	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Inflammation.
F.	18	Single	Deaf and Dumb	17	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Over-dose of flag-root given for colic.
F.	14	Single	Deaf and Dumb	14	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	12	Single	Deaf and Dumb	12	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	14	Single	Deaf and Dumb	14	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	19	Single	Deaf and Dumb	19	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	13	Single	Deaf and Dumb	11	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Gatherings in the head.
F.	12	Single	Deaf and Dumb	10	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Gatherings in the head.
F.	16	Single	Deaf and Dumb	13	Intelligent	Flint, 4th ward	Genesee	Gatherings in the head.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Conjugal Condition.	Name and Degree of Malady.	Time in Years Afflicted.	Mental Condition.	Township or City from which Reported.	County from which Reported.	Assigned Cause of Malady.
M.	18	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	18	Intelligent..........	Flint, 4th ward.......	Genesee....	Congenital.
M.	12	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	9	Intelligent..........	Flint, 4th ward.......	Genesee....	Struck on head by father.
M.	15	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	15	Intelligent..........	Flint, 4th ward.......	Genesee....	Fright of mother during pregnancy.
M.	16	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	16	Intelligent..........	Flint, 4th ward.......	Genesee....	Marked by brother's deafness.
M.	18	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	18	Intelligent..........	Flint, 4th ward......	Genesee....	Injuries to mother during pregnancy.
M.	15	Single....	Dumb...............	15	Intelligent..........	Flint, 4th ward.......	Genesee....	Congenital.
F.	18	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	16	Intelligent..........	Flint, 4th ward.......	Genesee....	Whooping-cough.
F.	13	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	13	Intelligent..........	Flint, 4th ward.......	Genesee....	Congenital.
F.	18	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	16	Intelligent..........	Camden..............	Hillsdale...	Measles.
M.	11	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	11	Intelligent..........	Camden..............	Hillsdale...	Congenital.
F.	16	Single....	Mildly Insane........	16	Idiotic.............	Hillsdale, 1st & 2d w'ds	Hillsdale...	Congenital.
F.	14	Single....	Mildly Insane........	14	Idiotic.............	Hillsdale, 1st & 2d w'ds	Hillsdale...	Congenital.
F.	35	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	33	Intelligent..........	Pittsford............	Hillsdale...	Canker rash.
F.	33	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	33	Intelligent..........	Pittsford............	Hillsdale...	Congenital.
F.	13	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	13	Intelligent..........	Portage..............	Houghton..	Congenital.
F.	11	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	11	Intelligent..........	Portage..............	Houghton..	Congenital.
M.	36	Married..	Semi-mute	Unk.	Intelligent..........	City of Lansing......	Ingham.....	Unknown.
F.	32	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	29	Intelligent..........	City of Lansing......	Ingham.....	Brain fever.
F.	30	Married..	Part. Deaf and Dumb.	20	Intelligent..........	Keene................	Ionia.......	Unknown.
M.	31	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	28	Intelligent..........	Keene................	Ionia.......	Intermittent fever.
F.	33	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	33	Intelligent..........	Lincoln...............	Isabella	Congenital.
M.	50	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	45	Intelligent..........	Lincoln...............	Isabella	Scarlet fever.

M.	45	Married	Deaf and Dumb	40	Intelligent	Jackson, 2d ward	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
F.	53	Married	Deaf and Dumb	52	Intelligent	Jackson, 2d ward	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
F.	40	Married	Deaf and Dumb	40	Intelligent	Jackson, 7th ward	Jackson	Congenital.
M.	32	Married	Deaf and Dumb	29	Intelligent	Jackson, 7th ward	Jackson	Congestion of brain.
M.	22	Married	Deaf and Dumb	17	Intelligent	Jackson, 7th ward	Jackson	Measles.
F.	24	Married	Deaf and Dumb	24	Intelligent	Jackson, 7th ward	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
M.	32	Married	Deaf and Dumb	24	Intelligent	Jackson, 7th ward	Jackson	Spotted fever.
F.	31	Married	Deaf and Dumb	27	Intelligent	Jackson, 7th ward	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
M.	26	Married	Deaf	16	Intelligent	Liberty	Jackson	Typhoid fever.
F.	23	Married	Deaf and Dumb	13	Intelligent	Liberty	Jackson	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.
M.	40	Married	Mildly Insane	3	Intelligent	Sandstone	Jackson	Over-work and inflammation [of brain.
F.	88	Widow	Blind	7	Intelligent	Sandstone	Jackson	Inflammation and old age.
M.	56	Married	Violently Insane	Unk.	Intelligent	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Blow on the head.
F.	20	Single	Insane	20	Idiotic	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Hereditary.
F.	54	Widow	Mildly Insane	Unk.	Intelligent	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Religious excitement.
F.	17	Single	Deaf and Dumb	17	Intelligent	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Congenital.
M.	66	Married	Deaf and Dumb	63	Intelligent	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Unknown.
F.	64	Married	Part. Deaf and Dumb	63	Intelligent	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Scarlet fever.
M.	34	Married	Deaf and Dumb	34	Intelligent	Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo	Congenital.
F.	8	Single	Deaf and Dumb	8	Intelligent	Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo	Congenital.
F.	33	Married	Deaf and Dumb	31	Intelligent	Byron	Kent	Brain fever.
M.	38	Married	Deaf and Dumb	38	Intelligent	Byron	Kent	Congenital.
M.	32	Married	Deaf and Dumb	32	Intelligent	Cannon	Kent	Congenital.
F.	30	Married	Deaf and Dumb	28	Intelligent	Cannon	Kent	Typhoid fever.
F.	4	Single	Blind	4	Intelligent	Tyrone	Kent	Congenital.
M.	2	Single	Blind	2	Intelligent	Tyrone	Kent	Congenital.
M.	40	Married	Deaf and Dumb	40	Intelligent	Tyrone	Kent	Congenital.
F.	43	Married	Deaf and Dumb	43	Intelligent	Tyrone	Kent	Congenital.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Conjugal Condition.	Name and Degree of Malady.	Time in Years Afflicted.	Mental Condition.	Township or City from which Reported.	County from which Reported.	Assigned Cause of Malady.
M.	25	Single	Deaf and Dumb	25	Intelligent	Metamora	Lapeer	Congenital.
F.	17	Single	Deaf and Dumb	17	Intelligent	Metamora	Lapeer	Congenital.
M.	29	Married	Deaf and Dumb	29	Intelligent	Metamora	Lapeer	Congenital.
F.	27	Married	Deaf and Dumb	23	Intelligent	Metamora	Lapeer	Typhoid fever.
M.	51	Married	Deaf and Dumb	47	Intelligent	Adrian, 4th ward	Lenawee	Scarlet fever or bloody flux.
F.	41	Married	Part. Deaf and Dumb	40	Intelligent	Adrian, 4th ward	Lenawee	Gathering in the head.
M.	51	Married	Deaf and Dumb	48	Intelligent	Tecumseh	Lenawee	Head hurt—run over by the stage.
F.	37	Married	Deaf and Dumb	35	Intelligent	Tecumseh	Lenawee	Scarlet fever.
M.	13	Single	Idiot	13	Idiotic	Armada	Macomb	Congenital.
M.	27	Single	Deaf and Dumb	27	Intelligent	Armada	Macomb	Congenital.
M.	15	Single	Deaf and Dumb	14	Intelligent	Clinton	Macomb	Sickness.
M.	11	Single	Deaf and Dumb	10	Intelligent	Clinton	Macomb	Sickness.
M.	45	Single	Deaf and Dumb	Unk.	Intelligent	Clinton	Macomb	Unknown.
M.	40	Single	Deaf and Dumb	40	Intelligent	Clinton	Macomb	Congenital.
M.	82	Married	Blind	2	Good	Lenox	Macomb	Old age.
F.	72	Married	Blind	1½	Good	Lenox	Macomb	Old age.
F.	60	Married	Blind	20	Intelligent	Ray	Macomb	Over-work and weakness of optic nerve.
F.	32	Single	Blind	12	Intelligent	Ray	Macomb	Sick headache—hereditary.
F.	52	Married	Partially Blind	52	Intelligent	Arcadia	Manistee	Congenital.
M.	27	Married	Partially Blind	17	Intelligent	Arcadia	Manistee	Caused by a stick hitting the eye.
F.	5	Single	Deaf and Dumb	5	Intelligent	Amber	Mason	Congenital.
M.	3	Single	Deaf and Dumb	3	Intelligent	Amber	Mason	Congenital.

M.	37	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	36	Fair................	Midland..............	Midland....	Yellow fever.
F.	34	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	18	Fair................	Midland..............	Midland....	Erysipelas.
M.	31	Single....	Mildly Insane.........	7	Intelligent.........	Whiteford...........	Monroe.....	Typhoid fever.
M.	37	Single....	Blind................	15	Intelligent.........	Whiteford............	Monroe.....	Ophthalmia.
M.	44	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	44	Intelligent.........	Moorland............	Muskegon..	Scarlet fever.
F.	34	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	30	Intelligent.........	Moorland............	Muskegon..	Fever.
M.	57	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	57	Intelligent.........	Bloomfield...........	Oakland....	Congenital.
F.	55	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	55	Intelligent.........	Bloomfield...........	Oakland....	Congenital.
M.	38	Married..	Deaf................	33	Intelligent.........	Independence........	Oakland....	Scarlet fever.
F.	30	Married..	Semi-mute...........	29	Intelligent.........	Independence........	Oakland....	Whooping-cough.
F.	19	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	19	Intelligent.........	Milford..............	Oakland....	Unknown.
M.	9	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	9	Intelligent.........	Milford..............	Oakland....	Unknown.
F.	23	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	23	Intelligent.........	Milford..............	Oakland....	Unknown.
M.	44	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	37	Intelligent.........	Richmond............	Osceola.....	Fits.
F.	28	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	27	Intelligent.........	Richmond............	Osceola....	Cold.
M.	31	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	31	Intelligent.........	Livingston...........	Otsego.....	Congenital.
F.	23	Married..	Deaf and Dumb......	22	Intelligent.........	Livingston...........	Otsego.....	Brain fever.
F.	18	Single....	Part. Deaf and Dumb.	12	Intelligent.........	Livingston...........	Otsego.....	Unknown.
M.	13	Single....	Deaf, Dumb, & Insane	12	Intelligent.........	Livingston...........	Otsego.....	Unknown.
M.	24	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	24	Intelligent.........	Allendale............	Ottawa.....	Congenital.
F.	21	Single....	Deaf and Dumb......	21	Intelligent.........	Allendale............	Ottawa.....	Congenital.
M.	37	Married..	Partially Blind.......	16	Intelligent.........	G. Haven, 1st & 2d w'ds	Ottawa.....	Inflammation.
F.	31	Married..	Blind................	21	Intelligent.........	G. Haven, 1st & 2d w'ds	Ottawa.....	Inflammation.
M.	77	Married..	Blind................	6	Intelligent.........	G. Haven, 1st & 2d w'ds	Ottawa.....	Amaurosis.
M.	33	Married..	Partially Blind.......	33	Intelligent.........	G. Haven, 3d & 4th w'ds	Ottawa.....	Congenital.
F.	40	Married..	Blind................	36	Intelligent.........	G. Haven, 3d & 4th w'ds	Ottawa.....	By scratch of rooster's spur.
M.	16	Single....	Blind................	10	Intelligent.........	Jamestown...........	Ottawa.....	Unknown.
M.	14	Single....	Blind................	8	Intelligent.........	Jamestown...........	Ottawa.....	Unknown.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

SEX.	Age in Years.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.	NAME AND DEGREE OF MALADY.	Time in Years Afflicted.	MENTAL CONDITION.	TOWNSHIP OR CITY FROM WHICH REPORTED.	COUNTY FROM WHICH REPORTED.	ASSIGNED CAUSE OF MALADY.
M.	65	Married	Deaf and Dumb	62	Intelligent	Bridgeport	Saginaw	Typhoid fever.
F.	47	Married	Deaf and Dumb	47	Intelligent	Bridgeport	Saginaw	Unknown.
M.	30	Single	Blind	9	Intelligent	Elk	Sanilac	Inflammation.
M.	32	Divorced	Partially Blind	10	Intelligent	Elk	Sanilac	Inflammation.
F.	34	Single	Deaf and Dumb	31	Intelligent	Sanilac	Sanilac	Measles.
M.	18	Single	Deaf	7	Intelligent	Sanilac	Sanilac	Sun-stroke.
M.	53	Married	Deaf and Dumb	52	Intelligent	City of Owosso	Shiawassee	Sickness.
F.	36	Married	Deaf and Dumb	31	Poor	City of Owosso	Shiawassee	Diphtheria.
M.	71	Married	Partially Deaf	50	Intelligent	Shiawassee	Shiawassee	Gathering in the head.
F.	67	Married	Partially Deaf	17	Intelligent	Shiawassee	Shiawassee	Cold in the head.
M.	22	Single	Deaf	14	Intelligent	Shiawassee	Shiawassee	Brain fever.
F.	47	Widow	Partially Deaf	47	Intelligent	Shiawassee	Shiawassee	Gatherings in head.
M.	46	Married	Deaf and Dumb	46	Intelligent	Venice	Shiawassee	Congenital.
F.	36	Married	Deaf and Dumb	36	Intelligent	Venice	Shiawassee	Congenital.
M.	8	Single	Deaf and Dumb	8	Intelligent	Venice	Shiawassee	Congenital.
M.	6	Single	Deaf and Dumb	6	Intelligent	Casco	St. Clair	Congenital.
M.	19	Single	Deaf and Dumb	19	Intelligent	Casco	St. Clair	Congenital.
M.	14	Single	Deaf and Dumb	14	Intelligent	Casco	St. Clair	Congenital.
M.	42	Single	Blind	42	Average	Park	St. Joseph	Congenital.
F.	34	Single	Blind	34	Intelligent	Park	St. Joseph	Congenital.
F.	32	Single	Blind	32	Intelligent	Park	St. Joseph	Congenital.
M.	14	Single	Deaf and Dumb	7	Intelligent	Novesta	Tuscola	Whooping-cough and brain fever.
F.	6	Single	Deaf and Dumb	6	Intelligent	Novesta	Tuscola	Congenital.

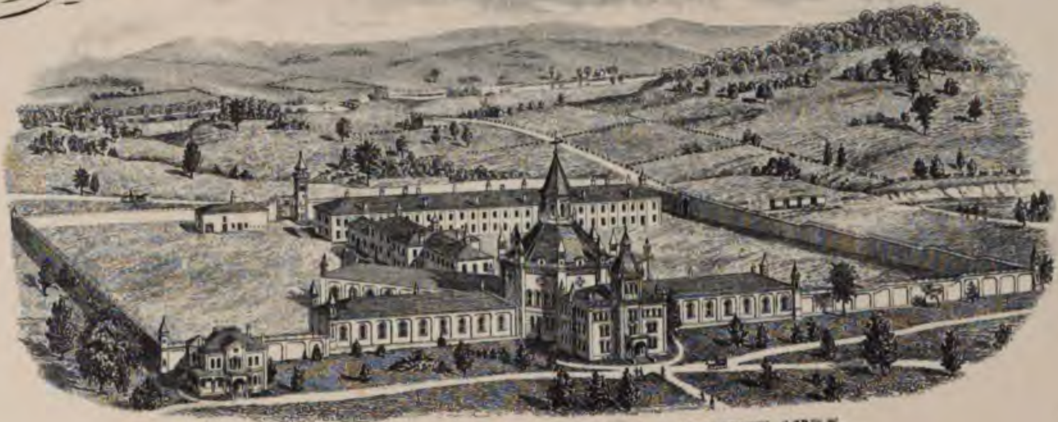
M.	16	Single	Deaf and Dumb	12	Intelligent	Vassar	Tuscola	Paralysis.
F.	10	Single	Deaf and Dumb	9	Intelligent	Vassar	Tuscola	By falling.
M.	38	Married	Deaf and Dumb	36	Intelligent	Bangor	Van Buren	Spotted fever.
F.	26	Married	Deaf and Dumb	26	Intelligent	Bangor	Van Buren	Unknown.
M.	31	Married	Deaf and Dumb	30	Intelligent	City of Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	Scarlet fever.
F.	25	Married	Deaf and Dumb	24	Intelligent	City of Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	Scarlet fever.
F.	12	Single	Deaf and Dumb	12	Intelligent	Freedom	Washtenaw	Congenital.
M.	9	Single	Deaf and Dumb	4	Not very good	Freedom	Washtenaw	Severe sickness of the lungs.
F.	6	Single	Deaf and Dumb	5	Intelligent	Lyndon	Washtenaw	Fever and swelling in head.
F.	5	Single	Part. Deaf and Dumb.	4	Intelligent	Lyndon	Washtenaw	Fever and swelling in head.
M.	24	Single	Mildly Insane	24	Idiotic	Manchester	Washtenaw	Congenital.
M.	20	Single	Mildly Insane	20	Idiotic	Manchester	Washtenaw	Congenital.
F.	7	Single	Partially Deaf	2	Unknown	Detroit, 1st ward	Wayne	Catarrh.
M.	31	Married	Partially Deaf	1	Intelligent	Detroit, 1st ward	Wayne	Catarrh.
M.	10	Single	Deaf and Dumb	10	Middling	Hamtramck	Wayne	Congenital.
M.	8	Single	Deaf and Dumb	7	Intelligent	Hamtramck	Wayne	Unknown.
F.	26	Married	Deaf and Dumb	26	Intelligent	Taylor	Wayne	Congenital.
F.	3	Single	Deaf and Dumb	3	Intelligent	Taylor	Wayne	Congenital.
M.	31	Married	Deaf and Dumb	6	Intelligent	Taylor	Wayne	Typhoid fever.

ERRATA.

In Tables III. and IV. the heading to the third column should read "Total Number," instead of "Total No. Treated."

Michigan State House of Correction and Reformatory,

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
HAMPTON RICH.
of Ionia.
WESTBROOK DIVINE,
of Belding.
THOMAS F. MOORE,
of Adrian.



JOHN J. GRAFTON.
Warden.
D. P. FARGO.
Deputy Warden.
C. O. THOMPSON.
Treasurer.
CHAS S. LOWE.
Clerk

ERECTED 1877. OPENED AUGUST 1877.

IONIA, MICHIGAN.

The Calvert Lith. Co. Detroit

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

AND

REFORMATORY

AT

IONIA, MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1878.

E PLURIBUS UNUM
TUEBOR
SI QUÆRIS PENINSULAM AMŒNAM
CIRCUMSPICE

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING, MICH.:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY.

ITS HISTORY.

Governor John J. Bagley, in a special message, to the Legislature in February, 1873, devoted exclusively to the subject of the penal institutions of the State, *i. e.* the State Prison, Reform School and Detroit House of Correction, has this to say:

> "The Reform School receives all boys convicted of any crime, between the ages of ten and sixteen. The Detroit House of Correction is, virtually, an intermediate prison, receiving all women and a large proportion of the young men convicted of crime. The State Prison is the custodian of all other convicted persons, excepting those who, for slight offenses, are committed to the county jail. It would seem as though with these three institutions we should be able to classify and grade the inmates, separating old from young, new beginners from old offenders, the ignorant from the vicious criminal, and thus prevent the demoralization that prison life spreads like a pall over all who suffer for crime.
>
> "But with these opportunities we are doing little better than we did years ago. In the Reform School we find the lad of ten the associate of the young men of sixteen, a quick scholar to learn vice from the ready reprobate who teaches it.
>
> "In the State Prison the young men of sixteen to twenty are the associates of old offenders and hardened criminals. According to the reports of the prison, nine-tenths of the convicts received each year are sent for their first offense; but once within its walls, whether young or old, whether convicted for a slight or serious offense, whether the victim of intemperance, or of inherited bad influences, or vicious from choice, all are put upon a level treatment and condition. We would not treat our cattle on our farms in this manner. Our duty to these unfortunates and to ourselves compels us, at the earliest possible moment, to correct this. With the rapid growth of the State, it will soon become necessary that either some city in the western portion of the State should do as Detroit has done,—build a House of Correction and make suitable arrangements with the State for the use of a portion of it, or that the State build an intermediate prison or House of Correction. Were all the jails emptied of those who are under sentence in them (as they ought to be), it would be a necessity that this be done at once and without delay."

The wise suggestion of the Governor was promptly acted upon, and the result was the passage of a law (No. 170) providing for the establishment of a State House of Correction; and in conformity with the provisions of the law, Messrs. Hampton Rich of Ionia, Dr. John W. Swift of Northville, and Charles T. Hills of Muskegon were duly appointed "a board for the purpose of selecting and securing to the State a suitable site for a State House of Correction, and to provide plans, specifications and estimates for the necessary buildings to be erected thereon." After visiting a number of cities the board finally decided to locate the institution at Ionia—the citizens having donated the land.

Act 96 of 1875 provided for the erection of the buildings and the creation of a board of building commissioners. Messrs. Hampton Rich of Ionia, Charles Kipp of St. Johns, and Westbrook Divine of Belding, were duly appointed as such commissioners, and they at once entered upon the discharge of their duties.

The buildings, with the exception of two wings of cells, two-thirds of the shop and a portion of the enclosure walls, were erected by contract labor, and the institution was ready for the reception of offenders on August 1, 1877.

Act 176 of 1877 provided for the management, etc., pursuant to which Governor Charles M. Croswell appointed Messrs. Hampton Rich of Ionia, Westbrook Divine of Belding, and Thomas F. Moore of Adrian, a Board of Managers, and John J. Grafton, Warden.

LOCATION, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The city of Ionia is located on a group of hills on the north side of Grand River, in latitude 42° 58′ 52.53″, and longitude 85° 03′ 49.20″ west from Greenwich. It is 122 miles west of Detroit, 38 west of Lansing and 34 northeast of Grand Rapids.

Two railroads pass through the city—the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee. The former road also has a branch penetrating the pineries, leading from Ionia and passing through Stanton, the county seat of Montcalm. The State House of Correction is located at a point one and one-half miles west of the city on one of the hills before referred to. The main floor of the cell blocks is 55 feet above the level of the main street of the city, and the reservoir which supplies the institution with water is 64 feet above the floor—a total elevation above main street of 119 feet. From the summit of the reservoir a magnificent view may be obtained of the Grand River Valley. There are fifty-three acres of land belonging to the institution, of which thirteen and a half are enclosed by a wall of brick, eighteen feet in height.

The buildings contemplated by the plans consist of the officers' residence, four wings 46x170 feet and each containing 156 cells or 624 in all. The inside measurement of each cell is 5x8 feet. These wings radiate from a central building which is octagon in form—the dimension of the ground floor being 96 feet from the south to the north wing. The second story of this building is of the same size, and is used as a chapel.

In the centre of the yard is a building in which, on the first floor is the kitchen, dining, bakery, and laundry rooms, and in the second story, the hospital, tailor and shoe shop and store rooms. Connected with this building on the west is the engine and boiler house, from which all the steam for heating and cooking purposes is supplied. The shop building is 266x50 feet, and is two stories in height. The building is subdivided into three sections by intermediate walls of brick—access from one section to another is gained by doors of iron.

WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE, ETC.

The discovery of a living spring of cool, pure water a few hundred feet north of the wall, affords a satisfactory answer as to why the institution was located where it is. The water bubbles forth from a bed of gravel into which has been sunken, to the depth of fourteen feet, a curbing of brick, twelve feet in diameter, and the whole covered with a roof properly ventilated. From this well water is pumped and forced to the reservoir, which has a capacity of 1,200 barrels, and from thence is distributed to the buildings and grounds. There are also four brick cisterns in the yard, having a total capacity of 3,700 barrels.

The high elevation of the buildings above the river affords drainage facilities unsurpassed. The buildings are lighted by two 500 light machines furnished by the Detroit Combination Gas Machine Company.

REPORT OF MANAGERS.

To his Excellency, CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of Michigan:*

SIR:—The Board of Managers of the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia have the honor to present their annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1878.

APPROPRIATIONS.

By Act No. 59, Laws of 1877, the sum of $141,258 was appropriated by the Legislature for the following purposes:

For deficit	$15,000
" building two wings of cells	48,000
" " work-shops	18,000
" " enclosure wall	27,000
" water and gas	13,000
" seating chapel and dining-room, furnishing 312 cells, additional wood-work, shelving, etc., furnishing officers' department, hospital, and dining-room	9,908
For engine and putting up the same, additional steam-heating and plumbing, and hose-cart and hose	4,850
For barn, stable, ice-house, ash-house, soap-house, and pig-pen	2,200
" horses, cows, pigs, wagons, carts, and tools	2,300
" fencing grounds	1,000
	$141,258

During the year we have continued the work of construction, expending the moneys appropriated for the purposes above enumerated according to the best of our judgment, and at all work where it was practicable, have employed the labor of inmates.

The season was very favorable for the work of construction, and at this date the various buildings contemplated by the plans and mentioned above are completed, with the exception of one wing of cells and one section of workshops. The workshop is in process of erection, and will be enclosed within the next thirty days. The foundation is in for the northwest wing of cells, and a large portion of the material necessary to complete it is on the grounds and paid for.

The appropriation above mentioned, in the aggregate, will complete all the work called for, and the several specific divisions of the same have been sufficient with one exception, to wit: the appropriation for seating chapel and dining-room, furnishing cells, etc., including, as it does, the entire furnishing of all the buildings, was found to be inadequate, and we have been obliged to make a small overdraft on this appropriation. But in the whole appropriation we shall be able to complete all the work as specified, and have a balance left on hand.

The following is a statement of the amounts as allowed by the Board, under the several appropriations, during the year ending September 30, 1878:

Deficit	$1,482 23
Two wings of cells	22,608 33
Shops	8,414 62
Enclosure wall	2,974 40
Water and gas	3,833 25
Seating, furnishing, etc.	632 55
Engine, etc.	2,561 05
Horses, cows, etc.	619 29
Fencing grounds	282 80
Barn, etc.	420 63
Total	$43,829 15

The following is a statement of the total expenditures, under the appropriations above referred to, showing the expenditures and balances under each item of the appropriation, and the total balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation on September 30, 1878.

	Allowances.	Balances.	Appropriations.
Deficit	$15,000 00		$15,000 00
Two wings of cells	34,895 55	$13,104 45	48,000 00
Workshops	9,323 62	8,676 38	18,000 00
Enclosure wall	26,985 09	14 91	27,000 00
Water and gas	12,558 67	441 33	13,000 00
Seating chapel, etc. (overdraft, $768.32)	10,676 32		9,908 00
Engine, etc.	3,684 94	1,165 06	4,850 00
Barn, etc.	1,831 59	368 41	2,200 00
Horses, cows, etc.	2,182 66	117 34	2,300 00
Fencing	282 80	717 20	1,000 00
	$117,421 24	$24,605 08	$141,258 00

Total balances (as above)	$24,605 08
Add total allowances (as above)	117,421 24
	$142,026 32
Deduct overdraft	768 32
	$141,258 00

We commend to your notice the report of the Warden hereto annexed, which with its tables gives a full and comprehensive account of the workings of the Prison.

CONTRACTS.

The continued depressed condition of the general business interests of the country during the year have rendered it very difficult to let the labor of the inmates upon contracts at any figure that would be remunerative to the State. We have, however, had 45 men working on the work train of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad Company since the month of June, at the rate of 60 cents per day for each man.

On the 17th day of September, 1878, with our approval, the Warden concluded a contract with C. H. Fargo & Co., of Chicago, Ill., for the labor of 100 men, with the privilege of 200, for the term of five years from January 1, 1879, to be employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, at the rate of 40 cents per day for each man. Fargo & Co. are to have 100 men from Nov. 1, 1878, to January 1, 1879, for instruction, without charge.

FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

Within the next two years we shall need appropriations amounting in the aggregate to $8,184.80, based upon the following estimates:

FURNISHING CELLS, KITCHEN, ETC.

312 cells, furnishing @ $11 each	$3,432 00
312 stools for dining-room @ 40c. each	124 80
52 tables @ $1.75 each	91 00
2 steam kettles for meat @ $185	370 00
2 " " " vegetables @ $46	92 00
1 coffee boiler	275 00
Crockery, knives, forks, spoons, baking pans, copper kettles, etc.	450 00
Lathe, drill, and shafting	650 00
1 engine-room and stack	400 00
Mains, and steam-pipes for heating shops, valves and manifold	800 00
Fire-proof vault	300 00
Bathing house	1,200 00
	$8,184 80

We ask for appropriations covering the above requirements. The probabilities are that we shall be able within the next two years to let another contract, in which event we may expect to be required to build another engine-room and stack. A lathe in our engine-room will enable us to do work which we are now compelled to go outside and have done. We can build a fire-proof vault in connection with the clerk's office for $300, affording a safe repository for valuable books, papers, etc.

The bathing-house, as a health measure, we think will meet with your approbation and that of the Legislature.

For the purchase of additional land contiguous to the Prison for agricultural purposes, we request the privilege of using $5,000 of the present appropriations, which amount we are very sanguine we shall be able to save over and above the actual requirements for which the appropriations were made. We feel that this will be an outlay that will prove beneficial to the institution in many respects. Most of the land near the Prison is covered with timber, and especially is this the case to the south of us, extending from a point about thirty rods from the

Prison wall to Grand River,—a distance of about half a mile. Should the State acquire this land, steps should be taken to cut the timber therefrom at as early a date as possible. The clearing of it would be of incalculable benefit to the institution in a sanitary point of view. Almost every year Grand River overflows its banks, usually in the early spring; by a thorough system of ditching, the water, instead of remaining in low places, becoming stagnant and the forerunner of disease, could be carried off and the land be made very valuable for farming purposes, and, as the Warden suggests, be made productive by the labor of our short term men.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW.

The Board recommend the repeal of so much of section 57 of the law governing the institution as relates to the furnishing by the court imposing sentence, of an abstract or copy of the testimony given and the names and residences of the witnesses sworn in the case. Many of the courts, to avoid making up these papers, sentence the convicted parties to the State Prison at Jackson, to await the chances of a transfer to Ionia. The probabilities are that the convict is at once placed on contract work, and when the opportunity offers to transfer him, the statement is made that he is working on a contract and cannot be spared. The authorities at Jackson are not responsible for the action of the courts, and must employ the men when received to the best advantage; neither must contractors be blamed for hesitating to part with a convict after educating him to any part of their business. It also has an injurious effect upon the younger class of criminals, for whose benefit this institution was especially designed. They have taken their first step in crime, and have committed some petty offense. At Jackson they come in contact with older and a more hardened class of criminals, who lead them still onward in a career of iniquity. Their minds are as susceptible to a knowledge of evil as of good, and the bad seed sown is not without its fruit.

Section 12 of the law referred to should be amended so as to make it imperative upon the courts to sentence all male persons duly convicted of a felony before them, and who shall be at the time of sentence of the full age of sixteen years and not more than twenty-five years of age, to the State House of Correction, with the present proviso which excepts those who may be sentenced for life or for crimes involving that penalty according to law.

SALARIES.

Attention is respectfully called to the unequal salaries allowed by law to the officers of this institution and the State Prison. The duties which the officers perform are as arduous, and the responsibilities imposed none the less, at one prison than at the other, and in justice to all concerned should be made equal.

We herewith furnish you copies of a report of our Chaplain, Physician, and Treasurer, from which you will be fully informed of all matters pertaining to their several duties, and to which we respectfully call your attention as papers of interest.

We especially desire to call attention to that part of the Warden's report consisting of a table showing the highest, lowest, and average term of sentence for a specific class of crime therein stated, as being a subject worthy of your especial consideration.

In looking at the work of the year we are not unmindful of the fact that we have had much to learn, and trust that our experience will prove a valuable guide to more successful management in the future; nearly all of the officers were inexperienced in prison discipline. We cannot, however, refrain from expressing our thanks to each and all of the officers for their earnest endeavors to discharge their several duties with fidelity and faithfulness. In closing we cannot but remember with gratitude and thankfulness the interest you have from the first manifested in the welfare and success of the institution, and also for your valuable counsel.

HAMPTON RICH,
WESTBROOK DIVINE,
THOS. F. MOORE,
Managers.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY,
Ionia, Mich., Sept. 30, 1878.

To the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction and Reformatory:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with law the Warden submits his report showing the transactions of the Prison for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1878.

The real estate and buildings were appraised in the invoice of September 30, 1877, at	$196,094 36
The invoice for the year just closed shows their value at	261,329 17
An increase in value for the year of	$65,234 81

During the year there has been expended, proceeds of legislative appropriations, as follows:

Deficit	$1,482 23
Two wings of cells	22,608 33
Shops	8,414 62
Enclosure wall	2,974 40
Water and gas	3,833 25
Seating, furnishing, etc.	632 55
Engine, etc.	2,561 05
Barn, etc.	420 63
Horses, cows, etc.	619 29
Fencing	282 80
Total	$43,829 15

The net valuation of personal property September 30, 1877, was	$5,130 99
The inventory for the present year shows it to be	16,161 23
Being an increase in value for the year of	$11,030 24

The gross current expenses of the institution for the period covered by this report amounts to	$48,376 15
Deduct value of material and supplies to be used and accounted for next year, as per invoice (not including building material)	2,503 60
	$45,872 55
Deduct amount allowed for expenses incurred in recapturing escaped prisoners, and which was paid through a misunderstanding of the law in the early part of the year	*128 21
Leaves *net* current expenses for the year	$45,744 34

---

* This account should have been sent to the Auditor General direct.

The earnings for the year		$5,892 67
Expenditures in excess of earnings		$39,851 67
The amount received from officers for board was $2,482.30, and this amount deducted from net current expenses leaves		$43,262 04
The average daily number of inmates for the year was		216 310-365
" " cost per inmate for the year was		$199 47
" " daily cost per inmate for the year was		54.65
The total cost of provisions, etc., for the year, was		$12,913 31
Less amount paid by officers for board	$2,482 30	
" " on hand Oct. 1, 1878, as per inventory	382 09	
		2,864 39
Total cost of feeding inmates for the year		$10,048 92
The average daily number of inmates for the year was		216 310-365
" " cost of feeding inmates for the year was		$46 31
" " daily cost of feeding inmates was		12.69

By reference to the table of gross expenditures herewith, it will be observed that many items, such as arms and ammunition, blank-books, clothing, bedding, etc., aggregating a total amount of nearly $6,000, appear large; and while they are legitimately embraced under the head of current expenses for the year, they should not be altogether charged up to this year's requirement. In addition to the prisoners received from the courts, we have furnished new clothing to the convicts who were transferred from Jackson, and have otherwise incurred expenses necessarily for the proper management of the institution, which will very materially lessen our obligations for similar purposes the coming year. The character of the work at which we have employed a very large proportion of the inmates has proved very destructive to clothing and shoes. Some idea of this may be shown from the fact that during the year the inmates have moved over five hundred thousand (500,000) yards of dirt in grading, and have laid nearly one million (1,000,000) brick in the buildings, etc., in addition to the work on the railroad.

Amounts paid to the Treasurer to be credited on following accounts, viz.:

Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R. contract	$2,743 10
Board of officers	2,482 30
Proceeds of sale of admission tickets to visitors	547 50
Proceeds of sale of empty oil barrels	71 20
Received from officers for work done in tailor and shoe shops	48 57
Inmate deposit	121 90
[*] Convict per centage	246 63
Total	$6,261 20

A detailed statement of the gross expenditures by months for the year is given in the following tables:

---

[*] Due convicts transferred from State Prison.

Table showing the Gross Expenditures for the Year closing September 30th, 1878.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	MONTHS.												Total.
	October, 1877.	Novemb'r, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1877.	August, 1878.	Septemb'r, 1878.	
Arms, ammunition, etc.		$7 54	$8 75	$17 16	$10 80	$27 30	$13 08	$0 60				$48 80	$134 03
Beef, pork, and meats	$429 23	934 70	552 66	501 10	227 87	328 76	410 29	291 89	$497 40	$490 03	$546 07	317 22	5,527 22
Butter and eggs	61 52	45 73	44 05	45 91	26 55	36 10	48 74	28 51	31 46	33 01	53 71	24 61	479 90
Blank-books, stationery, etc.	155 47	33 65	351 50	39 25			64 68	24 85	64 85	20 50	15 20	8 00	777 95
Bibles and school books	33 96		102 65				31 68	9 80			16 20	3 00	197 29
Barber-shop		75	3 20	2 50	40	3 50	85			25	8 00		19 45
Clothing, bedding, etc.	251 48	1,515 31	239 91	434 15	188 49	117 70	319 57	122 75	203 26	328 33	161 60	681 18	4,563 73
Convict gratuity		65 50	87 10	75 32	59 19	55 60	112 20	67 75	91 45	56 60	69 00	101 20	840 91
Express, postage, etc.	64 32	9 05	13 46	7 65	3 60	11 12	33 55	1 35	9 00	1 40	2 74	10 73	167 97
Escapes	6 35		17 95	8 83	79 75		8 88	6 45					128 21
Engine rooms, supplies, etc.	3 00	10 25			20 18	64 08	5 57	90	6 08		1 37	30 15	141 58
Fuel and lights	46 50	657 59	365 72	638 04	953 49	1,481 15	28 75	90 25	201 10	111 00		64 25	4,637 84
Flour, hominy, rice, and meal	282 75	316 56	321 35	284 62	257 13	278 75	312 15	289 60	285 50	251 25	287 20	236 00	3,412 86
Farm and garden						2 73	66 03	15 41	10 20	5 81	11 70	4 50	116 38
Freight and cartage	18 86	92	4 38	1 11									25 27
Fruit, vegetables, and milk	79 35	212 19	22 15	11 33	16 80	27 91	17 75	10 29	20 59	58 44	59 32	23 47	559 59
Groceries	96 95	85 69	55 92	83 73	28 10	48 04	56 50	17 16	40 68	35 50	52 36	11 41	612 04
Grain, feed, hay, and barn supplies	72 43	72 78	80 72	92 43	50 36	53 90	64 83	53 29	63 33	46 82	44 30	89 51	784 70
Hospital stores, and medicine		85 70	48 60	5 65	18 31	107 04	10 98	9 90	8 15	48 99	14 30	17 92	375 54
Household and table utensils	24 07	72 09	30 70	60 08	57 58	20 43	60 18	52 36	23 22	94 91	60 42	21 45	577 49
Ice	37 14		16 72		19 50	6 18							79 54
Miscellaneous	135 00	6 50	113 44	12 00	1 70	5 10	60 44	15 29	25 26	94 35	32 96		502 04
Potatoes, beans, and turnips	507 42	120 27	68 58			30 20	26 14		147 98	17 64		23 20	941 43
Repairs		7 15	11 55	1 70		2 63	12 89	8 94	6 73	8 64	50 27	4 04	114 54
Salaries	1,807 34	1,965 95	1,969 23	1,878 38	1,570 28	1,471 30	1,543 97	1,556 43	1,649 94	1,717 26	1,646 92	1,712 00	20,489 00
Sugar and syrup	184 50	45 81	55 84	82 11		51 65	80 60	52 06	18 27	94 97	55 79	29 77	751 37
Soap	74 16			2 52		65 64	2 23	23 34	3 33	11 90	53 80	5 07	241 99
Traveling expenses	12 36	28 32		24 16		17 50	20 40	10 90					113 64
Tea and coffee	210 65	65 50	49 78	20 43	2 48	3 12	153 06	107 22			16 66		628 90
Tobacco	54 40	63 32	55	88 74		9 00	97 08	96 65	3 80	12 91		17 30	443 75
Totals	$4,649 21	$6,438 82	$4,626 46	$4,418 90	$3,592 56	$4,326 43	$3,663 07	$2,963 94	$3,411 58	$3,540 51	$3,259 89	$3,484 78	$48,376 15

TABLE I.—*The number of Inmates in Prison at the close of each day during the year; the aggregate for the year of days of Prison life, and the daily average for the year and for each month, is shown by the following exhibit:*

DAYS OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	October, 1877.	November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	August, 1878.	Septemb'r, 1878.	
1	137	194	203	207	208	231	227	233	226	229	238	235	2,568
2	137	194	203	206	206	232	228	232	226	233	239	235	2,571
3	137	194	203	206	206	232	228	232	227	238	239	234	2,578
4	137	196	203	206	207	231	228	231	229	238	239	232	2,577
5	136	196	202	205	214	228	229	231	234	237	238	233	2,580
6	138	193	203	205	213	232	231	231	233	236	236	231	2,583
7	138	194	202	206	214	232	230	231	231	236	237	232	2,582
8	141	193	200	205	217	231	228	229	233	235	236	232	2,581
9	142	194	200	206	217	228	228	229	233	234	236	235	2,581
10	141	193	201	206	217	228	231	226	236	234	234	235	2,579
11	145	190	200	205	219	228	231	222	236	233	234	236	2,579
12	146	191	200	204	219	228	230	222	233	235	234	234	2,576
13	146	192	199	204	222	227	226	223	233	235	235	231	2,573
14	146	191	199	205	222	227	226	224	233	235	239	230	2,577
15	148	192	199	205	223	227	228	225	232	236	240	230	2,585
16	177	191	199	205	222	229	229	223	232	236	240	227	2,610
17	178	191	201	205	221	229	230	220	232	237	240	229	2,613
18	178	191	206	204	219	230	230	219	231	235	240	230	2,613
19	180	192	205	204	219	230	230	219	232	236	241	226	2,614
20	180	196	205	204	220	231	230	220	231	235	242	227	2,621
21	180	197	203	204	217	232	230	220	231	235	241	226	2,616
22	182	198	202	207	218	233	230	220	228	235	241	226	2,620
23	183	203	202	208	218	232	228	222	228	235	241	225	2,625
24	184	202	201	208	218	232	228	223	227	235	239	228	2,625
25	186	202	201	206	217	232	230	222	226	234	239	230	2,625
26	187	203	201	206	217	231	230	222	228	236	239	230	2,630
27	188	203	204	206	217	232	230	222	229	236	239	232	2,638
28	188	204	206	205	217	232	230	222	230	236	240	234	2,644
29	188	203	205	204	....	232	230	223	229	235	239	234	2,422
30	192	203	205	205	....	230	231	223	229	235	238	233	2,424
31	194	....	208	208	....	230	....	226	....	238	236	....	1,540
Totals	5,060	5,872	6,271	6,370	6,064	7,139	6,875	6,967	6,918	7,293	7,389	6,932	79,150
Average daily number	163 7-31	195 22-30	202 9-31	205 15-31	216 16-28	230 9-31	229 5-30	224 23-31	230 18-30	235 8-31	238 11-31	231 2-30	216 310-365

The usual prison statistics are herewith given:

TABLE NO. II.

	For the Year.	October, 1877.	Novemb'r, 1877.	Dec., 1877.	Jan'y, 1878.	Feb'y, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	August, 1878.	Sept., 1878.
No. in at commencement of each month	....	133	194	203	208	208	217	230	231	226	229	238	236
Received from sentence	302	35	34	31	18	32	17	28	17	20	29	16	25
Recovered from escapes made during the year	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1
Recovered from escapes made Aug. 28, 1877	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Transferred from Jackson	44	29	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Returned from witness	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total gain	352	64	34	31	18	32	33	28	17	23	29	17	26
Total in during each month	....	207	228	234	226	240	250	258	248	259	258	255	262
Discharged by expiration of sentence	224	1	21	24	17	18	19	26	21	18	18	17	24
Discharged by order of Supreme Court	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Discharged by writ of *habeas corpus*	4	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lost by escape	18	1	....	2	1	4	....	....	1	1	2	1	5
Sent out for witness	3	....	* 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Pardoned by the Governor	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total loss	252	3	25	26	18	23	20	27	22	20	20	19	29
No. in at close of each month	....	194	203	208	208	217	230	231	226	229	238	236	233
Net gain	110	61	9	5	....	9	13	1	....	3	9	....	....
Net loss	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	3
Average daily number	220¼	195 8-31	196 17-30	203 4-31	206 2-31	217 11-28	230 29-31	230 2-30	225 14-31	231 8-30	235 28-31	238 30-31	232 1-30
Greatest number in at close of any day	242	194	204	208	208	223	233	231	233	236	238	242	236
Least number in at close of any day	136	136	190	199	204	206	227	226	219	226	229	234	225
Greatest number in during any day	242	194	206	208	209	224	233	234	233	237	239	242	237

* Term of sentence expired before they could be returned.

The gross daily gain of inmates during the year was as follows:

DAYS OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Oct., 1877.	Nov., 1877.	Dec., 1877.	Jan., 1878.	Feb., 1878.	Mar., 1878.	Apr., 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	Aug., 1878.	Sept., 1878.	
1	4	....	....	....	....	15	....	2	1	2	....	....	24
2	....	2	...	1	....	2	1	....	....	4	1	....	11
3	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	9
4	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	6
5	....	....	1	....	7	....	1	....	5	....	1	2	21
6	2	1	1	....	1	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	13
7	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	6
8	3	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	12
9	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	8
10	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	4	1	1	1	12
11	4	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	11
12	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	6
13	....	2	....	....	3	1	....	2	1	....	2	1	12
14	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	4	....	9
15	2	1	1	....	2	....	3	1	....	2	1	....	13
16	29	1	....	....	1	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	37
17	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	3	12
18	....	....	5	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	9
19	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	8
20	....	4	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	10
21	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
22	2	2	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
23	1	5	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	12
24	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	10
25	2	....	....	1	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	11
26	1	4	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	11
27	1	....	4	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	2	11
28	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	11
29	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	3
30	4	2	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	12
31	2	....	3	3	....	....	....	4	....	3	....	....	15
Totals	64	34	31	18	32	33	28	17	23	29	17	26	352

The gross daily loss of inmates during the year by reason of expiration of sentence, etc., was as follows:

DAYS OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Oct., 1877.	Nov., 1877.	Dec., 1877.	Jan., 1878.	Feb., 1878.	Mar., 1878.	Apr., 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	Aug., 1878.	Sept., 1878.	
1	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	1	2	....	1	9
2	....	2	....	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	8
3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
4	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	7
5	1	3	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	1	14
6	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	1	2	2	10
7	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	7
8	....	....	2	1	....	1	2	2	1	3	1	....	13
9	....	1	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	8
10	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	3	1	14
11	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	1	11
12	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	2	9
13	....	1	1	....	....	2	4	1	1	....	1	4	15
14	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	5
15	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	5
16	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	3	....	....	1	3	12
17	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	2	1	1	9
18	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	9
19	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	7
20	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3
21	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	7
22	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	5
23	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	7
24	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	10
25	....	....	....	3	3	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	11
26	....	3	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	6
27	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3
28	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5
29	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	8
30	....	2	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	2	10
31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3
Totals	3	25	26	18	23	20	27	22	20	20	19	29	252

The various social relations and habits of the convicts received are, as stated by themselves when received, set forth in the following, viz.:

Color.	No.	Per Ct.
White	321	92.77
Mulatto	10	2.89
Indian	2	.59
Negro	13	3.75
Total	346	100.

Industrial Relation.	No.	Per Ct.
Unapprenticed and no trade	236	68.20
Apprenticed and left	48	13.87
" " served	62	17.93
Total	346	100.

Educational.	No.	Per Ct.
Read, write, and cipher	204	58.96
Read and write	47	13.58
Read only	37	10.69
Illiterate	58	16.77
Total	346	100.

Social Relations.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents living	167	48.26
" dead	67	19.36
Father living	46	13.30
Mother "	66	19.08
Total	346	100.

Religious State of Parents.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents pious	217	62.71
" not pious	93	26.87
Father pious	5	1.46
Mother "	31	8.96
Total	346	100.

Moral Relation.	No.	Per Ct.
Temperate	91	26.30
Moderate	137	39.59
Intemperate	118	34.11
Total	346	100.

Conjugal Relations.	No.	Per Ct.
Single	259	74.85
Married	63	18.22
" and separated	13	3.75
Widowers	11	3.18
Total	346	100.

Religious Habits.	No.	Per Ct.
Attended church regularly	121	34.98
" " irregularly	225	65.02
Total	346	100.

Moral Relation of Parents.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents temperate	136	39.59
" intemperate	33	9.53
Father temperate	47	13.58
" intemperate	39	11.27
Mother temperate	65	18.78
" intemperate	26	7.25
Total	346	100.

Physical Condition.	No.	Per Ct.
Good health	342	98.84
Health impaired	3	.86
" infirm	30	
Total	346	100.

The former occupations of the several inmates received from sentence during the year, as stated by themselves, is as follows:

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Agent	1	Engineers	2	Printers	4
Artist	1	Farmers	46	Pipe-fitter	1
Bartender	1	Firemen	3	Quack	1
Barbers	9	Gambler	1	Railroad employé	1
Bakers	3	Glassblower	1	Sailors	3
Blacksmiths	7	Hatter	1	Sash and blind mak'r	1
Bookkeepers	3	Harnessmaker	1	Sawyer	1
Broommakers	2	Hostler	1	Ship carpenter	1
Bootblack	1	Idlers	5	Showman	1
Boat builders	2	Jewelers	2	Shoemakers	3
Boiler-makers	2	Laborers	127	Shingle-packer	1
Brick-moulder	1	Laundrymen	1	Steamfitter	1
Butchers	6	Machinist	1	Teacher	1
Carpenters	11	Masons	6	Tailors	3
Cabinetmaker	1	Miners	2	Teamsters	3
Cigarmakers	6	Moulders	2	Telegraph operator	1
Chairmakers	3	News agents	2	Tobacconist	1
Clerks	6	Painters	14	Thresher	1
Clothier	1	Patternmaker	1	Tramps	8
Coppersmith	1	Physicians	2	Waiters	5
Cooks	5	Plasterer	1	Wagonmaker	1
Coopers	5	Porter	1	Woodchopper	1
Ditcher	1				
Total					346

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.

	No.	Per Ct.		No.	Per Ct.
First conviction	274	79.19	Third conviction	9	2.60
Second conviction	60	17.34	Fourth conviction	3	.87
Total				346	100.

COUNTIES SENTENCED FROM.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Allegan	2	Jackson	17	Muskegon	6
Bay	8	Kalamazoo	3	Oakland	7
Branch	7	Kent	14	Oceana	2
Barry	4	Keweenaw	1	Osceola	4
Berrien	13	Lenawee	34	Ottawa	7
Cass	3	Lapeer	8	Saginaw	18
Calhoun	17	Livingston	2	Shiawassee	12
Clinton	2	Macomb	2	St. Clair	1
Eaton	6	Marquette	1	St. Joseph	7
Genesee	29	Mason	2	Tuscola	10
Gratiot	3	Menominee	1	Van Buren	6
Hillsdale	10	Montcalm	10	Washtenaw	11
Ingham	15	Manistee	2	Wayne	10
Ionia	24	Monroe	1	Wexford	1
Isabella	3				
Total					346

NATIVITY.

COUNTRY.	No.	COUNTRY.	No.	COUNTRY.	No.
Canada	44	Indiana	11	Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	1	Maine	2	Russia	1
Belgium	1	Massachusetts	1	Scotland	1
Dist. Columbia	1	Maryland	1	Sweden	2
England	4	Michigan	118	Switzerland	1
France	1	Mississippi	1	Tennessee	1
Germany	8	New Jersey	4	Vermont	3
Georgia	1	New York	78	Virginia	2
Holland	1	Nova Scotia	1	West Indies	1
Illinois	2	North Carolina	1	Wisconsin	4
Ireland	3	Ohio	25	Unknown	3
Iowa	2	Pennsylvania	13		
Total					346

AGE OF INMATES.

AGE.	No. of Each Age.	AGE.	No. of Each Age.	AGE.	No. of Each Age.
15 years	2	27 years	3	42 years	2
16 "	9	28 "	5	44 "	3
17 "	23	29 "	5	45 "	2
18 "	45	30 "	2	46 "	3
19 "	38	31 "	2	47 "	1
20 "	36	32 "	1	48 "	1
21 "	31	33 "	2	49 "	1
22 "	33	34 "	1	50 "	1
23 "	36	36 "	4	52 "	2
24 "	26	37 "	5	58 "	1
25 "	9	38 "	1	69 "	1
26 "	6	40 "	2	72 "	1
Total					346

TABLE showing terms of sentence, the number of each term, the total number of years covered by each term of sentence, and the aggregate of years of all the terms of sentence of the inmates sentenced during the year.

LENGTH OF TERMS.	No. under each Term.	Total Time Covered by Each Term of Sentence.	LENGTH OF TERMS.	No. under each Term.	Total Time Covered by Each Term of Sentence.
10 years	1	10 years.	1 year	74	74 years.
5 "	6	30 "	10 months	5	4 " 2 mos.
4 " 6 mos.	1	4 " 6 mos.	9 "	3	2 " 3 "
4 "	10	40 "	8 "	2	1 year 4 "
3 " 6 mos.	1	3 " 6 mos.	7 "	1	7 "
3 "	36	108 "	6 "	31	15 years 6 "
2 " 6 mos.	7	17 " 6 mos.	5 "	1	5 "
2 "	38	76 "	4 "	7	2 years 4 "
1 year 10 mos.	1	1 year 10 mos.	3 "	99	24 " 9 "
1 " 6 "	17	25 years 6 "	2 "	1	2 "
1 " 3 "	3	3 " 9 "			
1 " 2 "	1	1 year 2 mos.			
Aggregate years					448
Total inmates				346	

DIETARY.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
BREAKFAST	Hominy, Beef, Bread, Coffee.	Stew'd Beef, Fl'ur Gravy, Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.	Hash, Bread, Coffee.	Hominy, Molasses, Bread, Coffee,	Beef, Gravy, Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.	Hash, Bread, Coffee.	Hominy, Beef, Bread, Coffee.
DINNER......	Potatoes, Flour Gravy, Bread Pudding, Bread.	Beef, Fl'ur Gravy, Potatoes, Bread.	Salt Pork, Beans, Bread.	Beef, Vegetable Soup, Bread.	Beef, Gravy, Potatoes, Bread.	Pork, Cabbage, Potatoes, Bread.	Bean Soup, Boiled Pork, Bread.
SUPPER......	Tea, Ginger Bread,	Coffee, Bread.	Coffee, Bread.	Tea, Bread.	Bread, Coffee.	Bread, Coffee.	Bread, Coffee.

The number of inmates pardoned by the Governor, with the crimes for which they were severally convicted, the date of conviction, the term for which sentenced, date of transfer from the State Prison, the date of discharge of each, and conditions of pardon, was as follows:

No. Pardoned.	Registered No. of Inmates Pardoned.	COUNTY OR COURT.	TERM.	CRIME.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Transfer from State Prison.	Date of Discharge.	CONDITIONS OF PARDON.
			Years.					
1...	168...	R. Ct., Detr't	3	Uttering and publishing forged instruments..........	June 13, 1876.	Oct. 16, 1877.	Feb. 21, 1878.	That he remains out of the State until his term of sentence would have expired.
2...	29....	R. Ct. Detr't.	6	Breaking and entering office in night-time with intent to commit larceny...	Aug. 18, 1876.	Aug. 21, 1877.	April 7, 1878.	Absolute.

TABLE showing the Number of Inmates Received for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878; Crimes of which Convicted; the Number Convicted of each Crime, with the Highest, Lowest, and Average Term of Sentences.

OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS.

CRIME.	No. of Convictions.	Highest Sentence.	Lowest Sentence.	Average Sentence.
Abortion, administering drugs with intent to produce an	1	1 year.		
Assault	1	90 days.		
Assault and battery	27	8 mos	90 days	112 days.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	1	4 years.		
Careless use of fire-arms	1	90 days.		
Felony, soliciting to commit a	1	1 year.		
Larceny from the person	3	2½ years.	1 year	20 mos.
Robbery	6	5 years	1 year	3 years.
Total	41			

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, AND DECENCY.

CRIME.	No. of Convictions.	Highest Sentence.	Lowest Sentence.	Average Sentence.
Adultery	2	14 mos.	1 year	13 mos.
Bigamy	4	3 years	1½ years.	2⅛ years.
Buggery	1	1 year.		
Indecent exposure of person	2	1 year	4 mos.	8 mos.
Keeping house of ill-fame	3	1 year	6 mos.	6 mos.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	1 year	6 mos.	9 mos.
Rape, assault with intent to	2	10 years	2½ years.	6¼ years.
Total	16			

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

CRIME.	No. of Convictions.	Highest Sentence.	Lowest Sentence.	Average Sentence.
Breaking jail	2	90 days	90 days	90 days.
Conveying tools into jail to aid prisoners to escape	1	1 year.		
Perjury	1	3 years.		
Resisting an officer	4	1½ years.	6 mos.	1 year.
Total	8			

TABLE—*Continued.*

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

CRIME.	No. of Convictions.	Highest Sentence.	Lowest Sentence.	Average Sentence.
Burglary	39	5 years	4 mos.	22 mos.
Burglary and larceny	10	3 "	2 "	20 "
Breaking and entering warehouse in night time	1	1½ "		
Defrauding a hotel-keeper	1	90 days.		
Disposing of mortgaged chattels	1	90 "		
False pretenses	8	1¼ years.	3 mos.	8 mos.
Compound larceny	3	2 "	4 "	15 "
Grand larceny	14	4 "	6 "	2 years.
Larceny	155	5 "	90 days	1 year.
Larceny, attempt to commit	1	1½ "		
Larceny of a horse	2	2 "	1 year	1½ years.
Larceny of a boat	1	90 days.		
Larceny, conspiracy to commit	2	1 year	10 mos.	11 mos.
Larceny, breaking and entering railroad freight car with intent to commit	3	2 years	1 year	14 "
Larceny, breaking and entering store in night time with intent to commit	1	4 "		
Larceny, breaking in a dwelling with intent to commit	3	3 "	1 year	20 mos.
Larceny, attempt to break and enter a shop in day time with intent to commit	1	2 "		
Larceny from a dwelling	4	3½ "	90 days	22 mos.
Larceny from a dwelling in day time	5	2½ "	1 year	1½ years.
Larceny from a store in day time	5	3 "	6 mos.	2 years.
Larceny from a store	1	2 "		
Placing obstruction on railroad track	1	2 "		
Receiving stolen property	2	3 "	3 years	3 years.
Unlawfully entering a freight car with intent to obtain carriage	4	90 days	90 days	90 days.
Uttering a forged instrument for money	1	1 year.		
Uttering and publishing a forged instrument	2	3 years	1 year	2 years.
Total	271			
Forgery	10	2 years	6 mos.	1 year.

Total number convictions during the year, 346.

List of Officers employed in the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia at the close of Sept. 30, 1878, with date of appointment, by whom appointed, salaries, etc.

NAME.	OFFICER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED.	SALARY.	REMARKS.
John J. Grafton	Warden	June 26, 1877	Governor	$1,500 per year and living expenses for self and family.	
Denzel P. Fargo	Deputy Warden	March 7, 1878	Warden	$1,000 per year	Promoted from Keeper.
Chas. S. Lowe	Clerk	July 5, 1877	"	1,000 " "	
C. Oscar Thompson	Treasurer	May 31, 1877	Board of Managers	500 " "	
Alfred Cornell	Chaplain	September 7, 1874	Warden	1,000 " "	
Wilbur F. Reed	Physician	" 18, 1877	"	600 " "	
Louis P. Essick	Engineer	August 22, 1878	"	800 " "	
H. H. Seaver	Keeper	" 8, 1877	"	50 per month.	
Levi Shumway	"	" " "	"	50 " "	
Enos S. Jenne	"	" " "	"	50 " "	
James G. Pomeroy	"	" " "	"	50 " "	
S. C. Whiting	"	" " "	"	50 " "	
E. J. Welker	"	" " "	"	50 " "	
Edward A. Fox	"	" " "	"	50 " "	
Emil Pfeiffer	"	" " "	"	50 " "	
Thomas E. Camburn	"	September 6, 1877	"	50 " "	
Homer A. Wing	"	" " "	"	50 " "	
M. C. Taylor	"	August 8, 1877	"	50 " "	Promoted from Guard Nov. 1, 1877.
E. N. Decker	"	" " "	"	50 " "	" " " " " "
F. L. Bangs	"	September 6, 1877	"	50 " "	" " " April 1, 1878.
Henry W. Hoy	"	" " "	"	50 " "	" " " " " "
Daniel Wittish	"	" " "	"	50 " "	" " " " " "
John S. Whipple	"	" 7, "	"	50 " "	" " " Jan'y 1, "
William Pangborn	"	October 4, 1877	"	50 " "	" " " July 1, "
Marvin T. Light	"	" 12, "	"	50 " "	" " " Jan'y 1, "
George W. Phillips	"	March 18, 1878	"	50 " "	" " " July 1, "
Starr Alvord	Guard	" 14, "	"	40 " "	
James N. Soule	"	June 3, "	"	40 " "	
Chas. D. Hinckley	"	" 4, "	"	40 " "	
John W. Brakeman	"	" 4, "	"	40 " "	
Thomas Howes	"	" 20, "	"	40 " "	
Charles Swarthout	"	September 16, 1878	"	40 " "	

RECAPITULATION.

		ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.	Keeper.	Guard	ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.	Keeper.	Guard	ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.	Keeper.	Guard
Keepers	19	Main entrance to Prison	1		Wagon gate entrance	1		Night duty in yard, hospital, and engine-house	....	1
Guards	6	Hall master's department	1		Farm department	1		Wall duty	....	4
		Prison kitchen "	1		Yard master's department	1				
		Store room, shoe and tailor shop	1		Grading department	3				

Appended to this report is a table showing the number of inmates received during the year; crimes of which convicted; number convicted of each crime; with highest, lowest, and average term of sentence. This is an exhibit of the inequality of sentences which is submitted without comment.

The aggregate number of days of prison life for the year closing September 30, 1878 (see Table No. 1), was seventy-nine thousand one hundred and fifty (79,150), apportioned as follows:

Employed on prison work of all kinds	62,845
" D., L. & N. R. R. contract	4,572
Not at work, including Sundays	9,724
In punishment	334
Total	79,150

Last year's report showed 133 inmates in prison at the close of September 30, 1877. Table No. 1 is an exhibit of the number of inmates received and discharged during the past year, together with other data relating thereto.

The law provides that the Warden shall pay to each inmate who may be discharged from the institution by pardon or otherwise, a sum of money not exceeding ten dollars, as he may deem necessary and proper. It is assumed that this provision was made to enable discharged men to reach their homes; and to carry out such intention, each man is furnished with a railroad ticket through to his destination when possible, and a sufficient sum of money in addition for incidental expenses on the way. If he has relatives or friends residing in other States, and the amount allowed by law is not sufficient to take him there, they are solicited to help him; which in several cases has been cheerfully done.

The number discharged during the year who were entitled to this gratuity was 227, and the total amount paid, $840.91, or a fraction over $3.70 per capita. The law also provides that the Warden shall furnish each inmate when discharged, if not otherwise provided for, a suit of clothes not exceeding ten ($10) dollars in value. The clothing brought in by many prisoners is, by reason of its filthy and ragged condition, immediately destroyed—a sad reflection on our county jails.

New clothing has been furnished to 67 discharged inmates at a cost of $463.50, or $6.91 each man.

Since February, 1878, a systematic record has been kept of the work done in the Tailor and Shoe Shops, with the following results:

TAILOR SHOP.

For Prison Use.

Pants, number pairs made	564
Coats, " made	209
Vests, " "	28
Shirts, " "	422
Caps, " "	6
Sheets, " "	6
Bedticks, " "	81
Pillow-ticks, number made	98
Pillow-slips, " "	66
Handkerchiefs, " "	740

Towels, number made	897
Suspenders, " "	234
Aprons, " "	42
Mittens, " pairs made	161
Socks, " " "	720

For Officers.

Coats, repaired	20
Pants, "	18
Vests, "	20

SHOE SHOP.

For Prison Use

Shoes, number pairs made	309
Shoes, " " repaired	1,736
Slippers, " " made	30

For Officers.

Shoes, number pairs made	12
Shoes, " " repaired	18
Boots, " " "	26
Slippers, " " made	4

In accordance with your instructions, the Warden advertised during the month of April for proposals for inmate labor as required by law. No proposals being received, and in conformity with the provisions of section 46 of the law governing the institution, the labor of forty (40) or more inmates was, with your approval, temporarily hired to the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad Company, June 1, 1878, at a compensation of sixty (60) cents per day per man. The following is a statement showing the number of days worked each month, and the total amount of money received therefor, from the commencement of the work, June 3, 1878, to and including September 30, 1878:

Month.	No. of days worked.	Amount.
June	931⅔	$559 00
July	1,160	696 60
Aug.	1,292½	775 50
Sept.	1,187⅔	712 60
Total		$2,743 10

The average number of men employed each working day was 45.

To this railroad work only inmates whose term of sentence was of short duration were assigned—principally those who were sentenced for ninety (90) days.

On the seventeenth day of September, 1878, a contract was entered into with Messrs. C. H. Fargo & Company of Chicago, Illinois, pursuant to your instructions, for the labor of one hundred (100) or more inmates to be employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, commencing with the first day of January, 1879, and terminating on the thirty-first day of December, 1883, at a compensation of forty (40) cents per day per inmate. The contractors are to have the privilege of coming into the institution during the months of November and December, 1878, to put in machinery and instruct the men, without charge. To this new branch of work we shall assign our long term men, or those having not less than one year to serve. In this connection, I may add that by concentrating these men in a shop they will be kept under better control and discipline. Heretofore, this class of prisoners have been a source of much solicitude to the prison officers. We have been compelled, in order to keep them at work within the walls, to employ them in the construction of buildings and other yard work, where, from the necessities of the case, they have frequently been located at a point beyond the hearing of the officer in charge, and have, no doubt, taken advantage of circumstances, to divulge secrets and plan mischief.

Our next source of anxiety will present itself when the question shall arise, "To what labor shall we assign our short-term men?" Out of the whole number of inmates received during the year, a fraction over 28 per cent were sentenced for a period of ninety (90) days; and after deducting five (5) days per month from this for good conduct, as provided by law, many go forth at the expiration of seventy-five (75) days.

The impracticability of contracting the labor of this class of inmates, under such circumstances, is plainly apparent; and I would recommend that measures be taken looking to the purchase of additional land adjacent to the Prison, to be used for farming purposes and for the employment of these men. The investment will be an economical one for the State and a profitable one to this institution.

During the past year we have used the labor of as many of these "short term" inmates that could be spared from building, prison-work, and the railroad contract, in cultivating the few acres of land adjoining the prison, making lawns, etc. The result of our farm work is as follows:

Potatoes	550 bushels.	Beans	67 bushels.
Turnips	325 "	Onions	125 "
Beets	200 "	Cabbages	4,000 heads.
Carrots	125 "	Sweet corn	2½ acres.

Invoiced by the appraisers at $939.25.

In addition, we have furnished the tables with lettuce, radish, celery, and other small vegetables during the season in large quantities, of which no account has been kept.

We purchased during the year 35 hogs valued at	$210 00
added " " " 90 pigs " "	50 00
Total value	$260 00

In January we cut and stored 130 tons of ice, using the labor of inmates for the purpose. The only expense incurred was for extra teams to assist in hauling the ice from the pond, which is located about two miles distant from the Prison. The ice has kept well, and the supply has been abundant for all purposes.

Early in the spring, with your consent, a temporary bathing-room was fitted up in the basement leading from the Prison department, where we have facilities for bathing a dozen men at one time; and once every week the inmates

are required to go through ablution exercises. Provision should be made f
more commodious and permanent bathing-house, and I respectfully call
attention to this need.

A machine lathe and drill would be a valuable acquisition to the Engine
department; and a fire-proof vault connected with the Clerk's office is a ne
sity. At present, all the valuable records of the institution and small valua
deposited by the inmates are kept in the safe, which is at this date filled t
full capacity.

PRISON SCHOOL.

Our school, though in its infancy, has been productive of much good alre
The commencement was with inmates who could not read or write, devo
one hour each day to teaching. The eagerness with which they embrace
privilege and the progress made is a sufficient guarantee that they have a de
to learn. Discharged inmates, when called upon to receipt for the grat
when leaving the Prison, often remark: "I could not write my name wh
came here;" and express thankfulness to the State for its wisdom and kind
in providing educational facilities, whereby they gained some knowledge, if
in learning to read and write.

The general health of the institution has been very good, as the Physici
report will show. This is a result mainly attributable to the rigid enforcem
of sanitary measures. Every effort is made to keep every part of the Pri
clean and the buildings—especially the cell blocks—well ventilated. In wa
ing them, due care is taken to keep up a uniform temperature.

The discipline during the year has been good, but we do not pretend to cl
perfect. It is, however, the earnest desire of all concerned to make it
ter. It could hardly be expected for the first year in the life of the institu
that we should be able to show the same results which older prisons have ta
years to accomplish. I believe that the officers have endeavored to faithf
perform their duties and have exercised vigilance; and as "practice ma
perfect," we may reasonably expect a better performance of duty the com
year.

I desire to thank all the officers for their hearty coöperation in the mana
ment of the institution, and to assure them I am not unmindful of the
that the duties of a prison officer are arduous, and demand the exercise of m
patience, watchfulness, and not a little of self-denial.

To yourselves, gentlemen, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness for
very valuable aid which you have so cheerfully rendered me in the discharg
my duties, and to thank you for your counsel and friendship.

JOHN J. GRAFTON, *Warde*

REPORT OF TREASURER.

To the Hon. Hampton Rich, Westbrook Divine, and Thomas F. Moore, Managers of the "State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, Michigan:"

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the requirements of the statutes in such case made and provided, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of my receipts and disbursements, for and on behalf of said Institution, as treasurer thereof, during the year ending September thirtieth, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, to-wit:

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. O. Thompson, Treasurer of the State

DATE.	CREDITS.	Library. Abstract Bb.	Convict Per-centage. Abstract Bb.	Inmate Deposit. Abstract Bb.	Deficit. Abstract Bb.	Fencing Gr'unds. Abstract Bb.	Work-Shops. Abstract Bb.	Two Wings for Cells. Abstract Bb.
1877. Sept. 30.	By Balance (on hand)........	....	....	....	....	....	$2,000 00	$346 64
	Cash from State Treasury	....	....	....	$1,482 23	....	6,000 00	30,000 00
	Cash from earnings of Institution	$627 75	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cash from all other sourc's	....	$245 63	$121 90	....	....	....	....
	Total available during the year aforesaid............	$627 75	$246 63	$121 90	$1,482 23	....	$8,000 00	$30,346 64
1878. Sept. 30.	By Balance (overdrawn) to new account............	....	....	....	....	$282 80	....	....
	Footings....................	$627 75	$246 63	$121 90	$1,482 23	$282 80	$8,000 00	$30,346 64
	DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1877. Sept. 30.	To Balance (overdrawn)......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Disbursements (exclusive of loans paid)...........	$369 66	$204 56	$65 42	$1,482 23	$282 80	$6,198 08	$29,366 54
	Total Debits during the year aforesaid	$369 66	$204 56	$65 42	$1,482 23	$282 80	$6,198 08	$29,366 54
1878. Sept. 30.	To Balance (on hand) to new account.................	258 09	42 07	56 48	....	....	1,801 92	980 10
	Footings....................	$627 75	$246 63	$121 90	$1,482 23	$282 80	$8,000 00	$30,346 64

Ionia, Mich., October 15th, 1878.

House of Correction, etc., at Ionia, Mich., for the year ending September 30, 1878.

Engine. etc. Abstract Bb.	Seating Chapel, etc. Abstract Bb.	Horses, Cows, etc. Abstract Bb.	Barn, Stable, etc. Abstract Bb.	Water and Gas. Abstract Bb.	Enclosure Wall. Abstract Bb.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expenses. Abstract Aa.	Aggregate.	Aggregate exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
$948 34	....	$329 38	$669 46	$597 01	....	$160 70			
2,000 00	$5,700 00	....	....	8,000 00	$12,000 00	65,182 23	$44,000 00	$109,182 23	$109,182 23
....	....	....	....	....	....	627 75	4,702 12	5,329 87	5,329 87
....	....	....	....	....	....	368 53	....	368 53	368 53
$2,948 34	$5,700 00	$329 38	$669 46	$8,597 01	$12,000 00	$66,339 21	$48,702 12	$114,880 63	
....	796 08	335 91	....	235 90	659 84	....	993 52	33 64	
$2,948 34	$6,496 08	$665 29	$669 46	$8,832 91	$12,659 84	$66,339 21	$49,635 64	$114,914 27	$114,880 63
Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
....	$348 94	....	....	....	$4,881 19	....	$647 29	$486 59	
$2,585 00	$6,147 14	$665 29	$501 05	$8,832 91	$8,278 65	$65,379 33	$49,048 35	$114,427 68	$114,427 68
$2,585 00	$6,496 08	$665 29	$501 05	$8,832 91	$12,659 84	$65,879 33	$49,695 64	$114,914 27	
363 34	....	....	168 41	....	....	959 88			
$2,948 34	$6,496 08	$665 29	$669 46	$8,832 91	$12,659 84	$66,339 21	$49,695 64	$114,914 27	$114,427 68

C. O. THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia

GENTLEMEN:—At the close of another fiscal year I am constrained, befor all else, to acknowledge the goodness of a kind and merciful Providence, wh has preserved officers and inmates so wonderfully; that though, besides officers nearly five hundred inmates have been registered, not a death has occurred and but a small amount of sickness.

I expressed the hope, in my last annual report that this institution migh prove to be, what its founders designed it should be, a "*house of correctio and reformatory*," not in name only, but in *fact*. I am glad to say that m hopes have not been disappointed.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Besides the regular Sabbath services held every Sabbath in the year, evenin services were held during the winter. Mr. L. P. Rowland, under the auspice of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State, labored for two o three weeks. These labors were continued by the young men of the sam association of Ionia. Many of the inmates professed to have met with a chang that made them new men in Christ; and have since given gratifying evidenc that the work was genuine. The Young Men's Christian Association at Ionia besides rendering efficient aid in the conference and prayer meetings, took upon themselves to supply some proper and competent persons to lecture in th chapel one evening each week to the inmates. Many other persons have volunteered, or been prevailed upon to share in the work of reform.

I would not fail to mention, in this connection, the earnest and efficien labor of Mrs. Agnes L. d'Arcambal of Kalamazoo, in behalf of the unfortunate and fallen in our jails and prisons. She has rare talents for this kin of labor, and is doing a noble and good work in our State. She extends he labors beyond the inmates, to their friends and their future.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK.

An intimate and personal acquaintance with the inmates, together wit the knowledge I obtain of their home influences and associations, leads me t hope for the reformation of many. We can scarcely give credence to the popular theory, that those who have been convicted by the courts, and are held i confinement, are before God sinners above all others, and are beyond the hop of reform. Men outside of prison walls, who have lived in sin, and have bee guilty of gross immorality, have reformed and become good, true men. Wh may not men, inside these walls, as well? The history of the year has given gratifying proofs of the fact. Instances have been of frequent occurrence during the year, that young men have asked counsel and prayers to aid them to begin a new life: assuring me that they are fully satisfied that nothing short of a thorough reform from the heart can save them from a future life of crime and its penalties. While I would not fix the exact number, or even the approximate number of those who have been reformed and become Christians, I am well assured that not a few have given as good evidence of genuine conversion and thorough reformation as are found elsewhere. The divine influences upon the hearts of men are not shut out by iron gates, or grated windows. Every inmate has a bible and hymn book, chapel services and Sunday school, with their teachings and influences, to aid in the work of reformation. Why then may we not expect similar results, as usually follow such labors?

I beg leave to place upon this report two *verbatim* extracts from letters written by inmates to their friends, without a thought that they were to be seen by others than those to whom they were addressed. It gives you a practical knowledge of the results of the reformatory influences brought to bear upon the inmates with such cheering success. Nor will it give you less assurance, when I say that the first of these extracts was written by one, who, when transferred here from Jackson, was skeptical, if not infidel, and was regarded as hopeless of reform:

First extract: "I am going to study Algebra and Geometry thoroughly. Some of my school books I can recite from one end to the other. During the last six months I have studied philosophy, chemistry, physiology, history, and arithmetic, and several other branches. I have all the school books sufficient, if well learned, to give me a good education. My mind is with my books most of the time. During the day when at work I try to think over what I have studied. * * I am drilling myself to think and do right. I look over the day and sum up my rights and wrongs. I find in so doing I gain a great deal. Where I have done wrong to-day, I try to prevent to-morrow. I pray to God every night to help me do right, and I expect he will. We have a splendid Sabbath school, and I receive a great benefit from it. Christian men work all the week and come up here Sundays to instruct us in the right way."

Second extract: "Brother, as far as happiness goes, I think I am happier than you. For I look over these few months of bondage to the future, with the hope of returning to my father as the lost son in the parable, and every day imbues me with the consciousness that it is good for me to be here. Now brother, you have been a follower of the cross for several years, and as far as outward appearances go, have been unspotted from the world as such. I, a feeble beginner who stumbles at every footstep, tempted on all sides by habit, Satan, and inexperience, I come to you to pray for me that I may not falter by the way.'

These are a few, out of many acknowledgments of a similar character, passing from the inmates, through my hands to their friends outside. Many of them, I believe, abhor their crimes even more than the penalty, and seek, by repentance and faith in the Savior, to lay the foundation of their future life in righteousness, in obedience to the laws of God and men. Doubting their own strength and integrity, they seek help from God.

There is, however, another class whose reform is not based upon so sure a foundation, and its results cannot be counted upon with so much certainty. They do not deprecate or abhor their *crimes* so much as they do the *penalty*.

They look upon it from a business or mercenary standpoint. They are satisfied that the proceeds or profits of crime are an inadequate compensation for the loss of character and freedom, hence their motto, "honesty is the best policy." This is an unsafe foundation upon which to build a virtuous and honest character. They are successfully assailed, when they are tempted with large gains and small chances of detection. It may do them good service, when the chances of loss or gain seem evenly balanced, or the chances of loss are greater than the chances of gain. Of this class some have gone out, of whom we were very hopeful, but they have already fallen. The chances of *gain* seemed to them so much greater than *loss* that they were unable to resist on the score of *policy*.

I flatter myself that the percentage of those who have decided to lead a life of crime is small. Some, I am aware, from their own confession are suspending judgment to await the reception they shall meet when they are again free. If they are abandoned by their friends, they will not be very reluctant to go back to their old associates and habits. Hence the importance of all possible efforts to reform them while they are here, also to assure them of a kindly reception and a helping hand when they are free. I believe it to have been a wise and humane act of the Legislature, in originating this institution as a "*House of Correction and Reformatory*" for young men, closing it against old and hardened criminals, whose influence might counteract any efforts to reform the less hardened.

I sincerely hope it may be kept sacred to the purposes for which it was originated, giving it, at least, a fair trial, which I fully believe will justify the wisdom of its founders. I hope it may be so rigidly guarded that not one of the class mentioned may be sent here to teach the inmates the details of crime, the consummate skill and cunning with which crime is perpetrated and covered. To make it successfully a "*house of correction* and reformatory," it is needful that every officer should be in sympathy with, and labor for that object. Every officer, having men in charge, can do much, by a kind and encouraging word, to strengthen any desire they may have to reform, or to depress and dishearten them by an opposite course. The man may be weak and feeble; but with a little kindly help may be enabled to go on his way, while his *weakness* makes him an easy victim to any rude assault.

I take pleasure in saying that the warden, J. J. Grafton, is in warm sympathy with the work of reform, and cheerfully renders me all the aid in his power.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

A Sabbath school was organized during the winter, under the superintendency of Mr. Lee Hutchins; the Young Men's Christian association of Ionia furnishing teachers. It has been continued with much interest and profit to the present time, the average attendance being more than one hundred, or about one half of the inmates, the attendance being optional with them.

LIBRARY.

The library contains 607 volumes. These include eighty-two volumes of Sabbath school books, of which I spoke in my former report, as having been donated. They were small books and much dilapidated. Our library is deficient in histories, scientific and religious works. Some of the inmates, not connected with the school, are very studious, devoting every moment of leisure time to close application to study, and are advancing into the higher branches of mathematics, chemistry, philosophy, etc. I would recommend that every facility be given to aid them in their efforts, and that religious books be furnished for those who prefer them. Our record of books delivered, commences with January 1878, since which time there have been delivered 6,463 volumes to the inmates.

SCHOOLS.

Schools have not been held with regularity until within the last three months, owing partly to my duties being too greatly multiplied to afford the time, and partly to the fact that the inmates could not be spared from their work.

There has been much proficiency made in the limited opportunity they have had in the primary branches. Several who were unable to read or write now read with readiness and write a very legible hand. Accompanying this part of the report, I submit specimens of the writing of several who have learned to write since they have been inmates here.

THE CHAPEL.

In my former report I called attention to the acoustics of the chapel, which were very bad, to a degree that marred materially the pleasure and profit of the chapel services. Only a portion, such as occupied favorable positions, can understand all that is said. I earnestly recommend that the evil be corrected at an early day. It is believed that the expense will be inconsiderable.

STATISTICS.

Letters mailed	3,307
Postage on letters	$66 17
Letters retained	38
Letters delivered	3,370
Letters rejected	43
Newspapers delivered	6,912
Express packages	104
Number times library books changed	86
Schools (partial report)	35
Chapel services and sermons (Sundays)	52
Week-day evening meetings	57
Sabbath schools	35
Clergymen visiting	47

In conclusion, permit me to say, that the observations and experiences of the past have impressed me with the conviction, that the best interests of the State do not so much demand that this institution shall become a source of revenue to the State, as that these young men shall be educated and so far reformed as to be hereafter law-abiding citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

A. CORNELL, *Chaplain.*

Ionia, October 1, 1878.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY,
Ionia, Mich., Sept. 30, 1878.

To the Board of Managers of the Michigan State House of Correction and Reformatory:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present to you the Annual Report of this office, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1878.

The general health of the inmates during the past year has been good. Outdoor work, cleanliness and ventilation of the cell-blocks, frequent bathing of the inmates, nutritious food (well prepared and plenty of it), have had their influence in keeping up this condition.

The spring from which we are supplied with water, has proved itself of great service, supplying good water and enough for every purpose. The drainage and sewerage are good. These two points alone—an abundant supply of good water, and a sufficient elevation to ensure good sewerage—reflect credit upon those having in charge the location of the prison.

Opposed to this I can but deprecate the condition in which many of the county jails of our State are kept. This condition reacts upon us in a two-fold way. In the first place, many are received here who are actually "unfit for duty," and whom it is necessary to keep for a longer or shorter time under a course of treatment. In the second place, the system of others is in such a condition that very slight causes here render them "unfit for duty."

The responsibility of excusing inmates from labor on account sickness or injury, depends entirely upon this office. It has been my aim on the one hand, to do all in my power for those who are sick, and on the other hand, to prevent as far as possible, the State from losing time by malingering.

Gentlemen,—another year has passed. We have had some serious cases of sickness; but it is my pleasure to report to you, that the "death roll" of this institution is not yet opened.

Below I present a list of the diseases and complaints treated, and the number of days lost each month from the same.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the pleasant character of our social and official relations.

LIST OF DISEASES and Complaints Treated, and Number of Days Lost each month from same.

COMPLAINTS.	OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		TOTAL.
	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	Days Lost.
Angina Simplex	1	----	6	----	4	2	1	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	2
Ascaris Lumbricoides	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	9	1	3	12
Asthma, Spasmodic	----	----	----	----	1	7	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7
Bronchitis	3	11	1	----	1	4	2	1	3	----	5	9	3	7	1	----	2	----	2	----	1	----	3	----	32
Biliary Calculus	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Bilious and Gastric State	4	----	1	----	2	----	3	----	6	----	4	----	5	1	6	1	8	1	8	----	3	1	2	----	4
Catarrh, Nasal and Bronchial	5	----	3	----	4	----	13	----	9	----	10	----	6	----	7	----	2	----	3	----	5	----	3	----	------
Chills	----	----	6	----	5	----	3	----	8	----	6	----	3	----	6	----	8	----	6	----	5	----	3	----	------
Chorea	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Colds	4	----	6	2	5	3	6	----	7	----	5	----	6	----	3	----	3	----	4	2	2	----	8	----	7
Colic	3	----	----	----	2	----	4	2	----	----	----	----	4	3	3	----	2	----	6	1	1	1	2	----	7
Congestion of Kidney	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	1	7	2	----	----	----	9
Congestion of Liver	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	------
Diarrhœa, Acute and Chronic	8	6	8	2	8	3	----	----	4	----	2	----	1	----	3	----	4	1	18	3	19	9	10	7	31
Dysentery	----	----	1	1	1	16	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	18
Dyspepsia	4	2	4	2	3	----	5	----	1	----	2	----	2	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	1	----	4
Enteritis	----	----	1	13	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13
Epilepsy	1	2	1	5	1	7	----	----	1	16	1	31	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	62
Erysipelas	----	----	1	19	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	21
Fever, Gastric	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	11	1	8	19
" Intermittent	6	6	6	12	5	19	5	13	4	5	5	14	3	4	5	21	8	24	5	16	5	17	3	10	161
" Remittent	1	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	6	1	2	1	4	4	35	5	36	----	----	93
Goitre	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	------
Gout, Hereditary	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	1	15	18
Hœmoptysis	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	------
Headache	1	1	1	----	2	1	1	----	6	5	3	----	6	4	4	----	5	----	12	3	6	2	4	4	20
Heatstroke	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	4	1	----	----	----	----	----	4
Insanity	1	11	1	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	4	----	----	1	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25
Jaundice	----	----	----	----	2	1	3	3	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5
Nephritis	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Morphine Habit	----	----	1	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	14	----	----	----	----	23
Neuralgia	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	------
Onanism	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	1	10	12
Palpitation of Heart	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Peritonitis	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	6	1	26	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	32

LIST OF DISEASES and Complaints Treated, and Number of Days Lost each Month from same.

COMPLAINTS.	OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		TOTAL.
	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	No. of Cases.	Days Lost.	Days Lost.
Pleurisy	1	3	1		1	2											2	1							6
Phthisis Pulmonalis			1	2															1	31	1	31	1	30	94
Pneumonia					1	10									1	29	1	30							69
Rheumatism, Acute					1	12	1	11																	23
" Muscular			3		1		5	3	3		3	10			1		7	10	7	22	6	4	5	4	53
" Subacute					1	15	2	15	1	13	1	24	1	20	1	8	1	8					1	9	112
Syphilis	3	31	3	30	3	31	5	31	4	28	2	31	2	7	2		1						1		189
Spermatorrhœa and General Debility	8		4		3		7		6	8	3		1								2		1		8
Tonsilitis	2	11	1	1	4	11	5	8	2	4	3	5	3	22	2	11	2	14	2	11			1		98
Total		92		102		146		87		79		135		102		80		101		145		126		100	1,295
SURGICAL:																									
Abscess			1																1						
Ammputation of Tonsil									1												1				
Boils	1		4		3	10	4	3.	2	7	1				2	3	1	1			1	6	2		30
Bruises and Contusions	6	8	3				4	7	6	8	3		5		6	5	2	2	5	3	3	1	12	2	36
Burns							1		1								1				1		1		
Chancre			2		3		2		2		1		1		1						1				
Circumcision													1	15			1	7	1	1	7	10	1	8	41
Cystitis	1	8																							8
Dislocation							1		1										1	2	1		1		2
Epistaxis					1				1																
Gleet	1		3		2		4		2		1				2		2		2						
Gonorrhœa			1										2				1		2		1				
Gonorrhœal Epididymitis																			1	9					9
Hemmorrhoids	2		1	14			2		1				2		1				1		3				14
Hernia											1	8	2	1	1	3					2	3	1	2	17
Anyxis and Onychia	2						1		1				1		5	2	2		2	2	1				4
Ranula							1		1																
Separation of Costal Cartilage	1	4																							
Sprains and Strains	2	4					4				3	6	3		3	1	1	3	3	36	4	10	4	5	65
Stricture	1		1		1																		1	3	3
Synovitis											1	5							1				1	12	17

Ulcers	2		1				1	3									1	21	2		1	10	1		34
Varicocele							1		1																
Warts on Penis	1		1																				1		
Whitlow	1																1		3	3	2	3			6
Wounds, Incised							1				1				3		2		2	1	2	6	4		7
" Gunshot																							1	18	18
" Punctured	1																1	3					1		3
" of Scalp													1						1	1					1
Ulcerated Tooth																	1	3							3
Total		24		14		10		13		15		19		16		14		40		58		49		50	323
Eye and Ear:																									
Chalazion															1		1								
Conjunctivitis			2		1						2														
Distichiasis													1		1		1		1		1		1		
Eczema of Lid							1		1		1														
Granular Lids	4		2		2		3		3		6		3		4		5		3		3		2		
Injury to Conjunctiva from lime							1						2												
Odema of Lids																			1						
Stye													1		2										
Chronic Inflammation of Middle Ear	3		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1				1		
Inspissated Cerumen									1														2		
Skin Diseases:																									
Eczema							1		2		3		1												
Herpes Roster							1																		
Chilblain			1	18			1		2		1		1				1				2				18
Lichen																					1				
Lupus non-exedens															1		1								
Scald Head															1		1		1						
Ring-worm			4		1		3		2		1		1	3											
Age and Infirmity																					2	35	1	5	40
Total		116		134		156		100		94		154		118		94		141		203		20		155	1,675

LIST OF DISEASES and Complaints Treated, and Number of Days Lost each Month from same.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Year.
Highest number unfit for duty any one day	8	7	7	6	5	8	6	5	11	11	9	9	11
Lowest number unfit for duty any one day	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	5	3	1
Average number unfit for duty per day	3.74	4.47	5.	3.23	3.36	5.	3.93	3.	4.7	6.55	6.77	5.17	4.55
Teeth extracted	4	11	8	14	6	7	11	11	5	9	7	4	97

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.
Days lost by sickness	81	116	146	87	79	131	102	74	101	145	126	100	1,288
Days lost by wounds and injuries	24	14	10	13	15	19	16	14	40	58	49	50	322
Days lost by insanity	11	4	....	....	....	4	....	6	....	....	....	....	25
Days lost by age and infirmity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	5	40
Total	116	134	156	100	94	154	118	94	141	203	210	155	1,675

I am, yours very respectfully,
W. F. REED, *Physician.*

INVENTORY.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS.

53 acres of land with buildings situate thereon	$261,329 17

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES—OFFICER'S RESIDENCE.

1 rotary desk	$50 00	
1 sitting desk	22 00	
10 chairs, im. walnut, @ $1.00	10 00	
2 office chairs, @ $2.50	5 00	
1 office chair, rotary	6 00	
1 lounge	5 00	
1 large book case	45 00	
1 waste basket	50	
1 dating stamp	3 50	
1 ink stand	1 25	
1 mucilage stand	1 50	
1 spittoon	30	
1 water color drawing, S. H. of C.	50 00	
1 marble top stand	10 00	
1 suit parlor furniture	45 00	
1 hat rack	15 00	
1 book case (dwarf)	22 00	
1 marble top table	10 00	
1 parlor desk	20 00	
5 walnut chairs, @ $1.50	7 50	
1 office chair	5 00	
1 lounge	13 00	
1 rocking chair	7 00	
1 cane seat library chair	4 00	
1 china spittoon	75	
24 Windsor chairs, @ 40 cts.	9 60	
2 side tables, @ $2.50	5 00	
3 ash ext. tables, @ 7.00	21 00	
1 crumb pan and brush	50	
1 table	4 00	
1 stool	30	
1 small mirror	50	
1 fire proof safe	350 00	
		$750 20
Amount carried forward		$750 20

Amount brought forward		$750 20
1 Delaware chair	$4 50	
2 stands, @ $1.00	2 00	
1 letter press and stand	12 00	
1 chair stool	4 00	
1 double standing desk	35 00	
1 waste basket	1 25	
1 spittoon	30	
1 large double inkstand	4 00	
1 mucilage stand	1 50	
1 P. O. box	75	
1 letter scale	1 25	
1 bill head case	1 00	
1 arm rest	50	
1 bot. mucilage	35	
1 calendar clock	13 50	
12 wardrobe hooks	50	
4 chairs, @ 40 cts.	1 60	
1 ash ext. table	5 00	
24 wardrobe hooks and strips	1 50	
1 desk	5 00	
1 waste basket	75	
1 spittoon	30	
1 tin ticket trunk	2 00	
1 wood P. O. box	1 00	
1 watchman's clock	8 50	
2 pails, @ 25 cts.	50	
1 broom	20	
1 spittoon	30	
1 walnut ext. table	8 00	
1 plant stand	2 00	
1 lounge	5 00	
1 secretary	30 00	
1 book case	5 00	
4 oak chairs, @ 75 cts.	3 00	
1 large desk (smoking room)	12 00	
21 tin match safes, @ 10 cts.	2 10	
18 chairs, @ 40 cts.	7 20	
7 chairs (bent rim, office), @ $1.50	10 50	
1 pair shears	50	
2 chamber suits, walnut, @ $46	92 00	
1 lounge	12 00	
6 chamber suits, @ $21.00	126 00	
11 “ “ @ 18.00	198 00	
2 “ “ @ 26.00	52 00	
2 marble top stands, @ $5.00	10 00	
5 walnut chairs, @ $1.75	8 75	
1 rocker	3 00	
1 domestic sewing machine	30 00	
		$726 10
Amount carried forward		$1,476 30

Amount brought forward		$1,476 30
1 towel rack	$0 30	
Wardrobe hooks	30	
1 clothes basket	75	
1 mirror	4 00	
1 shelf	50	
1 brush	50	
1 brush and comb	50	
2 towel rollers, @ 30 cts.	60	
1 feather duster	75	
1 scrub brush	25	
14 pails, @ 25 cts.	3 50	
1 mop	35	
7 brooms	1 25	
1 table	3 00	
20 wash bowls and pitchers, @ $1.75	35 00	
19 chambers, @ 50 cts.	9 50	
20 spittooms @ 40 cts.	8 00	
1 ladder	2 00	
2 pitchers, @ 40 cts.	80	
1 door spring	40	
1 stand	1 00	
21 bed spreads, @ $1.50	31 50	
21 comforters, @ $1.50	31 50	
42 sheets, @ 60 cts.	25 20	
34 cotton pillows, @ $1.00	34 00	
9 feather pillows, @ $1.95	17 55	
43 pillow slips, @ 20 cts.	8 60	
4 pair blankets, @ $4.00	16 00	
10 sets wardrobe hooks, 50	5 00	
2 hair mattresses, 70 lbs., @ 55	38 50	
19 cotton mattresses, @ $6.50	123 50	
135 yards carpet, tapestry brussels, @ $1.10	148 50	
375 " " ingrain, @ 90 cts.	337 50	
67 " 6-4 matting, @ 85	56 95	
51 " 4-4 " @ 60 cts.	30 60	
12 " 3-4 " @ 48 cts.	5 76	
350 " carpet paper, @ 7 cts.	24 50	
1 lounge	10 00	
20 breakfast plates, @ 7 cts.	1 40	
49 dinner plates, @ 6 cts.	2 94	
41 tea plates, @ 5 cts.	2 05	
33 pie plates, @ 5 cts.	1 65	
25 soup plates, @ 8 cts.	2 00	
93 side dishes, @ 10 cts.	9 30	
22 butter plates, @ 4 cts.	88	
7 tureens, @ $1.00	7 00	
6 pickle dishes, @ 20 cts.	1 20	
31 egg cups, @ 10 cts.	3 10	
		$1,049 93
Amount carried forward		$2,526 23

Amount brought forward		$2,526 23
37 platters, @ 35 cts.	$12 95	
15 pitchers, @ 35 cts.	5 25	
1 china fruit dish	1 40	
8 pie bakers, @ 7 cts.	56	
4 bowls, @ 10 cts.	40	
1 small water cooler	2 50	
1 coffee grinder	75	
1 rubber force cup	75	
3 hand lamps, @ 40 cts.	1 20	
1 bread cutter	1 00	
6 butter dishes, @ 70 cts.	4 20	
1 knife box	50	
2 pails, @ 40, 35	75	
89 gallons stone ware, @ 10 cts.	8 90	
1 porcelain shade	60	
8 tin waiters, @ 75 cts.	6 00	
1 glass fruit dish	50	
25 glass goblets, @ 8 cts.	2 00	
4 celery glasses, @ 35 cts.	1 40	
11 salt dishes, @ 14 cts.	1 54	
22 salt dishes, @ 7 cts.	1 54	
50 plated table spoons, @ 40 cts.	20 00	
38 plated tea spoons, @ 20 cts.	7 60	
12 steel tea spoons	1 50	
33 cups and saucers, @ 10 cts.	3 30	
56 waiters' aprons (white), @ 20 cts., $11.20; 18 waiters' aprons (striped), @ 15 cts., $2.70	13 90	
11 roller towels, @ 15 cts., $1.65; 4 red table-cloths, @ $1.50, $6.00	7 65	
11 white table-cloths, @ $2	22 00	
3 casters, @ $3, $9; 1 coffee strainer, 10 cts.	9 10	
45 plated table knives, @ 40 cts.	18 00	
47 plated table forks, @ 40 cts.	18 80	
1 table bell, @ $1.25; 1 bell, @ $1	2 25	
5 spoon-holders, @ 25 cts.	1 25	
10 fruit cans, @ 20 cts.	2 00	
2 wire screens	50	
6 sugar bowls, @ 50 cts.	3 00	
2 molasses cups, @ 40 cts.	80	
1 molasses cup, china	1 00	
1 glass sugar bowl	50	
11 cups, @ 5 cts.	55	
1 towel roller	30	
1 wall brush	75	
2 dish-pans	2 75	
1 funnel	50	
2 coffee-pots	1 75	
1 coffee-pot	50	
		$194 94
Amount carried forward		$2,721 17

Amount brought forward		$2,721 17
16 pie-tins, @ 10 cts	$1 60	
4 pie-tins, @ 20 cts	80	
5 dripping-pans, @ 25 cts	1 25	
2 porcelain kettles, @ $1.25	2 50	
2 waffle irons, @ 75 cts	1 50	
2 milk pails, @ $1	2 00	
1 large covered kettle	1 75	
2 spiders, @ 50 cts	1 00	
1 knife box	50	
7 iron spoons, @ 5 cts	35	
2 cake cutters, @ 10 cts	20	
2 carvers and forks, @ $2	4 00	
1 steel	50	
7 iron knives and forks, @ 4 cts	28	
9 milk pans, @ 10 cts	90	
3 cake tins, @ 25 cts	75	
2 mincing knives, @ 25 cts	50	
1 potato-masher	10	
1 2-quart fruit can	10	
1 large brass kettle	3 50	
1 colander	50	
1 ice-cream freezer	6 00	
1 cup	15	
1 tea-kettle	1 00	
1 sieve	25	
2 patent bakers	6 00	
1 dish-pan	1 00	
1 dust-pan and brush	50	
4 cake tins, @ 10 cts	40	
1 dripper	20	
1 pepper box	10	
4 chairs, @ 40 cts	1 60	
1 waffle iron	50	
1 chest drawers	5 00	
1 broom	25	
1 lamp	30	
1 2-quart can	10	
1 cupboard	5 00	
1 basket	25	
2 tin pails @ $1.00	2 00	
1 scoop	15	
1 colander	50	
1 masher	25	
1 dust brush	25	
1 stand	75	
1 mirror	40	
2 stools, @ 30 cts	60	
3 pails, @ 20 cts	60	
		$58 68
Amount carried forward		$2,779 85

Amount brought forward		$2,779 85
1 pail	$0 25	
2 coal scuttles, @ 50 cts.	1 00	
1 chair	40	
4 drippers, @ 30 cts.	1 20	
3 mops, @ 25 cts.	75	
1 ash pail	1 25	
1 axe	50	
1 wheelbarrow	1 00	
1 lantern	1 00	
2 kettles, @ $1.00	2 00	
47 gl. blackberry jam, @ 75 cts.	34 25	
1 batter pail	1 25	
1 tea steeper	25	
1 coffee pot	50	
1 keg	50	
1 pail	25	
1 ice box	20 00	
9 milk pans, @ 15 cts.	1 35	
1 dipper	75	
1 pair ice tongs	30	
3 knives and forks	1 00	
2 pat. waffle irons	2 00	
1 tin boiler	1 00	
1 ice and butter box	30 00	
1 brush	10	
1 mortar hoe	40	
1 coal scuttle	50	
1 cooking stove	40 00	
1 steamer	46 00	
3 clothes horses, @ $3.00	9 00	
2 chairs @ 40 cts.	80	
2 tables	3 00	
1 fluting machine	3 00	
2 flat iron rests	25	
1 stove	12 00	
63 ℔ flat irons, @ 8 cts.	5 04	
1 ironing board	75	
1 feather duster	50	
1 dust pan	25	
1 water tank	3 50	
1 toaster	50	
1 fork	25	
3 cake turners, @ 10 cts.	30	
	$3,008 74	$3,008 74

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 convict record	$18 75	
1 mem. court record, etc.,	18 75	
		$37 50
Amount carried forward		$3,046 24

Amount brought forward		$3,046 24
1 daily gains and losses	$10 00	
1 each ledger, journal, and cash, @ $16.00	48 00	
1 index	1 00	
1 escape register	10 00	
2 indexes to Convict Record, @ $9.75	19 50	
1 Conduct Record	4 40	
1 Letter Book	3 00	
1 “ “	2 00	
1 Time “	3 00	
2 ticket books	3 00	
1 small cash book	1 50	
4 blank books, @ 40 cts	1 60	
½ box pins	30	
1 discharge list	6 00	
1 record employés	8 00	
2 Emerson clips	3 00	
2 qr. blank books, @ 25 cts	50	
1 ticket case and tickets	2 50	
1½ gross steel pens, @ 90 cts	1 35	
1 pint copying ink	50	
9 blank books, @ 50 cts	4 50	
1 letter book	1 60	
1 1000-page letter book	4 50	
1 voucher book	1 25	
2 rubber rulers, @ 90 cts	1 80	
3 erasers, 50 cts	1 50	
1 index mem	50	
3 qrs. blank books, @ 25 cts	75	
1 sick report	23 00	
1 prescription record weekly	20 25	
1 “ “ daily	13 50	
1 unfit for duty record, $15.25; 1 do. shown by lock, $12.75	28 00	
1 hospital diet book, $15.25; 1 physician's daily report, $9.00	24 25	
1 blank check book	5 00	
4 qrs. blank books, @ 20 cts	80	
¼ ream commercial note,	50	
500 shipping tags	75	
2½ doz. pass books, @ 50 cts	1 25	
2000 cards, $3.00	6 00	
6000 blank reports, etc., @ $2.50	15 00	
1 journal, treasurer's office	12 00	
1 cash book, “ “	11 00	
1 ledger, “ “	11 00	
1 index, “ “	1 00	
Envelopes and paper, treasurer's office	5 25	
1 small desk for blanks, “ “	4 00	$328 10
Amount carried forward		$3,374 34

Amount brought forward		$3,374 34
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		
20 Springfield muskets	------	
2 Spencer carbines, @ $23.50	$0 47 00	
2 B. L. shot guns, 1 $20.00, 1 $23.00	43 00	
12 S. & W revolvers, @ $12.50	150 00	
1 gun rack	25 00	
1 key board	10 00	
320 rounds Springfield cartridges, @ 3c.	9 60	
100 " Spencer " @ 2½c.	2 50	
475 " S. & W. " @ 1½c.	7 12	
20 brass shells for shot guns	2 50	
1 box caps 50c.; 1,000 wads, $1.20	1 70	
Powder and shot	40	
1 pr. leg irons	1 25	
3 prs. " shackles, @ $5.20	15 60	
13 " hand cuffs, $3.20	41 60	
50 ft. chain, 5c.	2 50	
3 bullseye lanterns, @ $1.00	3 00	
1 cane	75	
4 lbs. wire, @ 15 cts.	60	
10 lanterns, @ 75 cts.	7 50	
11 balls and chains, @ $1.50	16 50	
12 water-proof capes, at $1.50	18 00	
		$406 12
ROTUNDA AND WINGS—FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		
1 step ladder, $3.00; rope, $10.00	13 00	
1 standing desk, deputy's office	25 00	
1 sitting desk, " "	22 00	
2 chairs, " " @ 40 cts.	80	
1 chair, " "	1 75	
1 case, " "	1 50	
1 broom, " "	30	
1 desk, chaplain's office	25 00	
1 " " "	5 00	
1 Delaware chair, chaplain's office	4 50	
1 office chair, " "	1 75	
1 chair	40	
2 stools, @ 30 cts.	60	
1 book case	15 00	
1 " "	2 00	
1 stand	1 00	
1 waste basket	1 00	
1 ink stand	50	
1 waste basket	50	
624 pillow slips, cells, @ 10 cts.	62 40	
700 towels, @ 3 cts.	21 00	
2 watchman clocks, @ $8 50	17 00	
		$222 00
Amount carried forward		$4,002 46

Amount brought forward		$4,002 46
286 bed ticks (cells), @ 50 cts	$143 00	
572 bed sheets @ 25 cts	143 00	
286 bed pillows, @ 10 cts	28 60	
624 pr. blankets, @ $2.50	1,560 00	
300 stools, @ 30 cts	90 00	
286 stands, @ $1.00	286 00	
310 buckets, @ $1.25	387 50	
286 cups, @ 5 cts	14 30	
252 spittoons, @ 15 cts	37 80	
		$2,690 20
		$6,692 66

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 inmate record, Chaplain	$19 00	
1 daily “ “	5 75	
1 library “ “	10 75	
5 qu. blank books, @ 40 cts	2 00	
10 “ “ “ 20 cts	2 00	
4 mem. books @ 30 cts	1 20	
1 rubber stamp	1 25	
250 suspension rings	75	
¼ ream com. note	50	
1 unabridged dictionary	10 00	
1 pen rack	30	
1 ink stand	1 00	
1 “	50	
1 book social relations (deputy's office)	24 25	
1 convict description record	19 50	
2 daily records, @ $10.00	20 00	
1 ration book	6 50	
1 time book	4 00	
1 invoice file	1 50	
1 bill book	2 25	
1 invoice stores received	15 00	
1 invoice stores issued	15 00	
2 5-qr. books, @ $1.25	2 50	
14 qr. blank books, @ 30 cts	4 20	
1 10-qr. journal, @ 75 cts	7 50	
1 ink-stand	30	
1 ink-stand	50	
1 conduct record	4 40	
5 mem. books, @ 25 cts	1 25	
3 time books, @ 40 cts	1 20	
¾ ream note paper	1 50	
3 memorandum books, @ 20 cts	60	
1 pair scissors	50	
		$187 45
Amount carried forward		$6,880 11

BARBER-SHOP.

Amount brought forward		$6,880 11
1 barber's chair	$10 00	
2 brush-brooms, @ 15 cts.	30	
2 hair-brushes, @ 50 cts.	1 00	
6 razors, @ $1	6 00	
6 stools, @ 30 cts.	1 80	
1 stand	1 00	
2 pairs shears, @ 75 cts.	1 50	
		$21 60

CHAPEL.

80 chapel seats, @ $5.70	$456 00	
12 office chairs	28 00	
1 chair	40	
1 flag	40 00	
2 stools, @ 30 cts.	60	
1 chapel organ	145 00	
1 pulpit	28 00	
1 pulpit bible	2 00	
500 yards cambric, @ 6 cts.	30 00	
Mottoes on walls	25 00	
10 pails, 25 cts.	2 50	
		$757 50

LIBRARY.

600 volumes miscellaneous books	$400 00	
259 gospel hymns, @ 20 cts.	51 80	
288 bibles, @ 40 cts.	115 20	
73 slates, @ 10 cts.	7 30	
113 volumes school books, @ 25 cts.	28 25	
Pen and penholders	75	
24 copy books, @ 10 cts.	2 40	
		$605 70

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 desk	$3 00	
227 stools, @ 30 cts.	68 10	
20 stands, @ $1.00	20 00	
21 stools, @ 30 cts.	6 30	
7 wooden tables, 1 @ $8.00; 2 @ $3.00, $6.00; 3 @ $2.00, $6.00; 1 @ $3.00, $3.00	23 00	
1 ice box	50 00	
1 chopping box	15 00	
498 spoons, @ 3 cts.	14 94	
206 bowls, @ 10 cts.	20 60	
217 plates, @ 6 cts.	13 02	
220 knives, @ 2 cts.	4 40	
250 forks, @ 2 cts.	5 00	
9 dippers, @ 12 cts.	1 08	
	$244 44	
Amount carried forward		$8,264 91

Amount brought forward	$244 44	$8,264 91
246 tin bowls, @ 5 cts	12 30	
38 mustard cups, 15 cts	5 70	
9 tin cans, @ 75 cts	6 75	
12 copper pails, @ $2.50	30 00	
35 pepper boxes, @ 10 cts	3 50	
32 salt boxes, @ 6 cts	1 92	
26 vinegar cans, @ 10c	2 60	
36 tin plates, @ 10 cts	3 60	
165 side dishes, @ 5 cts	8 25	
1 dish-pan	1 00	
7 skimmers, @ 20 cts	1 40	
10 pails, @ 25 cts	2 50	
1 tub	1 00	
7 baskets, @ 50 cts	3 50	
46 gallon-stone ware, @ 10 cts	4 60	
60 bake-pans, @ 30 cts	18 00	
1 set scales	8 00	
1 sieve	15	
4 bread boxes, @ 65c	2 60	
4 barrels, @ 50 cts	2 00	
2 yeast tubs	2 00	
1 step ladder	2 00	
4 wooden trays, @ 25 cts	1 00	
3 brooms	75	
1 pail	75	
2 pokers, @ 50 cts	1 00	
1 thrower	15 00	
1 shovel	1 00	
2 scrub brushes, @ 20 cts	40	
3 pails, @ 25 cts	75	
1 ax	1 00	
1 steam vat, laundry	25 00	
2 brooms, @ 25 cts	50	
4 barrels, @ 50 cts	2 00	
2 pounders, @ 25 cts	50	
6 pails, @ 25 cts	1 50	
1 wringer	5 00	
2 wash boards, @ 75 cts	1 50	
1 hammer	1 50	
1 dust pan	25	
Racks for clothes	35 00	
1 foot rack	1 00	
1 ladder	25	
1 tub	50	
2 stools, @ 30 cts	60	
2 mops, @ 25 cts	50	
2 pails, @ 25 cts	50	
1 shovel, soap house	75	
	$466 31	
Amount carried forward		$8,264 91

Amount brought forward	$466 31	$8,264 91
1 dipper	75	
15 bbls. soap, @ $2.50	37 50	
375 lbs. soap stock, @ 5 cts.	17 75	
31 pork barrels, @ 50 cts.	15 50	
		$537 81
HOSPITAL.		
4 graduates, @ 40 cts.	$1 60	
2 gal. jug, @ 10 cts.	20	
1 atomizer	5 00	
1 tape line	2 00	
1 scoop	10	
1 suppository mould	3 25	
1 set troy weights	3 50	
1 pill tile	5 50	
1 water bath	2 75	
1 percolater	50	
1 funnel	25	
2 Mortars and pestles, one $ 1.60, one 75 cts.	2 35	
1 nest beakers	2 25	
6 prs. tooth forceps	15 00	
1 catarrhal syringe	1 25	
1 Davidson's syringe	1 60	
8 syringes, @ 6 cts.	48	
1 case catheters and sounds	33 00	
1 operating case	42 50	
1 hypodermic syringe	2 55	
1 Esmarc's bandage	1 50	
1 tongue depresser	1 25	
1 Seidlitz Powder guage	25	
2 probangs, @ 20 cts.	40	
⅓ doz. suspensory bandages, @ $2.00	67	
1 cork screw	30	
3 doz. bottles @ 12 cts.	36	
corks	2 50	
⅔ doz. cotton wadding, @ 30 cts.	20	
Drug paper	25	
800 prescription blanks, @ 30 cts.	2 40	
1,800 excuse blanks, @ 30 cts.	5 40	
100 report blanks, @ 30 cts.	30	
2 tables	3 00	
8 stands, @ $1.00	8 00	
10 iron bedsteads, @ $6.00	60 00	
12 chairs, @ 40 cts.	4 80	
3 stools, @ 30 cts.	90	
1 thermometer	50	
9 spittoons, @ 15 cts.	1 35	
12 cups, @ 5 cts.	60	
2 buckets, @ $1.25	2 50	
	$222 06	
Amount carried forward		$8,802 72

Amount brought forward	$222 06	$8,802 72
1 scrub brush	25	
1 broom	25	
1 clock	2 00	
1 sprinkler	50	
1 mop, 25 cts., 1 wash dish, 25 cts.	50	
6 knives and forks, @ 5 cts.	30	
3 pails, @ 25 cts., 75 cts.; 1 dust pan, 25 cts.	1 00	
3 trusses, $1.25	3 75	
Wardrobe and hooks	50	
1 lot medicines	50 00	
10 gallons wine, @ $1.50	15 00	
1 key board	2 00	
		$29811

TAILOR AND SHOE SHOP, AND STORE ROOM.

36 coats (new), @ $3.00	$108 00	
22 pants (new), @ $1.70	37 40	
4 vests (new), $1.10	4 40	
672 pr. socks, @ 23 cts.	154 56	
2 caps, @ 35 cts.	70	
67 coats (old), @ $1.50	100 50	
90 pants " @ 75 cts.	67 50	
84 shirts " @ 12½ cts.	10 50	
33 vests " @ 40 cts.	13 20	
282 pr. socks (old), @ 10 cts.	28 20	
100 straw hats, @ 5 cts.	5 00	
62 towels, @ 3 cts.	1 86	
194 pr. cotton pants (old), @ 35 cts.	67 90	
57 cotton coats (old), @ 30 cts.	17 10	
108 pr. cotton pants (new), @ 70 cts.	75 60	
30 cotton coats (new), @ 70 cts.	21 00	
320 handkerchiefs, @ 3 cts.	9 60	
178 pr. socks (new), @ 15 cts.	26 70	
18 " (old), @ 8 cts.	1 44	
992 yards woolen cloth, @ 58 cts.	573 36	
125 cotten shirts, @ 25 cts.	31 25	
195 pillow ticks, @ 10 cts.	19 50	
50 bed ticks, @ 50 cts.	25 00	
42 caps, @ 15 cts.	6 30	
44 bed ticks, @ 50 cts.	22 00	
36 suspenders, @ 5 cts.	1 80	
240 yards cotton jean, @ 10 cts.	24 00	
41 yards sheeting, @ 8½ cts.	3 48	
30 yards canvas, @ 7½ cts.	2 25	
184 yards white duck, @ 12½ cts.	23 00	
3¾ lbs. woolen yarn, @ 80 cts.	3 00	
5 dozen linen thread, @ 90 cts.	4 50	
43 dozen cotton thread, @ 65 cts.	27 95	
	$1,518 55	
Amount carried forward		$9,100 83

Amount brought forward	$1,518 55	$9,100 83
96 dozen coat buttons, @ 9 cts.	8 64	
245 pants buttons	1 84	
85 gross shirt buttons, @ 3½ cts.	2 97	
9 dozen buckles, @ 5 cts.	45	
24 papers needles, @ 5 cts.	1 20	
2 dozen darners, @ 20 cts.	40	
40 machine needles	50	
106 pairs shoes, @ $1.75	185 50	
116 pairs shoes (old), @ 90 cts.	104 40	
233 inmates' suits, in use, @ $2.50	582 50	
233 inmates' shoes, in use, @ 90 cts.	209 70	
111½ feet upper leather, @ 19 cts.	21 18	
1¾ lbs. sole leather, @ 23 cts.	41	
234 awls	1 20	
7 rasps, @ 40 cts.	2 80	
4 knife sharpeners, @ 25 cts.	1 00	
8 sewing awls, @ 2 cts.	16	
21 sewing awls, @ 2 cts.	42	
30 oz. thread, @ 5 cts.	1 50	
14 peg awls and handles, @ 12½ cts.	1 75	
18 sewing awls and handles, @ 3 cts.	54	
10 knives, @ 15 cts.	1 50	
2 hammers, @ 35 cts.	70	
1 box eyelets	20	
6 pr. pincers, @ 60 cts.	3 60	
4 shank lasters, @ 35 cts.	1 40	
4 heel shaves, @ 60 cts.	2 40	
1 standing flote	2 25	
1 bot. ink	30	
2 pr. clamps, @ 75 cts.	1 50	
3 shank knives, @ 20 cts.	60	
1 last hook	25	
1 cutting knife	1 25	
3 burnishers, @ 20 cts.	60	
1 brand break	25	
1 punch	65	
2 eyelet sets, @ 60 cts.	1 20	
1 pr. nippers	60	
14 pr. lasts, @ 35 cts.	4 90	
1 size stick	20	
1 knife	20	
103 lasting tacks, @ 2 cts.	2 06	
27 lbs. nails, @ 8 cts.	2 16	
3 doz. wax, @ 30 cts.	90	
3 pks. nails, @ 20 cts.	60	
1 peg scraper	25	
6 benches, @ $1.50	9 00	
2 racks	75	
	$2,687 88	
Amount carried forward		$9,100 83

Amount brought forward	$2,687 88	$9,100 83
21 spittoons, @ 15 cts	3 15	
5 pails, @ 25c	1 25	
1 peg box	80	
4 tables, @ $6.50; $5.00; $3.00; $7.00	21 50	
2 tables, @ $3.00; $1.00	4 00	
2 sheets board	15	
35 pr. strings	20	
1 stove	15 00	
3 knitting machines	131 00	
2 sewing machines, @ $30.00	60 00	
10 stools, @ 30 cts	3 00	
1 desk	15 00	
1 chair	40	
1 ink stand	1 50	
9 pr. shears, 1 @ $7.00; 1 @ $3.00; 1 @ $1.50; 5 @ 75 cts., $3.75; 1 @ 50 cts.; 2 @ 30 cts., 60 cts.	16 35	
1 tailor's square and yard stick	4 00	
2 “ press boards, 1 @ $1.50; 1 @ $1.00	2 50	
5 “ “ @ 25 cts	1 25	
5 “ smoothing irons, @ $1.75	8 75	
1 broom	20	
5 rubber stamps, @ $1.00	5 00	
6 boxes polish, @ 12½ cts	75	
33 forks, @ 5 cts	1 65	
22 glass globes, @ 20 cts	4 40	
12 glass burners, @ 25 cts	3 00	
15 mop sticks, @ 25 cts	3 75	
4 pails, @ 25 cts	1 00	
90 brooms, @ 21 cts	18 90	
31 bath brick, @ 3⅓ cts	1 03	
1 whitewash brush	1 00	
2 lamp shades, @ 20 cts	40	
2-gal. jug	20	
Shelving	15 00	
1 ladder	1 00	
1 rack	50	
12 barrel covers	2 00	
1 stove, with pipe	7 50	
		$3,045 96
		$12,146 79

LIVE STOCK, TOOLS, ETC.

1 span mules	$200 00	
3 horses, @ $100	300 00	
1 horse	125 00	
2 cows, $35	70 00	
35 hogs, $6.00	210 00	
	$905 00	
Amount carried forward		$12,146 79

Amount brought forward	$905 00	$12,146 79
90 pigs	50 00	
2 lumber wagons, @ $50.00	100 00	
1 spring wagon	75 00	
2 sets double harness, @ 15, 25	40 00	
1 " " light	35 00	
1 single harness	20 00	
6 carts and harnesses, @ $15.00	90 00	
6 horse blankets, @ 75 cts.	4 50	
1 buffalo robe, @ $10.00; 1 lap robe, $2.50	12 50	
2 forks, @ $2.00, 30 cts.	2 30	
3 whips, 25 cts.	75	
5 bags, 20 cts.	1 00	
1 clevis	40	
4 curry combs, @ 40 cts.	1 60	
2 brushes, 50 cts., $1.00; 2 @ 30 cts., 60; 1 @ 50 cts.	2 10	
1 cultivator	8 00	
1 drag	10 00	
1 stone boat	2 50	
		$1,360 65

GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES IN STOREROOM, ETC.

1000 lbs. hominy, @ 2 cts.	$20 00	
145 lbs. coffee, @ 14⅓ cts.	20 78	
240 lbs. " @, 14⅓ cts.	34 40	
187 lbs. B sugar, @ 8 cts.	14 96	
153 lbs. oat meal, @ 4 cts.	6 12	
32 lbs. rice, @ 5⅛	1 64	
27 lbs. mustard, @ 16 cts.	4 52	
18 lbs. pepper, @ 18½	3 33	
72 lbs. tea, @ 17½	12 60	
6 lbs. cinnamon, @ 38 cts.	2 28	
65 bush. beans @ $1.30	84 50	
5 pap. stove polish, @ 6 cts.	30	
2 " saleratus, @ 8 cts.	16	
1 " cornstarch	10	
20 lbs. baking powder, @ 20 cts.	4 00	
1 keg pickles	1 25	
8 bbls. pork, @ $9.50	76 00	
200 lbs. fresh beef @ 6 cts.	12 00	
1 bbl. vinegar	3 00	
50 lbs. white fish	2 50	
800 lbs. flour, @ $2.25	18 00	
500 lbs. flour, Graham, $2.25	11 25	
300 lbs. corn meal, @ $1.20	3 60	
100 bush. coke, @ 15 cts.	15 00	
293 cords four-feet wood, @ $2.00	586 00	
5 tons hard coal, @ $7.70	38 50	
		$976 79
Amount carried forward		$14,484 23

Amount brought forward		$14,484 23
9 tons Blossburg, @ $7.00	$63 00	
12 lbs. tea @ 50 cts.	6 00	
1 pt. extract vanilla	1 25	
3 lbs. ginger, @ 40 cts.	1 20	
40 lbs. crackers, @ 6 cts.	2 40	
2 hatchets, @ 25 cts.	50	
2 pr. ice tongs, @ $2.50	5 00	
70 chickens, @ 25 cts.	17 50	
1 ax	50	
6 pails, @ 25 cts.	1 50	
½ ton hay	4 50	
3 loads straw, @ $2.00	6 00	
12 bush. oats, @ 30 cts.	3 60	
400 lbs. shorts, 70 cts. per 100 lbs.	2 80	
2 brooms, @ 25 cts.	50	
1 feed cutter	22 50	
2 oil cans	50	
1 wrench	1 00	
1 fly net	1 25	
1 set bobs	25 00	
1 set runners	14 00	
1 scraper	3 00	
1 buggy pole and yoke	7 50	
1 lawn mower	13 00	
1 hay scale and 2 platform scales	145 00	
1 large derrick	135 00	
1 small "	25 00	
1 stone tongue	5 00	
1 stone cutter shed	8 00	
1 wrench	45	
5 crow bars, @ $1.50	7 50	
2 stone cutters' mallets, @ $1 50	3 00	
20 stone cutters' chisels, @ 30 cts.	6 00	
1 wheel-barrow	2 50	
1 large square	3 00	
1 lime shed	10 00	
14 masons' drawles, @ $1.75	24 50	
1 plasterer's "	1 75	
3 stone hammers	4 50	
1 " "	5 00	
2 spirit levels, @ $1.75	3 50	
28 mortar boards, @ 20 cts.	5 60	
6 " hods, @ $1.50	9 00	
10 brick hods, @ $1.50	15 00	
4 mortar boxes	1 25	
5,000 ft. scaffold plank. @ $7.00	35 00	
10 ladders, @ 75 cts.	7 50	
7 mortar hoes, @ 50 cts.	3 50	
		$670 55
Amount carried forward		$15,154 78

Amount brought forward		$15,154 78
6 scaffold horses, @ 40 cts.	$2 40	
45 " jacks, @ 20 cts.	9 00	
100 " ropes, @ 8 cts.	8 00	
6 pails, @ 25 cts.	1 50	
1 sand screen	5 00	
1 " "	2 00	
8 plumb rules, @ 30 cts.	2 40	
4 rules, @ 25 cts.	1 00	
2 slating hatchets, @ $2.00	4 00	
1 travellow	1 00	
5 hammers, @ 40 cts.	2 00	
30 wheelbarrows, @ $2.50	75 00	
35 wheelbarrows, @ 75 cts.	25 25	
75 shovels, @ 50 cts.	37 50	
8 mattocks, @ $1.00	8 00	
10 picks, @ $1	10 00	
8 spades, @ $1	8 00	
9 hoes, @ 30 cts.	2 70	
1 hose cart	50 00	
700 feet 2½-inch rubber hose, @ 50 cts.	350 00	
4 2½-inch nozzles, $5	20 00	
100 feet ¾-inch rubber hose, @ 10 cts.	10 00	
1 20-inch monkey-wrench	1 95	
1 8-inch " "	75	
1 10-inch monkey and pipe wrench	1 25	
1 10-inch Stilson wrench (old)	50	
1 8-inch " "	1 75	
1 24-inch " "	5 00	
1 36-inch " "	8 00	
9 assorted pipe tongs	15 00	
1 1-inch pipe cutter	6 00	
1 2-inch pipe cutter	7 00	
5 files, @ 40 cts.	2 00	
2 hammers, @ $1.20	2 40	
5 cold-chisels, @ 30 cts.	1 50	
14 hand punches, @ 30 cts.	4 20	
3 handled punches, @ 50 cts.	1 50	
2 handled chisels, @ 50 cts.	1 00	
2 fullers, @ 30 cts.	60	
10 pairs tongs, @ 60 cts.	6 00	
8 R. H. taps, ⅛ inch to 2 inches	14 00	
1 set stock and dies, ⅛ inch to 1 inch	12 00	
1 " " " " 1¼ inches to 2 inches	15 00	
1 ratchet drill stock and 10 drills	7 00	
1 die plate with taps and dies	1 00	
1 pair bellows	10 00	
1 anvil	7 00	
1 sledge	2 00	
		$769 15
mount carried forward		$15,923 93

Amount brought forward		$15,923 93
Brass cocks and fittings	$10 00	
Wrought iron pipes and fittings	53 00	
250 sq. feet ¾ inch felting, @ 6 cts	15 00	
1 steam damper	75 00	
28 gallons engine oil, @ $1.00	28 00	
9 gallons lard oil, @ 70 cts	6 30	
247 lbs. telegraph wire, insulators, and fitting up the same (for telephone line from Institution to Ionia)	50 00	
		237 30
		$16,161 23

Real estate and buildings	$261,329 17
Personal	16,161 23
Total	$277,490 40

IONIA, December 5th, 1878.

William A. Inman and George H. Allured having been appointed appraisers in the above schedule by the Board of Managers, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing appraisal is correct and just, according to their best knowledge and belief.

W. A. INMAN,
GEORGE H. ALLURED.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 5th day of December, A. D., 1878.

CHAS. S. LOWE,
Notary Public, Ionia Co., Mich.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE

Detroit House of Correction

TO THE

COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DETROIT,

For the Year 1878

DETROIT:
POST AND TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING CO., PRINTERS.
1879.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION,

TO THE

COMMON COUNCIL.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Detroit:

GENTLEMEN—The Inspectors of the House of Correction take great pleasure in laying before your honorable body the seventeenth annual report of the Superintendent, and also the reports of the physician and teacher of the said institution.

The report of the Superintendent, herewith transmitted, will, we trust, prove satisfactory to your honorable body, to the citizens generally, as it unquestionably is to the Board of Inspectors.

Although the depressed state of business has continued throughout the country, you will observe that the Superintendent's report shows the very gratifying result of the year's business to be a net profit of $17,084.52.

It is but simple justice to the retiring Superintendent to express our unqualified approbation of his management of an institution in which the city and State are deeply interested. To his fitness, capacity and practical knowledge of all the requirements which should be expected and exacted from the incumbent of a position of such importance and responsibility, we cheerfully bear testimony.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. FOXEN,
DON M. DICKINSON,
WM. C. COLBURN,
Inspectors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the House of Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit to you the seventeenth annual report of the Detroit House of Correction, being for the year 1878, accompanied by the reports of the physician and teacher:

My connection with the House terminates with this report; but the deep interest I have felt, strengthened, as it has been, by long associations, will not cease with my valedictory. Ever solicitous for the true success of the institution, financially and as a reformatory, I shall always continue to be interested in whatever affects its future.

In retiring from the management it gives me pleasure to say that the institution is in a sound financial condition, with ample funds, machinery and material for carrying on extensively and successfully its varied manufacturing business.

The premises are in good repair, grounds improved and beautified, machinery in order, and no extraordinary changes will need to be made for some time to come. The only immediate and somewhat large expenditure necessary will be, as I have heretofore suggested, the purchase of new boilers to replace those now in use.

The Detroit House of Correction seems now to have reached that period in its history when (for some years at least) a farther increase in its working capital, machinery or material is unnecessary, thus making it possible in the future to transfer the surplus annual earnings to the City Treasury, instead of applying them, as in the past, to the acquirement of the requisite amount of stock for the manufacturing interests of the institution.

The severing of official relations is naturally painful; there are prisoners in whom I feel an interest, assistants to whom I am personally attached, yet I leave with pleasant recollections, with many grateful memories of courtesies and kindnesses received from various sources during the years of my superintendency.

I am under obligations to all who have gratuitously aided our educational efforts, to clergy and laymen who have been present at our religious services, to assistants who have been associated and co-operated with me. And to yourselves, gentlemen, for your confidence and support in all our official relations, I am deeply indebted and tender you my heartfelt thanks.

Feeling that I have conscientiously done my best in the management of all the business affairs and to carry out the reforms so well begun by my predecessors, I resign the administration to my successor, hoping that he may more fully perfect the reformatory and other works of the institution.

I remain, very respectfully,

M. V. BORGMAN,
Superintendent.

January 1st, 1879.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INCOME.

CHAIR ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1st, 1878:				
Chairs finished	$16,634 35			
Chairs manufacturing	62,959 60			
Lumber	29,487 29			
Material	5,802 81			
Machinery and tools	24,220 71			
		$139,104 79		
Chairs finished—Amount charged this account for services of agents, foremen, overseers, shipping clerk, free labor in cane-seating department, and discount	$29,236 59			
Lumber—Amount since purchased	23,661 03			
Material—Amount since purchased	21,140 08			
Machinery and tools—Amount charged for new tools and repairs	3,185 07			
		77,222 77		
			$216,327 56	
Chairs finished—Amount credited this account for chairs sold	$144,446 59			
Lumber—Amount credited for lumber sold	189 22			
Material—Amount credited for material sold	197 88			
Machinery and tools—Amount credited for machinery sold	50 92			
		$144,884 61		
Property on hand December 31, 1878:				
Chairs finished	$11,208 63			
Chairs manufacturing	56,152 25			
Lumber	28,132 71			
Material	5,797 21			
Machinery and tools	25,094 16			
		126,384 96		
			271,269 57	
Balance to the credit of chair account				$54,942 01

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Property on hand January 1st, 1878	$ 6,614 93		
Amount charged this account for material purchased, repairs to sewing machines, and for services of foreman and instructors	15,524 81		
		$22,139 74	
Amount credited for goods sold	$15,846 84		
Property on hand December 31, 1878	8,316 91		
		24,163 75	
Balance to the credit of clothing department			$2,024 01

BOARD ACCOUNT.

Amount charged for board of prisoners from Wayne County	$4,916 12		
Less 75 per cent. of the amount as above credited to stock account, that being the approximate ratio of the county taxes for 1878 assessed upon the wards of the city	3,687 09		
		$ 1,229 03	
Received and charged for board of prisoners other than those from Wayne County		22,532 05	
			$23,761 08
Amount received for interest			914 74
Total income			$81,641 84

EXPENDITURES.

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1st, 1878	$ 257 42		
Amount charged this account for salaries, lights, barn and other general expenses	19,708 80		
		$19,966 22	
Amount credited this account	$169 19		
By library account	133 65		
Property on hand December 31, 1878	347 08		
		649 92	
Leaving for amount expended			$19,316 30

FURNITURE AND FIXTURE ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1878	$7,965 72		
Amount since purchased	1,090 24		
		$9,055 96	
Property on hand December 31, 1878		8,548 46	
Leaving for amount expended			507 50

CLOTHING AND BEDDING ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1878	$4,605 00		
Amount since purchased	6,494 68		
		$11,099 68	
Amount credited this account	$ 132 82		
Property on hand December 31, 1878	5,538 47		
		5,671 29	
Leaving for amount expended			5,428 39

PROVISION ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1878	$ 1,635 72		
Amount since purchased	25,768 36		
		$27,404 08	
Amount credited this account	$ 190 02		
Property on hand December 31, 1878	1,295 98		
		1,486 00	
Leaving for amount expended			25,918 08

FUEL ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1878	$ 216 50		
Amount since purchased	2,947 50		
		$3,164 00	
Property on hand December 31, 1878		109 65	
Leaving for amount expended			3,054 35

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' ACCOUNT.

Paid railroads for fares of discharged prisoners	$1,205 95		
Gratuities to prisoners on their release, in sums from 25 cents to $10	1,317 04		
		$2,522 99	
Amount credited this account		15 60	
Leaving for amount expended			2,507 39

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Amount carried to this account	$5,152 78	
Amount collected	283 81	
Balance of suspense account		4,868 97
Amount expended for repairs		1,158 84
Amount paid for insurance		1,797 50
Total expenditures		$64,557 82

2

RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Chair account	$54,942 01	
Clothing department	2,024 01	
Board account	23,761 08	
Interest account	914 74	
		$81,641 84

EXPENDITURES.

General expense account	$19,316 30	
Furniture and fixture account	507 50	
Clothing and bedding account	5,428 39	
Provision account	25,918 08	
Fuel account	3,054 35	
Discharged prisoners' account	2,507 39	
Suspense account	4,868 97	
Repairs account	1,158 84	
Insurance account	1,797 50	
		$64,557 32
Amount gained to the institution		$17,084 52

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

JANUARY 1st, 1878.

Furniture and fixtures	$ 7,965 72	
Clothing and bedding	4,605 00	
Provisions	1,635 72	
Barn	2,640 40	
Clothing department	6,614 93	
General expenses	257 42	
Fuel	216 50	
Machinery and tools	24,220 71	
Material	5,802 84	
Lumber	29,487 29	
Chairs manufacturing	62,959 60	
Chairs finished	16,634 35	
		$163,040 48

DECEMBER 31ST, 1878.

Furniture and fixtures	$ 8,548 46	
Clothing and bedding	5,538 47	
Provisions	1,295 98	
Barn	2,522 65	
Clothing department	8,316 91	
General expenses	347 08	
Fuel	109 65	
Machinery and tools	25,094 16	
Material	5,797 21	
Lumber	28,132 71	
Chairs manufacturing	56,152 25	
Chairs finished	11,208 63	
		$153,064 16
Decrease		$ 9,976 32

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH, DEBTS AND PROPERTY.

Cash on hand January 1st, 1878	$ 13,034 86	
Cash on hand December 31, 1878	36,535 30	
Increase		$ 23,500 44
Accounts and bills receivable January 1st, 1878	55,224 56	
Accounts and bills receivable December 31, 1878	56,227 07	
Increase		$ 1,002 51
Debts January 1st, 1878	$ 19,378 67	
Debts December 31st, 1878	14,400 30	
Decrease		$ 4,978 37
Stock account, to amount expended for grading and paving Alfred street in front of House of Correction premises		1,266 61
		$ 30,747 93
Property on hand January 1st, 1878	$163,040 48	
Property on hand December 31st, 1878	153,064 16	
Decrease		$ 9,976 32
Credited stock account and charged board account, 75 per cent. of the amount charged for board of prisoners from Wayne county during the year		3,687 09
Actual gain		17,084 52
		$ 30,747 93

SUMMARY.

Balance to the credit of stock account	$231,426 23	
Accounts and bills payable	14,400 30	
		$245,826 53
Inventory of property on hand	$153,064 16	
Accounts and bills receivable	56,227 07	
Cash on hand December 31st, 1878	36,535 30	
		$245,826 53

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31st, 1878.

	TRIAL BALANCE.		INVENTORY.	REPRESENTATIVE.		STOCK.		REAL.	
	DR.	CR.		Loss.	Gain.	DR.	CR.	Resources.	Liabilities.
Stock	$ 1,266 61	$215,608 32	....		....	....	$214,341 71	....	$231,426 23
Furniture and fixtures	9,055 96	....	$8,548 46	$ 507 50	....	....	....	$8,548 46	....
Clothing and bedding	11,099 68	132 82	5,538 47	5,428 39	....	....	....	5,538 47	....
Provisions	27,404 08	190 02	1,295 98	25,918 08	....	....	....	1,295 98	....
Barn	3,530 69	....	2,522 65	1,008 04	....	....	....	2,522 65	....
Discharged prisoners	2,522 99	15 60	....	2,507 39	....	....	....	....	....
Insurance	1,797 50	....	....	1,797 50	....	....	....	....	....
Interest	....	914 74	....	....	914 74	....	....	....	....
Suspense	5,152 78	283 81	....	4,868 97	....	....	....	....	....
Board	3,687 09	27,448 17	....	....	23,761 08	....	....	....	....
Repairs	1,158 84	....	....	1,158 84	....	....	....	....	....
Machinery and tools	27,405 78	50 92	25,094 16	2,260 70	....	....	....	25,094 16	....
Lumber	53,148 32	189 22	28,132 71	24,826 39	....	....	....	28,132 71	....
Material	26,942 92	197 88	5,797 21	20,947 83	....	....	....	5,797 21	....
Overwork	79 36	....	....	79 36	....	....	....	....	....
Chairs manufacturing	62,959 60	....	56,152 25	6,807 35	....	....	....	56,152 25	....
Chairs finished	45,791 58	144,446 59	11,208 63	....	109,863 64	....	....	11,208 63	....
Clothing department	22,139 74	15,846 84	8,316 91	....	2,024 01	....	....	8,316 91	....
General expenses	18,958 18	169 19	347 08	18,441 91	....	....	....	347 08	....
Fuel	3,164 00	....	109 65	3,054 35	....	....	....	109 65	....
Library	439 86	573 51	....	....	133 65	....	....	....	....
Cash	36,535 30	....	....	....	....	....	....	36,535 30	....
Accounts and bills receivable	56,227 07	....	....	....	....	....	....	56,227 07	....
Accounts and bills payable	....	14,400 30	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,400 30
	$420,467 93	$420,467 93	$158,064 16	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gain carried to stock account				17,084 52	....	....	17,084 52	....	....
				$136,697 12	$136,697 12	....	....	....	....
Amount to the credit of stock account						$231,426 23	....	....	....
						$231,426 23	$231,426 23	$245,826 53	$245,826 53

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS.

Number in prison, January 1, 1878			815
Number received from January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878, inclusive			2,067
Whole number in prison during the year			2,882
Number released from January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878, inclusive		2,122	
Remaining in prison, December 31, 1878:			
Males	651		
Females	109		
		760	
Total			2,882

WHOLE NUMBER DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

Discharged by expiration of sentence	1,669
Procured bail	28
Pardoned	14
Payment of fine	340
On appeal	5
Order of Court	35
Died	8
Escaped	14
Habeas corpus	4
Order of Inspectors	2
Writ of error	3
Total	2,122

NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	197	67	264
February	139	29	168
March	113	37	150
April	103	35	138
May	93	20	113

	Males.	Females.	Total.
June	106	34	140
July	106	37	143
August	115	46	161
September	104	27	131
October	112	36	148
November	156	27	183
December	317	11	328
Total	1,661	406	2067

NUMBER REMAINING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	764	165	929
February	767	166	933
March	528	141	669
April	336	129	465
May	328	110	438
June	336	110	446
July	319	119	438
August	335	133	468
September	351	131	482
October	361	123	484
November	428	118	546
December	651	109	760

MONTHLY AVERAGE IN PRISON DURING THE YEAR

Males	$458\frac{8}{12}$
Females	$129\frac{6}{12}$
Total	$588\frac{1}{6}$

BY WHOM OR FROM WHERE THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR WERE COMMITTED.

Central Station Court, City of Detroit	1,196
Police Court, City of Detroit	118
Recorder's Court, City of Detroit	56
Circuit Court, City of Detroit	1
United States Court, Michigan	6
United States Court, Alabama	6
United States Court, Arkansas	62
United States Court, Kentucky	5
United States Court, Nebraska	1

United States Court, Dakota	3
Dakota Territory	19
Justices of the Peace, Wayne County	71
Allegan County	12
Alpena County	3
Antrim County	3
Barry County	3
Bay County	68
Branch County	16
Calhoun County	20
Cass County	9
Clinton County	8
Cheboygan County	5
Clare County	1
Eaton County	13
Grand Traverse County	1
Genessee County	14
Gratiot County	4
Houghton County	3
Hillsdale County	9
Ingham County	25
Ionia County	11
Iosco County	4
Jackson County	2
Kalamazoo County	12
Kent County	26
Lenawee County	31
Livingston County	10
Lapeer County	6
Mason County	5
Macomb County	2
Mecosta County	14
Midland County	4
Monroe County	5
Montcalm County	15
Muskegon County	9
Marquette County	4
Newaygo County	1
Oakland County	32
Ottawa County	9
Saginaw County	52
St. Clair County	8
St. Joseph County	8

Shiawassee County	2
Van Buren County	1
Washtenaw County	30
Wexford County	3
Total	2,067

Whole number received from City of Detroit	1,370
Elsewhere	697
Total	2,067

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN 1878.

Life	7
Until 21 years of age	4
Twenty-one years	1
Twelve years	1
Ten years	2
Nine years and eight months	1
Seven years	2
Six years	3
Five years and six months	1
Five years	5
Four years and eleven months	1
Four years and six months	2
Four years	5
Three years and ten months	1
Three years and eight months	1
Three years and six months	4
Three years and three months	1
Three years	12
Two years and eight months	1
Two years and six months	2
Two years and five months	1
Two years	23
One year, nine months and thirteen days	1
One year and eight months	1
One year and six months	7
One year and four months	1
One year and three months	1
One year and one month	2
One year and one day	8
One year	40
Eleven months	1

Nine months	4
Eight months	1
Six months	26
Four months	4
Three months or ninety days	174
Two months or sixty days	98
One month or thirty days	30
One hundred and eighty days	1
One hundred and twenty days	1
Eighty-five days	3
Eighty days	1
Seventy-five days	3
Seventy days	1
Sixty-five days	39
Sixty-four days	1
Sixty-one days	1
Twenty-five days	1
Twenty-one days	1
Twenty days	8
Ten days	4
Six months or fine	71
From ninety days to six months or fine	432
From thirty days to ninety days or fine	636
From ten days to thirty days or fine	82
From one day to ten days or fine	1
In default of bail	300
Total	2,067

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

Actress	1
Bakers	16
Barbers	28
Bartenders	5
Bootblacks and Newsboys	12
Boilermakers	7
Book-keepers	6
Bricklayers	8
Butchers	17
Blacksmiths	21
Brewers	3
Basketmaker	1
Brickmaker	1
Brushmaker	1
Brassfinisher	1
Cane-seaters	4
Cabinetmakers	6
Cigarmakers	19
Chairmakers	2
Carriagemaker	1
Clerks	19
Coopers	14
Carpenters	49
Cooks	34
Carver	1
Confectioner	1
Carriage-trimmer	1
Caulker	1
Druggists	5
Drillmaster	1

Engineers	15	Pattern-makers	3
Farmers	154	Puddlers	3
Firemen	33	Paper-makers	2
Filemakers	3	Picture frame-maker	1
Gardeners	7	Railroadmen	12
Goldsmith	1	Rag picker	1
Hostlers and teamsters	38	Roofer	1
Harnessmakers	6	Servants and housekeepers	295
Hackdrivers	8	Spinner	1
Hucksters	5	Stove-polishers	2
Hatter	1	Sailors	166
Lawyers	2	Soldiers	3
Lathers	3	Seamstresses	22
Laborers	547	Shoemakers	39
Merchant	1	Stone-cutters	8
Masons	14	Saloon-keepers	16
Machinists	20	Stove-mounters	6
Moulders	23	Surveyors	3
Millers	2	Saw-maker	1
Miners	5	Tobacco-cutters	3
Musicians	3	Tinsmiths	10
Marble-polisher	1	Tailors	15
Nurse	1	Tanners	4
No occupation	93	Traveling agents	4
Priest	1	Turners	2
Plow-maker	1	Teacher	1
Potter	1	Upholsterers	2
Painters	62	Washerwomen	8
Peddlers	3	Whitewashers	8
Printers	25	Waiters and porters	28
Physicians	3	Watchmaker	1
Pavers	2	Weavers	3
Plumbers	13		
Plasterers	10	Total	2,067

NATIVITY.

At Sea	2	England	103
Alabama	8	East India	2
Arkansas	6	France	7
Austria	3	Germany	105
Canada	211	Georgia	4
Cuba	1	Holland	7
California	3	Hayti	1
Connecticut	9	Illinois	21
Delaware	1	Indiana	25
Denmark	4	Iowa	1
District of Columbia	2	Ireland	344

Italy	3	Pennsylvania	71
Indian Territory	19	Poland	2
Kentucky	34	Rhode Island	7
Louisiana	5	Sweden	6
Michigan	402	Switzerland	7
Mississippi	4	Scotland	44
Maine	7	South America	1
Massachusetts	39	Tennessee	16
Missouri	8	Texas	12
Maryland	7	Unknown	6
Minnesota	1	Vermont	11
Norway	4	Virginia	13
Newfoundland	4	West Virginia	3
New Hampshire	2	Wisconsin	13
Netherlands	1	Wales	1
North Carolina	2	West Indies	2
Nova Scotia	3		
New York	347	Total	2,067
New Jersey	10	Foreign born	872
New Brunswick	4	Native born	1,186
New Mexico	1	Unknown	6
Nevada	1		
Ohio	74	Total	2,067

CRIME OR OFFENSE.

Assault	13
Assault and battery	103
Assault with intent to kill	8
Adultery	1
Attempt at larceny	1
Aiding prisoners to escape	2
Aiding and abetting an assault with intent to commit rape	1
Bribery	1
Breaking and entering postoffice	2
Burglary	3
Bigamy	1
Counterfeiting	12
Conspiracy	1
Cruelty to animals	2
Defrauding hotel keepers	8
Drunkenness	502
Disorderly	485
Embezzlement	7
Forgery	1
False pretenses	2

Frequenting house of ill-fame	2
Fraud	3
Having in possession counterfeit money	3
Illicit distilling	7
Introducing spirituous liquor into the Indian Country	2
Indecent exposure	1
Indecent language	2
Keeping house of ill-fame	4
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	1
Keeping saloon open after 11 o'clock P. M	1
Larceny, simple	216
Larceny, grand	36
Larceny in the daytime	14
Larceny from the person	11
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2
Malicious injury	6
Murder	10
Manslaughter	2
Permitting United States prisoners to escape	1
Perjury	3
Passing counterfeit money	3
Robbing United States mail	3
Receiving stolen goods	3
Refusing to support family	3
Rape	2
Robbery	1
Selling liquor without license	1
Selling liquor to minors	3
Stealing Government property	2
Threats	6
Vagrancy	550
Violation of Internal Revenue laws	1
Violation of city ordinance	6
Total	2,067

SOCIAL RELATION.

Married and having children	375
Married and having no children	174
Unmarried and having both parents	550
Unmarried and having only one parent	385
Widows and widowers having children	101
No relation	482
Total	2,067

Living in family relation	549	
Living out of family relation	1,518	
Total		2,067

EDUCATION.

Could read and write	1,558
Could read	174
Could neither read nor write	335
Total	2,067

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Roman Catholics	983
Protestants	952
Israelites,	6
Without religious training	126
Total	2,067

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

Under twenty-one years of age	274
From twenty to twenty-five years of age	531
From twenty-five to thirty years of age	396
From thirty to forty years of age	470
From forty to fifty years of age	254
Fifty years of age and over	142
Total	2,067

HABITS OF LIFE.

Claim to be temperate	505
Admit themselves to be intemperate	1,562
Total	2,067

COLOR.

White	1,869
Black	181
Indians	17
Total	2,067

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Received for the first time	1,195
Recommitted once	365
Recommitted twice	137
Recommitted three times	79

Recommitted four times	40
Recommitted five times	50
Recommitted six times	22
Recommitted seven times	33
Recommitted eight times	29
Recommitted nine times	20
Recommitted ten times	24
Recommitted eleven times	13
Recommitted twelve times	8
Recommitted thirteen times	9
Recommitted fourteen times	7
Recommitted fifteen times	4
Recommitted sixteen times	5
Recommitted seventeen times	6
Recommitted eighteen times	6
Recommitted nineteen times	3
Recommitted twenty times	3
Recommitted twenty-one times	1
Recommitted twenty-four times	1
Recommitted twenty-five times	2
Recommitted twenty-six times	2
Recommitted twenty-seven times	1
Recommitted twenty-eight times	1
Recommitted twenty-nine times	1
Total	2,067

First commitments, 57$\frac{81}{100}$ per cent.

TABLE SHOWING THE LENGTH OF TIME THE INMATES WHO HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1878 ACTUALLY REMAINED IN THE INSTITUTION.

Between seven and eight years	1
Between six and seven years	1
Between four and five years	3
Between three and four years	1
Between two and three years	13
Between one and two years	20
Between eight months and one year	127
Between six and eight months	81
Between four and six months	215
Between two and four months	876
Between one and two months	339
Less than one month	445
Total	2,122

Average time those discharged remained in confinement, 96$\frac{4}{5}$ days.

TABLE

SHOWING THE LOSS AND GAIN IN THE WEIGHTS OF PRISONERS DURING THEIR TERM OF IMPRISONMENT, UNDER FIVE CLASSIFICATIONS OF SENTENCES:

TIME IMPRISONED.	Number Weighed.	Increase.	Decrease.	Balance of Increase over Decrease.	Average Increase over Decrease.		Largest Single Increase.	Largest Single Decrease.
MALES.					lbs.	ozs.		
Less than 30 days	74	380	24	356	4	13	15	5
From 30 to 90 days	685	3,926	491	3,435	5		26	34
From 90 days to six months	408	2,587	309	2,278	5	9 1/8	26	26
From 6 months to one year	142	773	298	475	3	5 1/7	30	41
More than one year	17	99	78	21	1	3 3/4	17	27
Total Males	1,326	7,765	1,200	6,565	4	15		
FEMALES.								
Less than 30 days	12	51	3	48	4		17	3
From 30 to 90 days	126	777	55	722	5	11 3/5	22	15
From 90 days to 6 months	106	837	87	750	7	1 1/5	30	16
From 6 months to one year	53	519	55	464	8	12 1/15	30	24
More than one year	7	53	12	41	5	13 4/7	20	12
Total Females	304	2,237	212	2,025	6	10		
Grand Total	1,630	10,002	1,412	8,590				

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the House of Correction:

GENTLEMEN—School opened in September, 1877, and met three evenings each week until June 1st, 1878. At this time it was thought best to ask the public, or so many as could be accommodated, to witness the closing exercises, which were conducted in the chapel. At 6 P. M. about one hundred and fifty to two hundred guests assembled, at the invitation of Superintendent Borgman, and after inspecting all parts of the prison for one hour, repaired to the chapel.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. X. Ninde, D. D.

The exercises were conducted especially to demonstrate the year's advancement. Several pieces of music were rendered in a manner creditable to the school. Readings were given by persons who had learned all they knew of letters during the term. Recitations in arithmetic were given on the black-board, from simple addition to square root, and in algebra to and including quadratic equations. The students acquitted themselves in a modest and respectful manner, showing a very good degree of progress since the closing of the preceding term. At the close of the evening's exercises, short speeches were made by our visiting friends, who seemed gratified with the progress the students had made. This was succeeded by remarks made by teachers and pupils. Indeed, all were pleased with the industry of our men and women, who conduct such varied industries through the day and pursue so many studies in the hours not employed in the shops. We use same books as in years gone by, with same studies and methods.

But two hundred students can attend each session, as this is all our school-room will contain. This two hundred is arranged in classes of six each. These meet and recite each Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening.

I have taught this school under each superintendent. I have formed many strong attachments with men so industrious and determined to learn. I have liked my work much, and believed in its utility. I believe the city has gained by this simple method far more than it has cost. In the prison it exercises a healthful influence, and is a good police force in itself. Were the good and advancement of the students not considered, yet much is gained in prison discipline.

Professional cares have crowded upon my time until I have often desired to cease this branch of my work; yet I have been met with such uniform good will and courtesy from all that I shall look upon these seven years with profound pleasure when I shall be separated from the school. Such a work as this is not done by oneself; and to those teachers who have so faithfully and patiently taught, to those officers who have so courteously aided me, to the Superintendent, who has ably advised, to the Inspectors, who have given me their support and confidence, to all who by assistance or advice have aided in making the school successful, I wish to make my grateful acknowledgments.

The school is supplemented by a well selected library. There are one thousand volumes in the two libraries—men's and women's—exclusive of school books, Bibles, hymn books, etc. The library books are purchased with the admission fees paid by visitors, and are free for all prisoners. Books are distributed each Saturday afternoon.

Saturdays, at 5 P. M., lectures have been delivered before the prisoners in the chapel. These lectures are a means of valuable instruction, and are delivered by professional citizens in the main.

The women's school is held Tuesday and Thursday evenings. This department is under the instruction of Miss Rankin, the matron. I have frequently visited this department. The methods of instruction are same as in my department.

All this instruction and all these advantages are crowned by religious teaching. The men and women assemble in chapel at 9 A. M. Sunday for service, which is conducted the same as in other churches of the city.

The Franciscan Brothers, of St. Mary's Church, say mass and preach a sermon the third Sunday of each month.

The Young Men's Christian Association, led by Mr. Dyer, its Secretary, conduct religious service on the first Sunday of each month.

The intervening Sundays have the valuable services of clergymen from different city churches.

These services are very helpful, and have a far-reaching influence for good, of which the character of the services and of the gentlemen who conduct them is the best guarantee.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. YEMANS,

Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors and Superintendent of Detroit House of Correction:

Gentlemen—As medical officer of the House, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878:

In January of 1878 there were confined here at one time nine hundred and forty prisoners. Many of these were driven in by want or sickness, or both. The house was not constructed to contain so many, there being but four hundred and ninety cells in all. With this increase in number of prisoners comes also a corresponding increase in the duties of your physician, both in regard to proper treatment of the sick, wounded and insane, and also in devising those methods which shall secure and maintain, in the highest degree, the health of the prisoners. The latter involves an inspection of the shops, bath-rooms, halls, kitchen, food, clothing, attics and hospitals. Happily this is not left to me alone, but is carefully looked after by each officer in his department, and all is supervised by the Superintendent. The hygienic conditions have been well guarded, as the following will show: Two men were placed in each cell. Two hundred beds were placed in different parts of the building. I was compelled to assign twenty old and infirm men to the east room of the hospital, reserving but the west room for such sick prisoners as we might have, and so we passed the year with no epidemic, to me a very pleasant surprise. In my daily rounds, I usually called twice daily, I inspected the prison, and must approve the neat and cleanly condition of the same. The ventilation is not of the most approved method, but this is in part compensated for by the large halls in which the cells are situated, so I have seldom detected unwholesome odors, even in the most crowded rooms.

The sewers seem to be adequate to quickly carry away the large amount of excreta, which must be at once removed from the prison, where so many persons are confined on so small space.

The water supply is sufficient for cooking and other purposes, including baths.

Many prisoners are admitted who have received wounds, some with fractures; a much larger number are suffering the results of dissipation and hunger. We have not had so large a number of delirium tremens cases as we had in former years, but the number of specific cases is largely in excess. Delirium tremens has been treated for six months without using liquors of any kind, and with very pleasant results.

I wish to call your attention to two classes of unfortunates who are often sent here, both from our city courts and from the rural towns:

1st. Epileptics. Of this class we sometimes have one half a hundred. The ratio of epileptics among those arrested for crime or vagrancy is very great. These are persons who can neither do nor endure much. They have convulsions in the streets and are often arrested as disorderly persons. They commit petty thefts or are drunkards—men or women—and in how far their malady is the cause of their vices I cannot determine. They certainly deserve sympathy, thoughtful and scientific care in their misfortune, to lift from them, if possible, the cloud which darkens all their life's hopes. So long as there is no special place to which they can be assigned for treatment, this house may afford them an asylum.

2d. Insane Persons. Many persons properly classed as insane are sent here each year. The house has not good facilities for the care of these, and their presence interferes with the proper discipline of the hospital. There are now three of this class who should be assigned to some asylum constructed for the especial care of such.

Milo Monroe, Adrian, came to me January 10, 1878. Upon examination I found he had consumption. He was taken at once to hospital and cared for until his death.

Virginia Doyle was a 20 year prisoner. I removed a cancer from her breast in May, 1877. She died from cancer of the uterus.

Harrison Lynn alias Felter died of typho. malarial fever.

Ada Lochlin was an epileptic. She fell from her bed in a convulsion, and was killed by the fall.

Victor H. Edwards had consumption when admitted.

Robert Owen died of typho. malarial fever.

Edward Howard was brought into prison in a helpless condition, and died of consumption in one week.

Joseph Chigwar died of catarrhal pneumonia.

Total number of deaths for 1878, eight.

In my inspection of the prison I have given much attention to the cooking. The food is simple, plain, healthful and clean. The bill of fare consists of meat, vegetables, and bread baked in the prison, with the addition of pudding or pie at Sunday dinner. The healthfulness of the house depends much upon the wholesome cooking; and that it is wholesome is apparent from the few cases of intestinal trouble we have had, even during the summer months.

I have to report the following list of deaths, with the cause of the same:

DEATHS FOR 1878.

DATE.	NAME.	DIED.	DISEASE.	AGE.
1877. July 5.	Milo Monroe....	Feb. 4, 1878.	Consumption....	51
1870. July 20	Virginia Doyle.....	May 10, 1878.	Cancer..................	45
1876. Sept. 20	Harrison Lynn alias Felton..	Sept. 4, 1878.	Typho. Malarial Fever..	18
1878. March 25	Ada Locklin.................	Sept. 6, 1878.	Accidental........... ...	28
1877. Sept. 9	Victor H. Edwards.	Sept. 6, 1878.	Consumption	26
1878. June 13	Robert Owen	Oct. 3, 1878.	Typho. Malarial Fever..	24
Nov. 7	Edward Howard.........	Nov. 15, 1878.	Consumption......... ...	25
Nov. 21	Joseph Chingwar............	Dec. 30, 1878.	Pneumonia...	48

I wish to thank all the officers and matrons for a very cheerful compliance with any advice I have given, and to them is largely due the present good sanitary condition of the prison.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. C. YEMANS, M. D., *Surgeon.*

PARDONS GRANTED

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING DEC. 31, 1878,

BY

CHARLES M. CROSWELL,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM
TUEBOR
SI QUAERIS PENINSULAM AMOENAM CIRCUMSPICE.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1879.

PARDONS

GRANTED BY GOV. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, FOR THE YEARS 1877–8.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
January 1, 1879.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the requirements of law I transmit herewith information of each case of pardon or commutation granted during the years 1877 and 1878, with the reasons therefor:

1. John Sullivan. Convicted in the recorder's court of Detroit December 17, 1874, of burglary and sentenced to the State prison for four years. Pardoned January 6, 1877, on the statement of the prison physician that he was dying very rapidly with consumption and could not possibly recover. He is since dead.

2. Alfred Watson. Convicted in the circuit court of Kent county of larceny and sentenced for two years from March 17, 1877. The attorney general of Ontario and the general manager and officers of the Canada Southern Railway represented that Watson was a most important witness in the trial of certain parties, then in jail in Canada, charged with the crime of wrecking a railway passenger train, thus murdering several of the passengers. E. W. Meddaugh, Ex-Gov. J. J. Bagley and others also joined in the request that Watson be released for the purpose of being made a witness in behalf of the Queen, on the said trial. Pardoned June 12, 1877. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and that he accompany Edward H. Raymour to the Province of Ontario, Canada, as a witness in the criminal suit before mentioned.

3. Frank Danza. Convicted in the circuit court for Marquette county, May 29, 1873, of rape, and sentenced for twenty-five years. The circuit judge before whom the case was tried, the prosecuting attorney who conducted the trial, Hon. Peter White, Hon. James Pickands, mayor of Marquette, and others, influential citizens of that city, represented that it was doubtful whether, under the circumstances, the crime charged had been committed. Pardoned July 7, 1877. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

4. John Harwickheimer. Convicted in the circuit court of Bay county, on a plea of guilty, of larceny, and sentenced for one year and three months from

November 14, 1876. Pardoned July 14, 1877. His time was nearly out, and I was assured by petition of most of the reliable farmers living in the vicinity that previous to the commission of his offense he was an industrious, hard-working, and respectable man, and that, in their opinion, his punishment had been sufficient, and he would thereafter conduct himself in all respects as a good citizen.

5. August Gallernd. Convicted on a plea of guilty, in the circuit court of Bay county, of the crime of larceny, and sentenced for one year from November 14, 1876. His neighbors represented his offense as an act of boyish indiscretion rather than an intentional crime. The prosecuting attorney of Bay county, the justice of the peace before whom the preliminary examination took place, and many other prominent and influential citizens of that section, earnestly joined in a request for his pardon, which was granted July 14, 1877.

6. Henry J. Marvin. Convicted in the circuit court for Eaton county of bigamy, and sentenced for three years from August 14, 1876. Pardoned July 21, 1877, conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and that his father and himself unite in a bond for his future good behavior. The pardon was granted at the request of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, of Hon. I. P. Christiancy, and of many other persons familiar with the circumstances of the case.

7. Susan Schultz. Convicted in the Wayne county circuit court of murder, and sentenced on the 22d day of December, 1866, for life. Pardoned August 1, 1877, on the certificate of the prison physician that she had confirmed consumption without possible chance of recovery, which statement was concurred in by Dr. Main of Jackson, and Dr. Lovell of Kalamazoo county. The warden also deemed the case a proper one for clemency, stating that certain developments that had come to his knowledge tended to make the guilt of the accused doubtful.

8. Cornelius Lamphere. Convicted in the Circuit Court for Branch county, of incest, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years from June 10, 1876. Pardoned August 1, 1877, in order that he might go home to die among his friends, it being certified by the Prison Physician and the Warden that he was in the last stages of consumption, and could live only a short time.

9. David Foster. Convicted in the Circuit Court for the county of Oakland, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced November 29, 1854, for life. Pardoned August 1, 1877. The Warden and Inspectors, as well as others familiar with his case, stated that Foster was insane when he came to the prison and had continued so ever since, and that there was reason to believe that he was crazy when he committed the crime of which he was convicted. He was represented as an old man, harmless and completely broken down, with whose friends my predecessor had arranged for his release, upon their giving bond to provide for him during the remainder of his life, in such a manner that he should not become a public charge, or in any wise dangerous, and the pardon was made in completion of this arrangement.

10. Henry Monroe. Convicted in the circuit court of Berrien county of larceny, and sentenced for two years from June 30, 1176. Pardoned September 29, 1877, on the statement of the prison physician that Monroe was rapidly dying with quick consumption, and telegram from the warden that the approach of his death was near. I am informed he is since deceased.

11. William Pope. Convicted in the circuit court of Jackson county of forgery, and sentenced October 22, 1875, for five years. Pardoned November 13,

1877, conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. The pardon was recommended by the circuit judge before whom the case was tried, who said, "I have now very serious doubts of the guilt of Pope;" also by the prosecuting attorney, and the jurors who tried the case, by the four justices of the peace of the township of Henrietta, where Pope resided, and by a large number of influential citizens of Jackson county.

12. Lucius Bush. Convicted in the circuit court of Washtenaw county of forgery, and sentenced for three years from October 24, 1876. Pardoned November 14, 1877, at the solicitation of the circuit judge, the prosecuting attorney, and of Hon. J. J. Robinson, J. L. Burleigh, E. B. Norris, A. J. Sawyer, E. P. Allen, O. Waldbridge, C. Joslyn, and many other prominent citizens of Washtenaw county. The forgery was in using the name of his father, and it was claimed there were mitigating circumstances in his case.

13. Moses Stone. Convicted in the Recorder's court of Detroit of burglary, and sentenced for six years from February 2, 1876. Pardoned February 18, 1878. Pardon granted at the request of prominent citizens of Detroit, including the judge who sentenced him, and the parties whose store was broken into.

14. Walter B. Hill. Convicted in the circuit court of Calhoun county, December 27, 1875, and sentenced for four years for forgery. Pardoned February 20, 1878, on the statement of the warden, the prison physician, and the chaplain that he was sick, and could survive but a short time.

15. Owen Hilley. Convicted in the recorder's court of Detroit, of burglary, and sentenced for three years from October 21, 1876. Pardoned March 4, 1878, on the petition of the prosecuting attorney and the complaining witness, together with A. J. Rogers, chief of police, and J. B. Stadler, detective. The pardon was also recommended by the judge before whom he was tried, who said that Hilley turned State's evidence and gave important testimony which convicted others more guilty than himself, which fact was not thoroughly understood at the time of the trial, or he would have received a much lighter sentence.

16. James E. Kemper. Convicted in the circuit court of Macomb county, of larceny, and sentenced for three years from November 11, 1875. The judge who sentenced him and the prosecuting attorney who tried the case requested his pardon, which was granted March 5, 1878. His term of sentence had nearly expired.

17. Carlos E. Woodward. Convicted in the circuit court of Berrien county of polygamy, and sentenced for five years from June 24, 1875. The prison physician, warden, and chaplain certified that he was low with consumption and nigh unto death. The county officers of Oceana county and many other influential citizens of that section, together with the woman whom he undertook to marry, requested his pardon. Pardoned March 16, 1878.

18. George E. Baker. Convicted in the circuit court of Kent county of burglary, and sentenced for six years from March 27, 1875. The circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, and complaining witness, together with five of the jurors who convicted Baker, joined in the request for his pardon, which was also asked by P. R. L. Peirce, Julius Houseman, C. C. Comstock, A. B. Turner, I. E. Messmore, F. W. Peck, J. H. Standish, B. A. Harlan, and many others. Pardoned March 21, 1878.

19. Noah Burley. Convicted in the circuit court of Lake county of assault with intent to commit rape, and sentenced for five years from March 7, 1876. Pardoned March 26, 1878, upon the recommendation of the judge, prosecut-

ing attorney, and sheriff. The complaining witness made affidavit that the prisoner was innocent of the assault charged.

20. Webb W. Frazier. Convicted in the circuit court of Lenawee county of seduction, and sentenced for three years from February 11, 1876. Pardoned May 6, 1878, at the request of the judge, prosecuting attorney, and eleven of the jurors who tried the case, also of Hon. Perley Bills, Lucius Lilly, and many other citizens of Tecumseh, and of Hon. F. C. Beaman, N. B. Eldridge, J. R. Bennett, Henry Hart, S. B. Smith, and a large number of citizens of Adrian. Frazier's time was nearly out, his record in the prison had been good, and his father was represented as very sick.

21. Vene Lewis. Convicted in the circuit court of Van Buren county of manslaughter and sentenced for twelve years from May 14, 1874. Pardoned June 29, 1878. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. The pardon was granted at the request of the judge, prosecuting attorney and many citizens of Cass and Van Buren counties, it being represented that justice required the release of Lewis, who was jointly concerned in the commission of the crime with one Benona Hall, and that one was as guilty as the other; that Lewis, who pleaded guilty, received the aforesaid sentence of twelve years, while Hall, who stood trial, was convicted, obtained a new trial and was a second time convicted, was sent for four years, and was then at large, having served out his term of imprisonment.

22. Charles Knapp, Jr. Convicted in the circuit court of Allegan county, of larceny, and sentenced for eighteen months from October 9, 1877. The pardon was recommended by the circuit judge before whom he was tried; the prosecuting attorney who conducted the trial, Judge F. J. Littlejohn, and many of the citizens of Plainwell, where he resided. Pardoned July 18, 1878. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and within twenty days from the date of pardon leave the State and remain out of it during the remainder of his term of sentence.

23. Eugene Crawley. Convicted in the circuit court of Shiawassee county, of breaking and entering a railroad car and sentenced for one year from September 14, 1877. Pardoned July 18, 1878, when but ten days of his sentence remained to be served. The pardon was granted in order that he might have opportunity to see his father before death ensued, it being represented that the latter was very ill and would probably live but a short time.

24. Thomas Warren. Convicted in the circuit court of Branch county of rape and sentenced for nine years from June 27, 1873. Pardoned August 22, 1878, conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. The pardon was urged by the judge and prosecuting attorney who tried the case, by Hon. D. Thompson, present circuit judge, F. T. Eddy, D. B. Purinton, and many other prominent citizens of Branch county, on the ground that Warren was one of four persons engaged in the commission of the crime, and no more guilty than the others, two of whom were let off with fines.

25. Darius C. Heath. Convicted in the circuit court of Barry county of resisting an officer and sentenced for one year from February 6, 1878. Pardoned August 22, 1878, conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. The pardon was recommended by the prosecuting witness, by most of the jurors who tried the case, by the county officers of Barry county, the city officers of Hastings, and by a great number of prominent citizens of Barry county.

26. Thomas Atwood. Convicted in the circuit court of Genesee county of

burglary, and sentenced for four years from June 25, 1877. Pardoned October 1, 1878, conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and within twenty days from date of pardon leave the United States and not return thereto during the remainder of his term of sentence. The pardoned was recommended by Dr. James C. Wilson and wife, the complainants whose house was broken into and property taken, and by the judge and prosecuting attorney who tried the case, on the ground that since the conviction, evidence had been furnished to satisfy them that Atwood, who was an educated Englishman, was not guilty to the extent that they thought he was, but at the time the offense was committed, was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

27. Louis Renz. Convicted in the circuit court of Houghton county, of assisting prisoners to escape from jail, and sentenced for seven years from July 15, 1873. Pardoned November 8, 1878, conditioned that he abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. His sentence had nearly expired and pardon was granted on recommendation of the warden for his good conduct and carriage in the prison.

28. Cornelius Guerin. Convicted in the circuit court of Mason county, of assault with intent to ravish a child ten years of age, and sentenced for three years from June 16, 1877. The circuit judge who tried the case, as well as the prosecuting attorney and most of the jurors united in the statement, that facts and circumstances which had come to light since the trial, convinced them that Guerin was innocent of the commission of the crime charged. Pardoned November 16, 1878.

The foregoing named were pardoned from the State prison.

The following were sentenced to the State House of Correction at Ionia:

1. Ernst P. Goffinett, convicted in the recorder's court of Detroit of forgery, and sentenced for three years from June 30, 1876. Pardon solicited by F. J. Barber and other citizens of Detroit, together with the prosecuting attorney who conducted the case. Goffinett was only seventeen years old when he committed the crime, the name forged was his mother's, who also solicited the pardon, giving assurance that she had opportunity to place him under good influences out of the State, where he would be carefully trained and looked after. Pardoned February 18, 1878. Conditioned that he forthwith leave the State and remain out of it during the entire period of his sentence.

2. Benjamin D. Moylan, convicted in the recorder's court of Detroit, of breaking and entering an office in the night time, with intent to commit larceny, and sentenced for six years from August 16, 1876. Pardoned April 4, 1878, on the recommendation of the judge, prosecuting attorney and officers of the House of Correction. The principal in the commission of the offense had been set at liberty by a decision of the supreme court, and it seemed unjust that Moylan, who was the less culpable, should be longer confined.

3. Karl Eccard. Sent from the circuit court of Saginaw county for obtaining money under false pretenses, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years, from June 23, 1877. The pardon was recommended by the judge, prosecuting attorney and five of the jurors, together with the complaining witness. Also, by Hon. B. M. Thompson, Ex-Gov. J. J. Bagley, Hon. A. B. Wood, and many other prominent and influential citizens. Pardoned October 12, 1878, conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

4. Frank Pierce. Convicted in the circuit court of the county of Jackson, of larceny, and sentenced for two years, from December 8, 1877. The circuit

judge, prosecuting attorney, and other officers who tried the case recommended pardon on the ground that there was reason to doubt the prisoner's guilt. The request was also made by Hon, Austin Blair, W. L. Seaton, James O'Donnell, W. M. Bennett, C. S. Webster, A. M. Tinker, Anson Townley and many other influential citizens of Jackson county. Pardoned November 19, 1878, conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

5. Charles A. Willis. Convicted in the recorders' court of Detroit of robbery, and sentenced to the State prison for five years from April 19, 1877. Pardoned November 20, 1878, conditioned that he forthwith leave the State and never return thereto. The prison physician certified that Willis was in the last stages of consumption and must die soon. This opinion was concurred in by Drs. Barnes and Hammond, as well as by the warden and chaplain.

6. Daniel Leasia. Convicted in the circuit court of Saginaw county of burglary, and sentenced for eighteen months from September 23, 1878. Pardoned November 23, 1878 on the statement of the judge and prosecuting attorney that the prisoner was weak-minded and that there was doubt of his capacity to judge between right and wrong. The prison physician also certified that Leasia was very low with consumption and could live but a very short time. He is since dead.

The following were pardoned from the Detroit house of correction:

1. Herrick Schellhouse. Committed upon a plea of guilty in the circuit court of St. Joseph county of larceny, and sentenced for nine months from January 27, 1877, and to pay a fine of $50.00, together with costs taxed at $25.00. Pardoned so far as relates to his confinement in the Detroit house of correction, October 9, 1877. His time had nearly expired, and judge Keightley, Dr. Parsons and others familiar with his case recommended the pardon.

2. Otto Leuschuer. Convicted upon a plea of guilty in the Saginaw circuit court of embezzlement on June 26, 1877, and sentenced on three separate informations to imprisonment for four months and to pay fines aggregating $800, or in default thereof further imprisonment of six and twelve months. The trustees of the Savings Bank from which the money was embezzled, the circuit judge and prosecuting attorney who tried the case, together with H. C. Potter, Charles R. Ortman, John J. Wheeler, and others, united in a request for the pardon, on the ground that the burden of paying the fine would fall upon Leushuer's friends, and not upon him, and that the ends of justice did not require further sacrifice upon their part. Pardoned October 22, 1877.

3. Charles L. Bartlett. Convicted upon a plea of guilty in the circuit court of Lenawee county of burglary and sentenced for two years from January 30, 1877. Pardoned November 9th, 1877. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and give a bond for his good conduct during the unexpired portion of his term of sentence. The pardon was recommended by the prosecuting attorney, the sheriff, and the complaining witness in the case; also, by J. S. Kies, Drs. A. W. Alvord and A. F. Tuttle, and other prominent citizens of Clinton.

4. Clinton A. Millard. Sent from Hillsdale county to the House of Correction for six months from September 26, 1877, for refusing to give recognizance with two sufficient sureties to keep the peace. The justice of the peace who committed the prisoner, the prosecuting attorney and fifty of Millard's neighbors requested his pardon, representing that the prosecution was malicious and the imprisonment unjust. Pardoned December 11, 1877.

5. Nellie Valiare. Sent from the recorder's court of Detroit, for entering a

dwelling house in the day time with intent to commit larceny. She was only eleven years old, and was one of half a dozen little girls who were parties in the commission of the crime, the others being let off, and she alone punished. Pardoned January 29, 1878, in order that she might be taken home and cared for by her father. The pardon was solicited by the Superintendent of the House of Correction, and by Bradford Smith, Agent of the State Board of Charities in Wayne county.

6. Orilla Smith. Sent by the circuit court of Lenawee county on or about November 15, 1866, to State Prison for life, on conviction of an attempt to murder by poison, and transferred to the Detroit House of Correction. Pardoned March 11, 1878. The pardon was solicited by the prosecuting attorney who tried the case, and by several of the jurors; by S. B. Smith, sheriff at the time of conviction, and Daniel Welch, jailor; also, by L. Tabor, William H. Stone, H. C. Conkling, and many other prominent citizens of Adrian. Her husband, convicted at the same time, of the same offense, and receiving a like sentence, had been pardoned five years before. It was also represented that her quiet bearing and good conduct, since confinement, had gained for her the confidence of those in charge of her, and gave encouragement that if released, she would thereafter lead a good life.

7. Albert Cook. Convicted before a justice of the peace of Otsego county of assault and battery upon his wife, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100, or to imprisonment for one year from Nov. 1, 1877. Pardoned April 6, 1878. The prosecuting attorney, sheriff, judge of probate, and many influential citizens of Otsego county, stated that facts that were not known at the time of the trial had since been developed, that greatly mitigated Cook's offense. His wife also entreated his pardon.

8. William H. Davis. Convicted in the circuit court of Lenawee county of burglary, and sent for two years from January 30, 1877. Pardoned May 18, 1878, at the urgent request of the complainant and of leading citizens of Clinton, as well as of the circuit judge and prosecuting attorney who tried the case. Conditioned that he wholly abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and leave the State and remain out of it during the remainder of his term of sentence.

9. Seth Kearn. Convicted in the circuit court of Lenawee county, of burglary, and sentenced for three years from April, 1877. Pardoned September 16, 1878, on the statement of the circuit judge and prosecuting attorney, that under a recent decision of the supreme court, Kearn was entitled to be released. The pardon was also recommended by Hon. F. C. Beaman, Hon. W. L. Greenley and other prominent citizens of Adrian. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

10. Honora Donavin. Convicted before a justice of the peace of Ottawa county, of being a disorderly person, and required to recognize in the sum of $500 for good behavior for six months from September 9, 1878. Pardoned November 16, 1878, at the request of George W. McBride, prosecuting attorney, G. C. Stewart, and the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union." Conditioned that she abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

I also pardoned John B. Vincent from the county jail of Cheboygan county March 9, 1878. He was convicted in the circuit court of Cheboygan county, of assault and battery, and sentenced to imprisonment for six months from September 14, 1877, and to pay a fine of $200, or in default to be imprisoned in jail an additional six months. The circuit judge, prosecuting attorney,